YEAR BOOK

WEST PAKISTAN

1964

WEST PAKISTAN YEAR BOOK,

1964

★

PUBLISHED BY

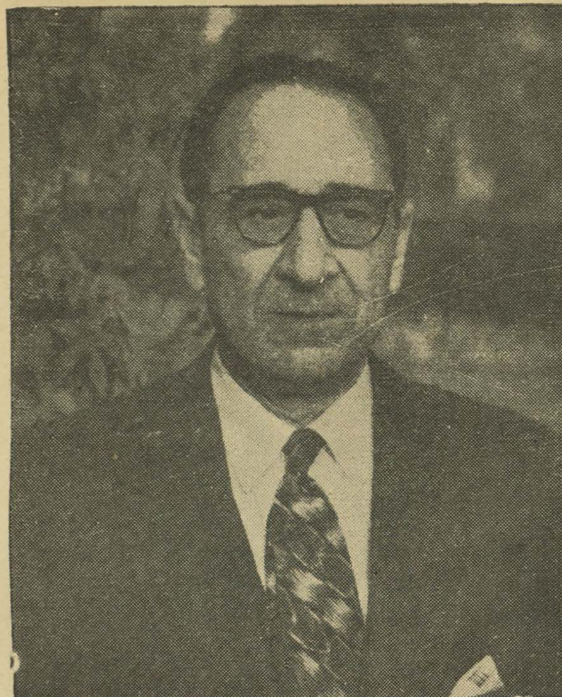
DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICATIONS, RESEARCH AND FILMS,
INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, WEST PAKISTAN, LAHORE

Printed at Din Muhammadi Press, Lahore.

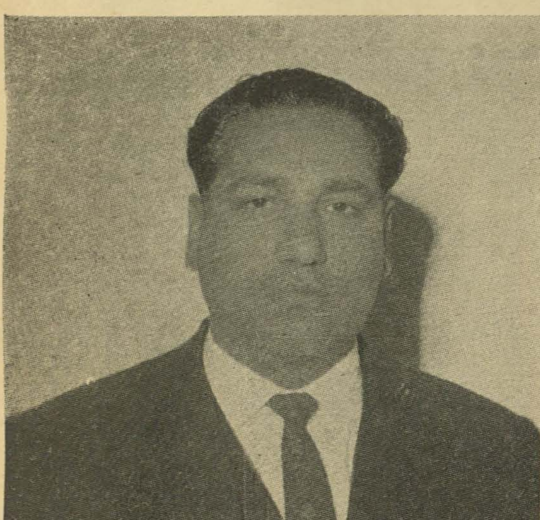
CONTENTS



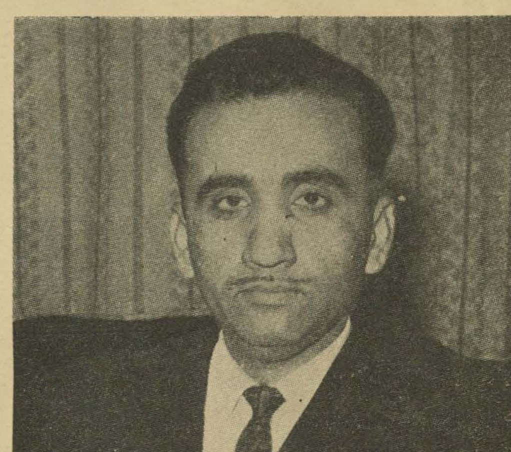
Malik Amir Mohammad Khan, H. Pk.
Governor of West Pakistan.



Shaikh Masud Sadiq,
Minister for Finance, Excise and Taxation
and Information.



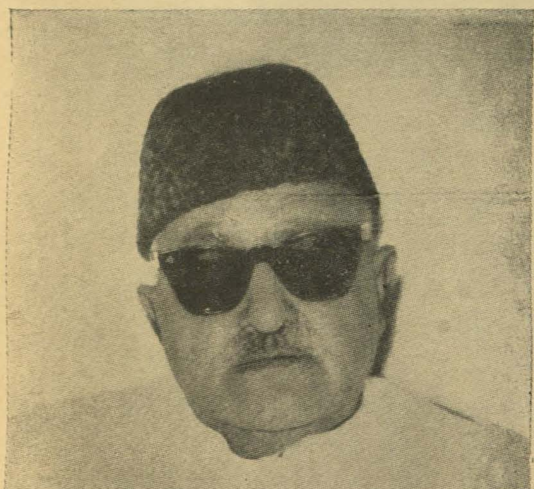
Mr. Mohammad Yasin Khan Wattoo,
Minister for Education.



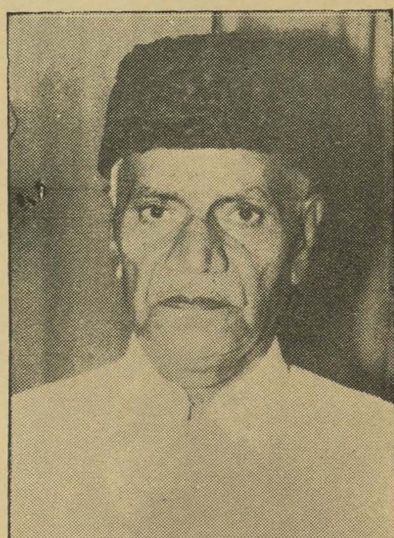
Mr. Mohammad Khan Junejo,
Minister for Communications, works
and Railway.



Mr. Ghulam Nabi Memon,
Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs.



Khan Pir Mohammad Khan.
Minister for Revenue and Rehabilitation.



Malik Kadir Bux.
Minister for Irrigation, Power,
Food and Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

West Pakistan is the cradle of one of the oldest civilisations in the world. Archaeologists and historians trace the Indus valley civilisation to 4,000 B.C. The excavations at Moen-jo-Daro and Harappa only confirm their theory. Well-planned houses, public buildings, broad thoroughfares and elaborate drainage systems unearthed from the ruins speak highly of a civilised society governing its affairs in a manner that would command respect even in this twentieth century. Implements of chert and quartz and examples of pictographic art found in the valley are further evidence of the advanced culture of the hoary past.

Emerging from the glaciers of the Himalayas the mighty Indus flows through the main snowy ranges, receiving water through innumerable minor glacier-fed streams and tributaries. Through hills and dales, the Indus emerges into the plains of the former Punjab, then gently glides into the Bahawalpur division and former Sind areas down to the Arabian Sea. As in the past, the Indus is nurturing and promoting a culture suited to the genius of the people of the area. The only difference brought about by the advent of the modern age is that the beneficent effects of the mighty river are now being felt not only along its 1,500 mile long route but also in its adjoining areas. The valley is irrigated by four other rivers—the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi and the Sutlej. Though not as big as the Indus, they play an important part in the life and economy of the 700 mile

long valley. The life-giving water and invaluable alluvium brought by them make the valley one of the richest wheat and cotton-growing areas in Asia. The power generated by these rivers is bringing into existence big and small industrial units to increase the prosperity of the area. Along with other resources, both human and material, the five rivers are making a valuable contribution to the promotion of a common culture.

Physical Features

Lying between 24 and 37 degrees north and 61 and 75 degrees east, West Pakistan presents great variations in landscape. From the snow-covered peaks in the north, many of them touching 25,000 feet, the landscape slopes down southward. The valley of the foot hills is full of orchards, while the riverain plains are wide expanse of golden wheat land irrigated by a vast net-work of canals. Its barren sun-burnt hills, rent by huge chasms and gorges, alternate with sandy deserts and stony plains. The sea coast is arid and devoid of vegetation, but the sea itself is full of a large variety of fish, which supports a big industry. The people are, therefore, sturdy and industrious and skilled in various handicrafts.

Climate

Winter, summer and rainy season set in at regular intervals. In some parts of the province, winter is extremely cold but generally dry. Summer starts in mid-April, and during the following three months the temperature in the plains occasionally touches 120 degrees farenheit. It is then that most of the well-to-do persons move on to the hill resorts of Murree, Ziarat and the Galis. Most of the Province has a cool and pleasant climate from November to March.

Unlike East Pakistan, which has an average of from 70″ to 400″ monsoon rains, in West Pakistan maximum monsoon rains annually average about 10″ to 15″ and that too in the areas of the former Punjab alone. These rains

are caused by the north-west monsoon and also by the north-east cyclones during winter. In the former Sind, the rain-fall is sparse and in the former Baluchistan it is practically nil, while the former N.W.F.P. depends for its modest rain-fall on the north-east cyclones.

Frontiers

Only a thin stretch of mountains in the North separates West Pakistan from the USSR. It adjoins Iran and Afghanistan in the West and North-West and the Indian states of East Punjab and Rajasthan in the east. To the north lies the disputed state of Jammu and Kashmir and to the south and south-west the Arabian Sea with a coastline of about 610 miles.

Minerals

A geological survey of the Province has shown that there are deposits of antimony, asbestos, barytes, beryl, chromite, coal, copper ores, fluorspar, grass-sand, laterites, iron ore, magnesite, manganese, phlogopite, phosphatics, potash and magnesium salts, quartz crystals and vermiculite.

Deposits of iron ore have been discovered at various places in West Pakistan, particularly in the Mianwali, Sargodha and Attock districts and in the Chitral state. A giant steel project has been approved, and details are under consideration to decide the type and capacity suited to national needs. The coal output has increased to 500 tons a day. Great advances have been made in the production of petroleum and natural gas. The natural gas from Sui is bringing about a silent revolution in the economy of the province, as cheap power is being provided to large number of industrial units. The Province has the largest salt deposits and the second largest chromite deposits in the world.

Exports

Besides exporting cotton of the finest variety, West Pakistan has also been exporting wool and hides and skins of animals fed on its green pastures, cotton yarn and coarse

cotton cloth is also on the export list. Sialkot is well known for its sports and surgical goods industries in the world markets. Efforts are now being made to organise the sale of handicrafts, including pottery, camel skin products and wood and lacquer work.

Area and Population

West Pakistan sprawls over 310,403 square miles and covers more than 80 per cent of the total area of Pakistan. According to the 1961 census, the population of the province is 4,28,80,000 with males having a majority of nearly three million. The population per square mile varies with the natural and other conditions, and ranges between 6 per square mile in the arid Kalat to 586 in the Lahore division. The urban population in the whole of West Pakistan is over 16 per cent. Muslims form some 97 per cent of the total population.

People

Majority of the people inhabiting West Pakistan are Aryans by race and origin. Lying at the eastern foot of the Irano-Afghan plateau, the Province has been described as the ancient meeting ground of cultures and commerce. The Greeks, the Arabs, the Turks, the Mughals and other races were attracted by its fertile lands, beautiful greenvalleys and its prospering trade and commerce. Some of them chose to make their homes , this land, and during the course of time they all have intermingled in varying degrees. Only those living in far-flung, isolated places escaped assimilation. Today all of them live peacefully and happily, and racial differences are hardly noticeable in any walk of life. Since 14th October, 1955, when the various provincial and state units were integrated to form the Province of West Pakistan, they have become administratively and politically one and are unitedly making concerted efforts to bring social and economic prosperity to the whole of West Pakistan.

West Pakistan—A Unity

Since the invasion of Muhammad bin Qasim the nerve centres and nuclii of Islamic civilization have been in West Pakistan. It is true that the capitals of the Mughal empire, namely ; Agra and Delhi became the centres of culture and learning, but the sources which inspired, fed and nourished Muslim civilization and culture in the Sub-Continent remained in the areas which now comprise West Pakistan. The reason is obvious. The special position that this area has occupied in the spreading out of Islamic civilization in the Sub-Continent has been determined by its geography and the forces of history. The centres of Muslim learning and culture had shifted from Baghdad to Iran, Bokhara and Balkh, then known as Turkistan and Mawra-un-Nehr. From there for centuries it continued to come in wave after wave to the regions which have now been integrated into West Pakistan.

Before the advent of the Mughal empire, Lahore, Multan and Uch Sharif had become the seats of Muslim learning and the centres from which dynamic forces of Islamic civilization and culture travelled on to the rest of the Sub-Continent. It was here that the pattern of cultural behaviour based on the moral and spiritual values of Islam was developed. It was destined not only to determine the way of life in the expanding structure of Muslim society but also to modify and influence the existing cultural and religious patterns all over the Sub-Continent. Islamic culture was rooted deep in West Pakistan's soil. Firmly embedded in its rocky strata, it flowed on to the softer plains and from there to lands that lie across its south-eastern borders. West Pakistan's culture was shaped and developed by evolutionary process of assimilation and adjustment. Thus these centres of Muslim thought and culture, especially Lahore, Multan, Uch, Sialkot and Gujrat and parts of Sind exercised an immense influence in the dissemination of Islamic ideas of the unity of God and the brotherhood of man as also the charities and humanities which this philosophy of life brings in its wake. Islamic culture borne and transmitted by West Pakistan exercised a tremendous influence in humanizing and elevating the pre-existing concepts of life and

ethical behaviour. This aspect does not, however, concern us just at the present. It will suffice to say that many social and religious reformers professing other faiths had their inspiration from the Islamic beliefs which held sway in West Pakistan.

Long before Muslim rule was established in India, the Arabs under Muhammad bin Qasim, had come to Sind and gone as far as Multan. They left indelible marks on the language, culture and religious thoughts of these areas. They were followed by Muslim Sufis and saints from Bokhara, Iran, Ghazni and other parts of the belt of Muslim countries, connected geographically with what is now West Pakistan, who preached the gospel of the Islamic faith. They established their 'Khanqahs' and institutions in West Pakistan especially in Lahore, Multan, Uch and Pakpattan. West Pakistan was the first to accept Islam readily as it appealed to the genius of the people which inhabited these regions. Although Muslim sufis and saints travelled far and wide in the country and carried their message to all parts of the Sub-Continent, they established and consolidated their positions in West Pakistan and from here they sent their disciples and collaborators in the great task to the Indo-gangetic plain, Central India, Bengal and Dacca. Muslim scholars, religious thinkers and propagators who, together with the Muslim saints, comprised a team of selfless and devoted missionaries, established institutions of Islamic learning and philosophy primarily in the above-mentioned places in West Pakistan. It is note-worthy that those who brought Muslim culture and civilization to the Sub-Continent came either through Sind from the Persian Gulf or through the Khyber Pass. Some of them settled in the areas lying in former Sind and N.W.F.P. Others came to the former Punjab but all of them were inspired by the same ideals and had, by and large, the same way of life. For these reasons there was a complete unity of purpose and cultural endeavour in the entire region which is now called West Pakistan, and it is no wonder, therefore, that today we find that in the local variations and minor diversities of language, culture and behaviour, there is a fundamental and overall unity. The diversities such as they are, enrich and complement the cultural uniformity of West Pakistan. The cultural heritage which has been handed down to us is not a mixture of incompatible elements. Rather it results from a unity of thought, sentiment and social behaviour which developed in the evolutionary process of history by the interaction of different cultural characteristics which were welded together and harmonised by the irresistible omni-potent forces of Islamic faith and religion.

It, therefore, appears that all the inhabitants of West Pakistan whether they belong to the Southern, Northern or Central regions are one and indivisible from the point of view of their social and religious behaviour. This is one aspect of the cultural integrity of West Pakistan but there are other factors as well which have made this unity a reality.

History and Geography

As we have already seen, West Pakistan, on account of its contiguity to the

regions which were comparatively the original centres of Islamic culture and civilization and because of its providing the passage and the halting grounds of the forces that ultimately shaped the pattern of Muslim society in the Sub-Continent, has a common cultural heritage. The variations that may be observed do not make for heterogeniety but lend colour and richness to the component parts which constitute the whole. The Pakistanis, therefore, have the ethos, sense of belonging to a large but indivisible whole politically named Pakistan. Over and above that runs an all pervading unity of religion. In fact, there are few nations or countries which are homogeneous in the sense that they consist of a single race speaking the same language. There are examples of several countries where different racial and linguistic groups are held together by the common bond of nationalism. For instance, Canada is inhabited by the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon races speaking English and French. The U. S. A is a country where people of different races speaking different languages have been united in a single nationhood and have now come to speak the same language, namely English. Britain which is probably the most closely-knit national unity in the world is a country where there has been a conglomeration of various races and linguistic groups. Even now the Scottish and Welsh dialects are spoken in Scotland and Wales, but English has been adopted as the common language with slight variation of accent. Thus it will be seen that what makes for national unity the sense of oneness is the community of interest and community of faith, in other words religious and moral values. Happily in West Pakistan we have the ethos that brings about national unity and psychological integration of the people in a larger measure than perhaps in any other multi-lingual country.

Linguistic and Cultural Unity

Although various dialects or languages are spoken in various parts of West-Pakist n, they have a common terminology. For centuries past Persian had been the court language of this region, and Arabic has been the common language of Islamic theology and learning in all parts of the Province. By the interaction of the cultural and religious forces mentioned above as well as by political necessity a large number of Arabic and Persian words are found common to the various languages and dialects of West Pakistan, namely, Urdu, Punjabi, Balochi, Pashto and Sindhi. Therefore, by and large, they have the s me nomenclature in so far, at least, as literary and cultural expression is concerned. Moreover, Urdu contains a rich treasure of Islamic literature, poetry and philosophy, as indeed, of the modern sciences and, therefore, there is hardly any educated person in Pakistan who does not speak or read Urdu. In a sense it can be said without fear of contradiction that West Pakistan has the same linguistic genius.

The religious, cultural and philosophical literature which has its basis in the revealed sources of the Quran and the Sunnah is a common heritage of all West Pakistanis. Naturally, therefore, it has given them cultural unity in a liberal measure. When we read the

'Kafis' of Bulhey Shah and Khawaja Ghulam Farid, we do not find that they, in any way, differ from the verses of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai of Sind and Rehman Baba of the Peshawar Region. Similarly, the *Heer* of Waris Shah with the richness of its allegorical representation and metaphorical expression of spritual truths and moral maxims gives a philosophy which will not sound strange in the ears of any scholar who hails from the North-West Frontier. The folk songs and folk lore of the different parts of West Pakistan are more or less identical in their aesthetic, cultural and artistic approach to life. All that means that the genius of the people inhabiting different parts of West Pakistan is the same. The analogy goes further. Khushhal Khan Khattak flourished during the reign of Shahjahan and Aurangzeb. Iqbal, the great poet-philosopher of West Pakistan who gave us the dream of the political philosophy which culminated in the achievement of Pakistan, came about 300 years after him. But there is a similarity of views and outlook on life between the two, which indicates the unity of the emotional and cultural content of the structure which holds West Pakistan together. It also shows how persistent and lasting is the impact which Islamic idealism made on the life and thought of the region now called West Pakistan.

Geographical Unity

The areas comprising West Pakistan have always been throughout the chequered course of history a geographical entity quite separate from the rest of the Indian Sub-Continent. Even before the advent of Islam this region had a civilization of its own and a way of life that were not in conformity with what prevailed in the other parts of the Indian Sub-Continent. It appears that in food, dress and even in psychological reactions these people, with some variations in tone and colour, had a more vigorous and sturdy way of life that separated them politically and socially from what was then known as India. The archaelogical finds of Moenjo-Daro and Harappa bear testimony to the fact that West Pakistan had a common civilization which by its very characteristics had ready acceptance for Islam. The political unity given by history and geography to West Pakistan was further strengthened by the impact of Islamic civilization which travelled through Sind and Frontier regions to the Punjab. The 'Shalwar' which came from the Northern region (former N.W.F.P.) to West Pakistan, is the common dress of the people of West Pakistan, including the Northern, Central and Southern regions. It appears to be a migratory which has come to Sind from Iran and to the Punjab from Frontier region (former N.W.F.P.).

Coming to food, we find that the culinary taste of people of the three regions of West Pakistan ; namely the Sind, the Frontier and the Punjab, is almost identical. The Pulao, Kababs and Nan and the other meat dishes are commonly relished and the method of their cooking is the same all over the Province.

Economic Unity

Since West Pakistan is a compact area served by the same rivers and

having inter-dependent sources of food and raw materials, the economy of West Pakistan has always been one and that any part can exist in economic indivisible. It is difficult to imagine isolation from the other. For instance, the northern region (the former N. W.-F.P.) cannot do without the food grains of the Central region (former Punjab). And similarly, without economic relationship and trade between the two regions, the Punjabis will have to go without the melons, apricots and apples of Quetta and Peshawar divisions. The cotton of the former Sind and Punjab regions is also indispensible for the other parts of the Province. Karachi is the only seaport which serves the needs of the entire hinter-land and in turn is itself dependent on the rest of West Pakistan. The more fortunate parts of the Province have to provide the where-withal and resources for the development of the entire region. The economic prosperity of West Pakistan is unthinkable without mutual co-operation and interdependence of the various regions of West Pakistan. Therefore, the administrative integration of West Pakistan has only given effect to the already existing facts of economic unity of the entire area. The rivers as they flow and the distribution of raw material as it exists in West Pakistan make the fact of the unity of this region an essential of our very existence.

Political Unity

Pakistan came into existence as a result of two factors :—

First, the desire of the Muslim people to have a home-land where they can live in peace and security, free from fear and harassment, or domination by an alien culture and build up a prosperous economy, according to the liberal spirit of Islamic ideals ; secondly on account of their ambition to have a State in which the Islamic ideals of social justice and equality of opportunity and economic comfort for all may find adequate practical expression in a three-fold unity of political life, economic activity and religious experience. As a necessary corollary to these two basic objectives, the Muslims wanted to demonstrate as part of the political reality, the ideals of tolerance, charity and fellow-feeling which Islam has given them as essential parts of faith in divine unity and universal providence.

These aims and ideals can not be achieved without an integrational philosophy which streamlines the administration and eliminates the rough corners, incongruities and incompatibilities which stem from linguism, regionalism and narrow-minded parochialism and are opposed fundamentally to the Islamic spirit, to the very reason for which Pakistan came into existence. Thus it becomes clear that the political unity of West Pakistan is the only logical interpretation of the ideological basis on which Pakistan has been founded. But quite apart from this idealism, it is the essential condition of the continuance of the nation's hard-won freedom.

Provincial Assembly

The second year of the working of West Pakistan Assembly was in fact epoch-making. Its 5th Session which commenced on 27th November, 1963 continued till the 10th April, 1964 with a 40 day Ramzan recess, and was the longest ever session of any legislature in this country. It had the distinction of being addressed by two distinguished foreign dignatories, the Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Chou En Lai and Marshal Abdus Salam Aref, President of Iraq.

A record legislative business was conducted by the Assembly during its fifth session. As many as 32 bills, including a Private Member's Bill were passed. In addition, four Government and 27 Private Members' Bills were introduced and referred to various Standing Committees.

The Assembly also approved 19 Ordinances which had been promulgated by the Governor during the period between 21st July, 1963 and 26th November, 1963 when the Assembly was not in session. Apart from legislative work, no less than 3,331 questions were asked and answered on the floor of the House.

In the course of the Fifth Session of the Assembly notices of 380 adjournment motions and 27 privilege motions were given by members. Most of the adjournment and privilege motions were held to be out of order. Some which were held in order by the Chair, failed to secure the necessary support for discussion and thus fell through.

Though notices of 179 Resolutions were received, only 35 could secure a place in the orders of the day through ballot. Seven days were set apart for the discussion of these 35 Resolutions out of which 6 were passed by the Assembly after due deliberation.

In the year under review the Assembly held another Session (the sixth session) which lasted from 30th May to 3rd July, 1964.

Although the House was mainly concerned with the passing of the Provincial Budget (General and Rail-



President of Iraq Mr. Abdus Salam Aref addressing the Prov. Assembly Session on March 24, 1964

way) for the year 1963-64, it also took up legislation both on the Government as well as Private members' initiative. Besides the West Pakistan Finance Bill, 1964, incorporating the taxation proposals, the Assembly passed the Pakistan Penal Code (West Pakistan Amendment) Bill, 1963, the Motor Vehicles (West Pakistan Amendment) Bill, 1963, and the West Pakistan Family Courts Bill, 1964.

The Assembly also approved 9 Ordinances which had been promulgated by the Governor during the period from 11th April, 1964 to 29th May, 1964 when the Assembly was not in session.

During this Session 1,781 questions were asked and answered.

Two days were allocated for the discussion of 10 Resolutions out of 99 for which notices had been received. Preference for these Resolutions was determined through ballot and the Assembly passed two of them.

As regards the activities of Standing Committees, they submitted their reports on 33 Government Bills and one Privilege Motion. One Government Bill, namely, the West Pakistan (Amendment and Revival of Civil Laws) Bill, 1963 was referred to a Select Committee. Two Private Members' Bills, namely, the West Pakistan National Language Bill, 1963 and the Punjab Minor Canals (West Pakistan Second Amendment) Bill, 1963, were also referred to Select Committees for consideration and reports thereon. The report on the former bill was submitted but the Bill was again referred to the same Committee by the Assembly.

Services and General Administration

The Services and General Administration Department is responsible for :—

(*a*) the determination of the principles of control of Government servants, including recruitment, conditions of service and discipline ;

(*b*) the co-ordination of the policy of all Departments with respect to the Services under their control so as to secure consistency of treatment ;

(*c*) securing to all Government servants the rights and privileges conferred on them by or under the Constitution or any other law for the time being in force ; and

(*d*) determining the strength and the terms and conditions of service of the personal staff of Ministers.

This Department controls the following services :—

(*a*) C.S.P.;

(*b*) P.S.P. and Provincial Police Services ;

(*c*) P.C.S. and Lawyer Magistrates ; and

(*d*) G.A.R.

It acts as a Secretariat of the Council of Ministers. It is an Administrative Department for the following :—

(*a*) High Court ;.

(*b*) Public Service Commission ;

(*c*) Governor's Secretariat and

(*d*) Anti-Corruption Department.

An outstanding achievement of the year has been the successful completion of the imposing multistoreyed commercial Building, the 'Alfalah' on the Mall, Lahore. The foundation stone of this building was laid by the President on the 30th November, 1962. The building is a commercial enterprise launched out of the small contributions of the Non-Gazetted Government servants Benevolent Fund. The project has been planned and executed under the aegis of the Provincial Board of Management composed of

the Chief Secretary to Government, West Pakistan, as Chairman, Secretaries, Finance, Communications and Works, the President of the Secretariat Clerks Association and Deputy Secretary (General), S & G AD as Members. The last-named also acts as Secretary to the Board. The object of investment in this enterprise was to put to profitable use the otherwise more or less sterile assets of the Fund so as to secure higher returns for the lasting benefit and relief of the subscribers and their families in distress. The project was made possible only by the Government leasing a most valuable piece of land at a nominal rent of Rs. 3,000 p.m. and augmentation of the Fund by a Government donation of Rs. 20 lakh and an interest-free loan of Rs. 30 lakh. The original estimated cost of the Building was Rs. 70 lakh but it is expected to be substantially reduced. The entire building (except the ground floor) is being air-conditioned and will be provided with 3 passenger lifts. The building offers excellent commercial opportunities to a large number of business concerns right in the heart of the fashionable shopping centre of Lahore and is estimated to yield a substantial income. The income from the building will go to augment the resources of the Fund so as to enable the Government to widen the scope of relief and open new opportunities for the amelioration of the non-gazetted staff.

In pursuance of the Government policy to recognize and reward beneficial work voluntarily done by the Government Servants as well as non-officials ; 25 persons were recommended this year for the grant of Government Sanad Class I. It may be mentioned that the Government Sanad Class I, carries a gun costing approximately Rs. 750, the licence of which is free and the recipients of this award are allowed to possess 250 catridges. Similar privilege has been granted to the recipients of Commissioner's Sanad Class II, which carries a revolver/Pistol with 50 rounds, the licence of which is again free.

As per last year, Government servants as well as non-officials who performed exceptionally good work in various fields, were recommended for the grant of Civil Awards.

S & GAD also issues permits for the purchase of cars to the officers of the Provincial Government and also to those officers of the Central Government who are posted in West Pakistan, except Karachi and Rawalpindi/Islamabad.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrates/ Assistant Political Agents of the outlying Sub-Divisions of Quetta and Kalat Divisions were faced with great difficulties in respect of conveyance. Services and General Administration Department took up the case with the result that 9 jeeps have now been provided to the Sub-Divisional Officers of Kalat and Quetta Divisions.

In order to mitigate the difficulties of Government servants, a campaign was started by the Chief Secretary in December, 1961 about the prompt

payment of salaries and other dues to Government servants. About 1/3 of the complaints so far received have been settled. As regards the remaining 2/3 outstanding cases, the authorities concerned are being pressed to pursue them vigorously and finalise them without delay. As a result of this campaign, the number of complaints received in each month is falling and it has gone a long way to redress the genuine grievance of Government servants.

During the current year, the Services and General Administration Department have notified 175 service/recruitment rules out of a total of 197 draft rules which were pending from the time of Integration. Most of the remaining draft service/recruitment rules have been scrutinised by the Service Rules Sub-Committee and are likely to be finalised in the near future.

The question of bringing out an Urdu edition of the West Pakistan Government Gazette has been engaging the attention of Government for some time. A decision has been taken that a start may be made by publishing in Urdu the Gazette Notifications which are of public interest. To begin with, about 100 pages of the official gazette have been allocated for this purpose and the first gazette bearing the Urdu translation of Notifications has come out on the 17th July, 1964. It will cost Government a recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,13,790 on staff and raw-material, and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,16000 on plant and machinery. The Urdu Gazette is published in Nasakh type.

The functions of the Organization and Methods Wing are as follows :—

(*i*) Periodic review of the organization, staff, functions and procedures of the Departments, Attached Departments, and Sub-suggestions ordinate offices and for improvement thereof ;

(*ii*) Improvement of general efficiency and economic execution of Government business ;

(*iii*) advice regarding proper utilization of stationery and printing resources of the Government ; and

(*iv*) training in Organization and Methods.

With a view to enabling it to cope with its various responsibilities, the O & M staff has been strengthened, and O & M, Cells established in the following Departments and Autonomous Organizations :—

Agriculture Department.
Health Department.
Finance Department.
Irrigation and Power Department.
Communications and Works Department.
High Court.
WAPDA.
Railway Board.
Road Transport Corporation (Lahore).
Co-operative Development Board.
Agricultural Development Corporation.

This Wing sponsored 4 officers engaged on O & M, work (three Section

Officers of the Secretariat and one Railway Board officer) for advanced training in O & M, in the USA under US AID Programme 1963-64. These officers have completed the five month's course in USA which commenced in January, 1964.

The following were the main activities of the O & M, Wing during the year under review :—

(1) Several assignments in the field of staff assessment were carried out and advice tendered on staffing questions. The assignments were carried out and advice issued either at the behest of Finance Department, Services and General Administration Department or the Department concerned, with a view to deciding questions of proposed increase of staff, or the continuance of existing temporary posts.

(2) The problem of delay in completion of cases of land acquisition and particularly of delay in payment of compensation to the land owners for the land acquired by Government departments/agencies was studied and detailed instructions were issued to all concerned with a view to expedite disposal of such cases in future.

(3) The Wing has been associated with various departmental Committee set up by Government including the Expert Committee on Simplification of Procedures and Forms in use in Government offices throughout the Province.

(4) The Wing is associated with the special drive launched by Chief Secretary to expedite the finalization of pension cases in all Departments. A guidbook on the preparation of pension cases has been completed by the Wing and is in the final stages of publication.

(5) The Wing is also assigned the work of expediting payment of bills of Contractors/Suppliers delayed in Government Departments and co-ordination between the Central and Provincial Governments in regard to expeditious disposal of pending reference of the former. A good measure of success has been achieved.

(6) The Wing is responsible for the working of the suggestions Scheme which has been introduced with a view to helping in the development of new ideas for affecting improvement in administration and making full use of the experience and resourcefulness of Government servants and at all levels. Up to the end of the year 1963-64, 465 suggestions were received. Three meetings of the Standing Committee, which considers the suggestions, were held and rewards ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 have been awarded to five different individuals, for sending useful suggestions, the implementation of which

is under way. A number of Commendation Certificates and letters of appreciation have also been issued to the authors of suggestions considered useful but not deserving of a monetary reward.

(7) The Training of O & M, officers of the departmental Cells was completed in a series of courses held in the O & M, Wing.

(8) In-service training of staff has also been allocated as a specific subject to the O & M, Wing, so that along-side the evolution of better methods and improvement in the working system, staff training also receives due and proper attention. The Wing is conducting periodical training courses for clerical staff in the Civil Secretariat. Its activities in this direction are being expanded to embrace staff of supervisory grades both in and outside the Secretariat. A pamphlet indicating guidelines for training of clerical staff for use by subordinate offices was prepared and issued to all Departments/offices in West Pakistan to help them devise training schemes appropriate to of local conditions for imparting pre-entry and in-service training to clerical staff.

Decisions have been taken and arrangements are being made for the training of :—

(1) In-service clerks in departments/offices at Headquarters in typewriting.

(2) Staff dealing with pension cases in departments/offices at HQ in the procedure of preparation of pension cases,

(3) Staff dealing with classification, indexing and weeding of records in Secretariat Departments,

(4) Superintendents of Commissioner's office—

(*a*) in their own jobs of supervision and control and coordination of the work of District Offices ;

(*b*) as trainers of staff in respective offices ; and

(*c*) for the purpose of evolving by joint effort a pattern of staff training schemes which should be followed in the Commissioners offices.

Other activities undertaken by the Training unit during the year were—

(1) Revision of the Manual of Secretariat Instructions.

(2) Preparation of a Manual of Instructions for private Secretaries, Personal Assistants : and Stenographers.

(3) Preparation of a Proficiency Allowance Scheme for Stenographers and Clerk-Typists.

As one of the major objectives, the O & M, Wing has undertaken compilation of useful publications for the guidance and convenience of

Government officials. Some of the publications are :—

1. Guide Lines for the Training of Clerical Staff (1963). 2. Manual of Delegation of Powers Rules (1964).	Copies have already been supplied to all departments.

Under Print

3. Pension Guide (1964). 4. Establishment Manual, Volume I & II (1964).	Will be available for issue by the end of July, 1964.

Under Compilation

5. Manual of Service Rules (1964).

West Pakistan Public Service Commission

The functions of the Commission are laid down in article 186 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, read with the West Pakistan Public Service Commission (Limitation of Functions) Regulation, 1957, as amended from time to time. Subject to any regulations, specifically excluding from their purview any particular class of case or post, the Commission are required to be consulted :—

(*a*) On matters relating to qualification for, and methods of recruitment to civil services and posts ;

(*b*) On the principles on which appointment and promotions should be made ;

(*c*) On the principles on which persons belonging to one service should be transferred to another ;

(*d*) On matters affecting terms and conditions of service and proposals adversely affecting pension rights ;

(*e*) On disciplinary matters.

Besides, the functions of the Commission are :—

(*i*) to conduct tests and examinations for the selection of suitable persons for appointment to the civil services of the province and civil posts connected with the affairs of the province, and

(*ii*) to advise Governor on any matter which is referred to the commission by the Governor.

Further, under an order issued by the Governor of West Pakistan in pursuance of the provision contained in sub-clause (*b*) of Clause (1) of Article 186 of the Constitution, the Commission are consulted subject to the Limitation of Functions Regulations, in matters relating to the suitability of candidates for promotions and transfers.

The following table gives the nature and volume of work done by the Commission during the year 1963 :—

(1) Number of posts advertised .. 352

(2) Number of applications received .. 7405

(3) Number of candidates interviewed .. 594

(4) Stop-gap appointments considered pending advertisement 1177

(5) Number of persons considered for recruitment without advertisement .. 129

(6) Number of Officers considered for promotion/transfer/confirmation .. 212

(7) Number of disciplinary cases .. 30

(8) Cases under the West Pakistan Government Servants (Further Usefulness in Public Service) Rules, 1963 .. 22

(9) Number of examinations tions held .. 24

(10) Number of candidates examined .. 1033

(11) Cases of Miscellaneous nature .. 66

(12) Recruitment/Service Rules cases .. 102

(13) Number of receipts ..49666

(14) Number of issues ..33640

In order to eliminate hardship to candidates involved in coming to Lahore from far off places, the Commission held interviews at other important centres in the province, namely, Karachi and Peshawar. Similarly, application forms and instructions relating to posts advertised by the Public Service Commission were supplied to all Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents in the Province for distribution to intending candidates on request.

FINANCE

Budget

The financial position of the Provincial Government from the date of integration to the end of 1962-63 is as under :—

		1955-56 to 1962-63 (in crores of rupees).
Revenue receipts	..	6,38
Revenue expenditure	..	5,48
Surplus	..	90
(1) Capital expenditure.		
(*a*) Direct investment	..	2,48
(*b*) Loans	..	1,00
(2) Miscellaneous Capital and deposit transactions	..	24
Total capital account disbursement.	..	3,72

The total allocation for the Public Sector in West Pakistan in the Second Five Year Plan is Rs. 623 crore. During the first four years of the Plan the Province utilized Rs. 440.59 crore. A total Development Programme of Rs. 210.45 crore has been proposed for the financial year 1964-65, the last year of the Second Plan period. The following is sector-wise break up of this programme :—

		Rs.
Water and Power	..	72.78 crore
Agriculture	..	31.98 crore
House and Settlement	..	19.60 crore
Industries	..	11.03 crore
Education	..	15.16 crore
Health	..	7.28 crore
Transport and Communications	..	36.90 crore
Social Welfare	..	.23 crore
Manpower and Employment	..	.49 crore
Works Programme	..	15.00 crore
Total	..	210.45 crore

The above total figure shows an increase of 41 per cent over the 1963-64 revised estimates.

One of the objectives of the Second Five Year Plan was to accelerate the pace of development in the relatively less advanced regions of the Province,

This guiding principle has been followed in the next financial year and increasingly larger allocations have been made for these regions.

Small Savings

The need for promoting the Saving Movement which was originally initiated as a war measure, arose when Pakistan embarked on an ambitious programme of industrialization and economic development. The financial resources of the Government being limited to catch up with the fast expanding economy of the country, internal savings had to be mobilised to support the Development Programmes.

The National Savings Organization continued to pay full attention to the mobilization of internal savings. Savings in various forms *i.e.*, purchase of National Development Savings Certificates, deposits in Fixed Deposits and Savings Bank Accounts in Post Offices which continue to be the premier Savings Institution in the country, continued to register steady improvement and helped in increasing the cash resources of the province.

In addition to the aforesaid Government sponsored Savings Schemes, the Scheme of Prize Bonds which is also designed to stimulate Savings was not only continued but further concession were allowed to make all prize bonds purchased one month before the draw to be eligible to win prizes in that and subsequent draws.

The active co-operation of Basic Democrats in impressing the masses the importance of Small Savings was constantly enlisted and the award of Deputy Commissioners Cups and Commissioner's Shields to Union Councils on District and Divisional basis as an experimental measure in the Multan Division was continued.

Special Savings campaigns were held in various Divisions for periods ranging from ten days to a fortnight to popularise the Movement.

The National Savings Movement met with considerable success as compared to a modest investment of Rs. 89 lakh in the year 1948-49 a sum exceeding Rs. 4½ crore was invested in Savings Certificates alone in the year 1962-63. This not only exceeded the proviucial target for the year but also registered a rise of Rs. 20 lakh over the investment made during the previous year.

Revision of Pay Scales

During the year under review the Government of West Pakistan introduced new consolidated pay scales of gazetted officers. The new scales came into force from 1st December, 1962 but the arrears were paid from 1st July, 1963. The new consolidated scales replaced the existing scales which were in force since 14th October, 1955.

With the introduction of the consolidated pay scales, the cost of living allowance ceased to be admissible as it was merged in the pay. At the time of fixation of pay in the new consolidated scales an increase of 7.5 per cent was allowed to officers drawing pay upto Rs. 600 p.m. and 5 per cent to



The Finance Minister, Sheikh Masud Sadiq, presenting The General Budget for 1964-65, before the Assembly on June 11, 1964.

those drawing more. The increase in the case of the latter category of officers has been subject to a minimum of Rs. 45 p.m. In the case of posts above the Senior Class I scales the pay has been fixed in the next higher stage. It has also been decided to allow Technical Pay to Engineering and Medical Graduates in the ordinary time scales of the Engineering and Health Services. The rates of Technical Pay are Rs. 100, Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 in the case of Senior Class I, Junior Class I and Class II Officers respectively.

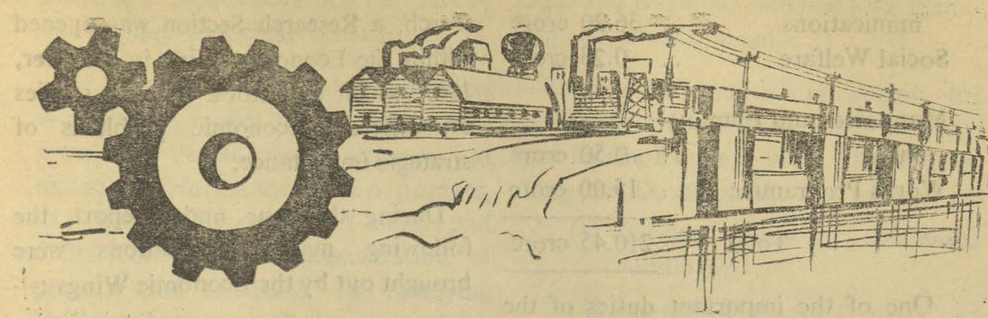
The rates of existing special pays have also been revised by 10 per cent in appropriate cases to compensate for the loss of cost of living allowance.

The additional cost on account of revision of pay scales is likely to amount to Rs. 77 lakh.

Increase in service pension

The West Pakistan Government have also given relief to Government servants who retired before 1st December, 1962 and whose pension did not exceed Rs. 500 p.m. The increase in pension is identical to what has been sanctioned by the Central Government. The revised rates of pension will be in substitution for any temporary increase in pension which was being given before the introduction of the revised rates of pension. The revised rates have been introduced with effect from 1st April, 1964.

The estimated annual cost on account of increase in service pensions is likely to be Rs. 51 lakh.



Planning And Development

The Planning and Development Department is deeply involved in the preparation of Provincial Plans, their economic appraisal, processing, integration and Implementation. In collaboration with the Provincial Finance Department, it draws up the Provincial Annual Development Programme, largely on the basis of the financial resources made available by the Central Government. The Department examines development schemes submitted to it by the various nation building departments for inclusion in the Annual Development Programme. The Department also engages in economic research and reports the progress of provincial projects and programmes. It maintains liaison between Provincial Departments and Central Ministries/Agencies on development matters. The Department also provides statistics to the Provincial nation—building departments for their guidance while formulating economic policies and practices.

The activities of the Planning and Development Department may be divided into :—

(*i*) ECONOMIC PLANNING ;

(*ii*) PROGRESS REPORTING ; and

(*iii*) ADVICE ON STATISTICS.

I. *Economic Planning.*—The Economic Wing in collaboration with the Finance Department, helps nation building departments in preparing and drawing up their Annual Development Programmes to be undertaken during the ensuing financial year. The total size of the programme for the current financial year is Rs. 210.45 crore, which is distributed among various sectors as follows :—

	Rs.
Agriculture	31.97 crore
Water and Power ..	72.78 crore
Housing and Settlement	19.60 crore
Industries ..	11.03 crore
Education and Training	15.16 crore
Health ..	7.28 crore

Transport and Communications	..	36.90 crore
Social Welfare	..	0.23 crore
Manpower and Employment	..	0.50 crore
Works Programme	..	15.00 crore
Total		210.45 crore

One of the important duties of the Economic Wing in connection with the Annual Development Programme is to process the development schemes prepared by nation building departments and agencies. Each Department has a Planning Cell attached to it. The scheme forwarded by the sponsoring agencies to the Planning and Development Department are subjected to expert examination in the Economic Wing. The proposed scheme is required to conform to the requirements of the Five-Year Plan and to be in line with the Plan objectives. After careful and detailed examination, the schemes are placed before the Provincial Development Working Party for clearance. Schemes costing less than Rs. 50 lac non-recurring and Rs. 20 lac recurring are finally cleared by the Provincial Development Working Party.

The Economic Wing also undertakes every year the break-down of Annual Development Programme into Regions, Divisions and Districts. This provides a regional analysis of Development Budget.

This Wing also carries out the evaluation of development programme of the various Sectors of the economy in order to know physical achievements against the targets set forth.

In order to conduct economic research, a Research Section was opened within the Economic Wing in October, 1963, which undertook research studies on different economic problems of strategic importance.

During the year under report, the following major publications were brought out by the Economic Wings :—

(1) Comments on Guidelines for the Third Five-Year Plan ;

(2) Revised comments on Guidelines for the Third Five-Year Plan ; and

(3) Regional, Divisional and District-wise Break Down of A.D.P., 1963-64.

The following publications are under preparation :—

(1) Regional, Division and District-wise Break Down of A.D.P., 1964-65 ; and

(2) Evaluation of the Annual Development Programme, 1962-63.

Every effort is made to enlist the help of the people in the formulation and implementation of schemes and projects through their representatives in the various tiers of Basic Democracies. For example, in the preparation of the Third Plan, suggestions and comments have been invited from the Divisional and District Councils. Quarterly meetings of the Divisional Councils are also held to review the pace of implementation of development projects. This enables the Department to take action on the

difficulties experienced in the execution of any particular scheme.

II. *Project Wing.*—The Project Wing is primarily meant to watch the progress of development schemes, to measure performance against promise, to identify the causes of delay and difficulties in the implementation of projects and to assist in removing bottlenecks that are likely to retard the pace of implementation of a project. For performing these functions, the officers of this Wing not only inspect projects on the spot but also hold meetings with the Administrative Department concerned to remove the obstacles. The number of projects visited by officers of the Project Wing during 1963-64 was 62.

One of the important tasks assigned to this Wing is to prepare Standard Building Plans for Government Offices and residences. These Standardised Plans will not only quicken the implementation of building programmes but also effect economy in Government expenditure.

The Progress Wing holds Regional Seminars on Planning and Development in order to have a clear understanding of the problems of a particular Region and to awaken the people towards the potentialities of economic development. Such Seminars were held at Bahawalpur, Hyderabad and Peshawar during the year under review.

The Progress Wing has also started the publication of the Annual Digest, Six Monthly Review, Annual Financial Review, Development Atlas, Vital Data and Regional seminars on Planning and Development.

During the year under review, the following publications were brought out by the Progress Wing of the Planning and Development Department :—

(1) Standard Plans of residential buildings ;

(2) Standard Plans for Primary and Secondary School Buildings;

(3) Regional Seminars on Planning and Development in Bahawalpur and Multan Divisions.

(4) Annual Digest ; and

(5) Review of Development Projects.

The following documents are under preparation and will be released in the due course :—

(1) Annual Financial Review ;
(2) Development Atlas ;
(3) Vital Data ;
(4) Regional Seminar on Planning and Development in Hyderabad ;
(5) Regional Seminar on Planning and Development in Peshawar ; and

(6) Annual Digest 1963-64.

III. *Bureau of Statistics.*—The Bureau of Statistics is entrusted with the following functions :—

(*i*) Co-ordination of Provincial Statistics;

(*ii*) To provide Technical guidance and assistance to the Statistical Cells of Provincial Departments ;

(*iii*) To provide service to Provincial Government Departments for mechanically tabulating the data collected by them through Censuses and Surveys ;

(*iv*) Advising the Government on formulation of Provincial Statistical Policies and to maintain liaison between the Provincial and Central Governments on statistical matters.

During the year under report, the Bureau issued the following publications :—

(1) Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan—1963.

(2) Census of West Pakistan Government Employees, 1962.

(3) *Agricultural Statistics of W.P. Crop-Acreage* :

(*i*) Reports for Kharif 1962, for 35 Districts ;

(*ii*) For Rabi 1962-63, Provincial and Divisional Reports (for the Divisions of Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Rawalpindi).

The following publications are under print :

(1) Some Economic and Social Indicators of West Pakistan, 1964.

(2) Statistics of West Pakistan. Agrciultural Data 1947-48 to 1962-63.

The following publications are under preparation :

(1) Village Statistics of West Pakistan, Sialkot District.

(2) Agricultural Statistics of West Pakistan-Crop Acreage. Rabi, 1962-63, Divisional Reports for six Divisions.

Data Processing Centre

The Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the Bureau has done the following jobs :

(1) Census of Manufacturing Industries, 1962-63 is nearing completion.

(2) Trochoma Survey of West Pakistan is under process.

(3) Crop Acreage Statistics for Rabi, 1962-63 and Kharif, 1963.

(4) Socio-Economic Survey of Lulliani.

Irrigation

As the economy of West Pakistan is predominantly agricultural, the importance of irrigation system in this vast tract does not need any emphasis. Although we have been speedily building up our industries, our industrial economy, by and large, depends upon agricultural products which are used as raw material. Despite the fact that most of the new projects have been transferred to WAPDA and other allied organisations, the job of the Irrigation Department remains onerous as before.

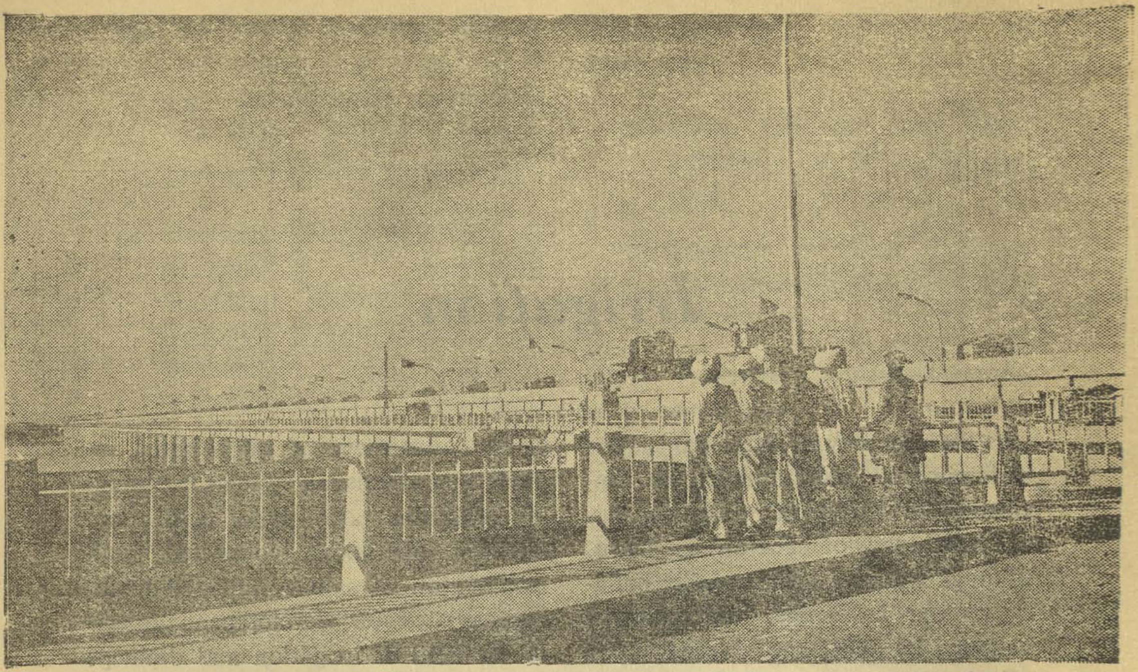
The main objectives of the Department are extension of irrigation in new areas by assessing the volume of surface and underground water potential and harnessing it for maximum benefit of the local population. It has also to improve, through proper reclamation and drainage, the conditions of areas which were once fertile and rich, but are now waste and impoverished. Flood control is also another major problem the Irrigation Department has to grapple with.

The functions of the Department include the efficient maintenance of existing irrigation canals and headworks, assessment of water rates, remodelling of existing systems for bringing additional area under cultivation, different operations connected with reclamation of salinity afflicted lands, execution of new development projects in the field of irrigation and drainage and flood control. The development of backward areas like Quetta and Frontier Regions is also the responsibility of the Irrigation Department which is doing its work at top speed there so as to bring these arid and neglected zones at par with other developed parts of the province.

A brief account of the Department during the year under review is given below.

MAINTENANCE OF IRRIGATION WORKS

There are 16 headworks under the charge of the Irrigation Department. The total length of running canals is about 38,000 miles and of drains nearly 4,600 miles. For the efficient and equitable distribution of water supplies and proper drainage of the vast tracts of lands, a very high standard of maintenance of works is a pre-requisite.

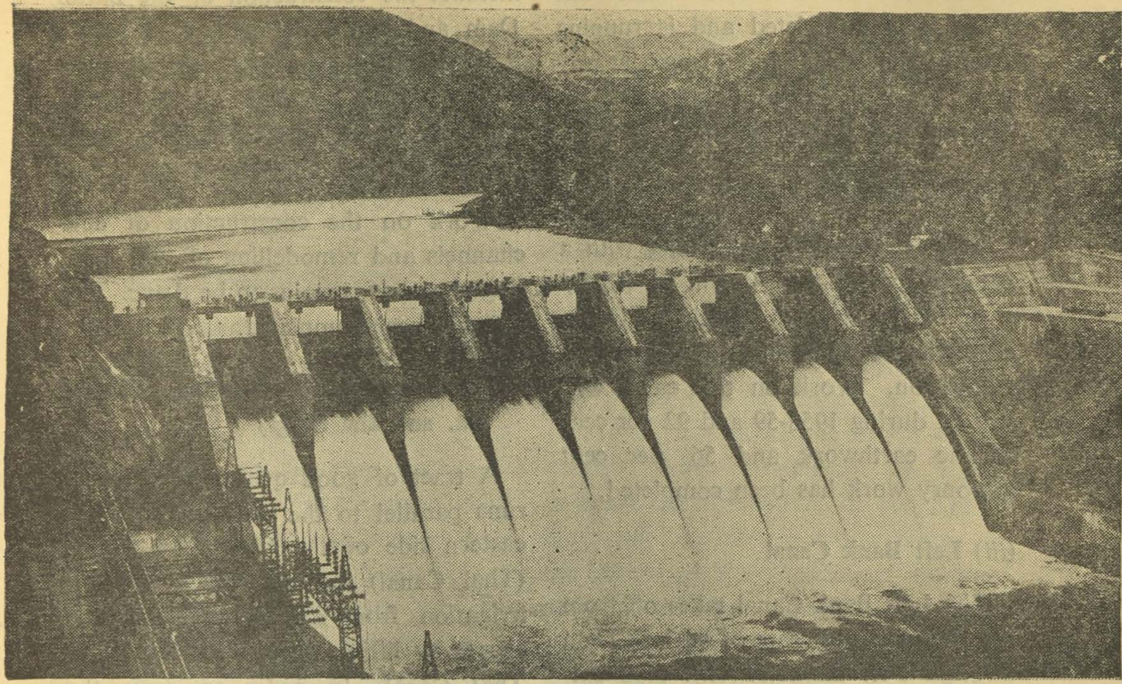


Gudu Barrage

To maintain this biggest gravitational-flow-irrigation-system of the world in proper condition, is certainly no small job. The standard of upkeep has to be further improved, so that the existing system is capable of carrying greater volumes of water to meet the challenge of modern times. Besides, agriculturists are getting more alive to their rights, mainly due to disintegration of holdings, and their demands from the Irrigation Department are more exacting. On the one hand, with the canal system growing older greater maintenance is required and on the other, there has been general inflation in the country raising the cost of works considerably during the past two decades.

Despite limited financial resources, the Irrigation Department has kept this network of canals functioning to their maximum efficiency and running to optimum capacity. Strenuous efforts of the Irrigation Engineers have resulted in further boosting up irrigation figures and the revenue receipts have also shot up proportionately.

The proper upkeep of drains and frequent silt and weed clearance is essential for effective lowering of the water-table and disposal of surface water of the concerned area. This is being done efficiently. The total cost of maintenance and the repairs of head-works, canals, drains and flood works during the year under review was Rs. 85.90 million against Rs. 45.4 million incurred in the preceding year.



Warsak Dam

MULTIPURPOSE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

(a) Taunsa Project

Taunsa Barrage, Muzaffargarh Canal and Dera Ghazi Khan Canal with Link No. 3, had been completed in the year 1961 and opened for irrigation. Subsequently, after its revised estimate of Rs. 24,51,35,000 was approved, the work on the Dajal Branch was taken up and about 170.00 Lac Cft. earth work has been executed so far. On completion of the Dajal Branch System, 78,600 acres of old area will be irrigated and 180,000 acres of new land would be brought under irrigation. The entire work is expected to be completed in 1965.

(b) Warsak High Level Canals Scheme

This is a part of Warsak Hydro-Electric Multipurpose Project and provides irrigation for 1,15,714 acres of land both in tribal territory as well as in the Peshawar District by means of canals off-taking from the right and left banks of the reservoir upstreams of the Warsak Dam.

Construction work remained in progress during the year under report on the three canals detailed below :—

(*i*) Gravity Flow Canal

The Gravity Flow Canal starts from the exit of the irrigation channel through the Mulla Gori hills on the right bank of Kabul river near Warsak. This 45.2 miles long canal, on completion, would have a discharge of 255 cs and irrigate 58,641 acres of land in the Khyber Agency and the settled area of

Peshawar District. The canal has since been completed and is running only in the first 35 miles length at present. The total area irrigated during 1963-64 was 28,085 acres.

(*ii*) **Lift Canal**

This is about 37 miles long with a capacity of 200 cs. It will be fed by pumping water to the height of 160 ft. and bring 46,120 acres of land under cultivation. Work on this canal was started during 1958-59 and 92 per cent of the earthwork and 56 per cent masonry work has been completed.

(*iii*) **Left Bank Canal**

The Left Bank Canal takes off from the reservoir upstream of Warsak Dam through 3 ft. diameter G.I. pipe embeded in the main body of Warsak Dam. It passes through 4 tunnels of a total length of 10,414 ft. The total length of Left Bank Canal in the open is about 18.04 miles and carries a discharge of 45 cs ; bringing 10,953 acres of land under the plough. Work on this canal was started during 1958-59 and 93 per cent of earthwork and 81 per cent of masonry work has been completed.

(*c*) **Kurram Garhi Multipurpose Project**

This envisages the construction of a diversion weir on the Kurram river, a head regulator, feeder channel, remodelling of old channels and the construction of additional channels for giving regulated supplies to 107,000 acres of old area and new channels in 150,000 acres of new area, at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.64 crore. It also includes the construction of the Baran Dam and two hydel stations of 4,000 K.W. installed capacity. Expenditure during 1963-64 was Rs. 27.75 lac while the cost would reach Rs. 8.57 crore by the end of 1964-65.

Work on the construction of new channels and remodelling of the existing channels remains to be done. The rest has been completed.

(*d*) **Mianwali Lift Irrigation Scheme 1st. and 2nd Stage)**

A tract of good quality land which runs parallel to the salt range on the eastern side of the Main Line Upper (Thal Canal) had no source of flow irrigation from any perennial source except by lifting water from the Main Thal Canal. In order to meet the express demand of the zamindars and also to provide irrigation facilities to state land, it was decided to lift canal water from the Main Line Upper two stages.

The scheme has since been put into operation. The area to be irrigated is most suited for good quality cotton and other staple crops. When fully developed, it is bound to change rural economy and also raise the living standards of the local population.

(*e*) **Extension of Setharki Minor X-Nasrat Branch**

This scheme envisages the extension of the existing Setharki Minor and the construction of allied works in Nawab Shah District for the cultivation of a vast tract of land measuring 37,000 acres. This area which was lying barren for

decades has now been made available for cultivation by bringing it under the command of Rohi Canal System. Work on this project is in full swing and about 70% of it has been completed.

(*f*) **Chachar Pumping Scheme**

The scheme will provide irrigation facilities for an area of 6,025 of fertile land. Water for irrigation will be lifted from the river Indus by diesel pumps fitted on floating pantoons. The scheme on full development will provide extra food and fodder and bring prosperity to the local people end also give a net return of 3.8% to the Government. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 6,86 lac and allotment during 1963-64 was Rs. 2.04 lac.

(*g*) **Construction of 7 prestressed concrete bridges near Rohri Canal**

Retrogression in Rohri Canal has endangered the safety of bridges on the canal, some of which has already collapsed. This necessitated the construction of 7 new bridges at a cost of Rs. 45.1 lac. Work on 4 bridges is in progress and all the bridges would be completed by the end of 1964-65.

(*h*) **Nara Pumping Scheme**

This scheme comprises the construction of pumping channel for the irrigation of land in Khairpur and Sukkur Districts, and envisages an expenditure of Rs. 7.8 lac when completed. The construction of 5 channels in Khairpur District has already been started and up-to-date expenditure on the scheme is Rs. 2.0 lac.

(*i*) **Construction of the Thatta-Sujawal Road Bridge over River Indus**

The construction of this bridge would open up the area irrigated by the Ghulam Mohammad Barrage Project, especially on the left bank Pinyari and Gunni Systems and will provide the shortest link with the main market of Karachi for the produce of this area. This is a scheme of great public utility and would play an important role in the social and economic uplift of the people. When completed it would envisage an expenditure of Rs. 372.59 lac while up-to-date expenditure on the Scheme is Rs. 30.885 lac. Preliminary works after having been completed, the main structure of the bridge has been taken in hand.

(*j*) **Raising full supply level in Nasir Branch**

This scheme aims at developing a patch of about 33,000 acres of fertile land at the tail of Nasir Branch System which has hitherto been suffering due to shortage of water supply. Originally the area at the tail of Nasir Branch being high were lift lands, with the result that people did not come forward to take them up and the channel started silting and ultimately lost its utility. In order to make water supply available, it was thought essential to raise the full supply level in the Main Branch as well as in Subsidiary Channels. The scheme has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 10.78 lac.

SUKKUR BARRAGE

(1) The Project was completed in 1932-

(2) Total cost of constructions was Rs. 20 crores.

(3) The area coming within the command of the Sukker Barrage is 7.5 million acres.

(4) An area of 12.93 lacs acres has so far been sold for a sum of Rs. 79,61,56,133.

(5) Approximately a sum of Rs. seven crores and seventy seven Lacs is still due for recovery by way of instalments.

(6) (1) North Western Canal (2) Dadu Canal and (3) Rice Canal take off on the right bank and (1) Nara Canal (2) Rohri Canal (3) Khairpur Feeder Canal East and (4) Khairpur Feeder Canal West take off on the left bank.

(7) Existing land grant policy is as under :—

(A) Lands for which the supply of water has been assured by the Irrigation Department is publicised in Schedules for disposal as under :—

(*i*) Compact piece of 32 acres and above to be disposed of by open auction with upset price of classification rates shown below.

Dry Crop Tract

A. Class and Unclassified		B. Class	C. Class	D. Class
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Left Bank Rs. 312.50	..	225	150	150
Right Bank Rs. 265.50	..	187.50	150	150

Rice Crop Tract

A. Class and Unclassified		B. Sup.	B. Inf.	C.D. Class
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Left Bank Rs. 450	..	400	375	275
Right Bank Rs. 450	..	400	375	275

(*ii*) Scattered piece of less than 32 acres to be disposed of to the landless selected Haris, displaced persons, Mohagdass and Ex-grantees at the same rates as for (*i*) above. In the case of landless selected haris, no initial deposit of 1/4th of the Malkano is necessary.

(*iii*) Belt areas around the Municipal Towns etc. Within the distance shown below are disposed of on lease to the highest tenderers without right of first refusal and without assurance of further renewal with upset rate of Rs. 10 per acre. In case the tenders are equal, the lot is to be auctioned between the parties.

(*a*) Hyderabad Municipality the area falling within a radius of 10 miles from the fort.

(*b*) First Class Municipalities and Khairpur Municipalty within a radius of 5 miles.

(*c*) 2nd Class Municipalties 3 miles.

(*d*) 3rd, 4th Class Municipallties and town committees.
Within a radius of 1 mile.

(B) Land for which water supply does not exist has not been released for sale and schedules of this area are under print. The area under this category has been divided into two categories.

(*i*) Areas around Municipal Towns etc., as shown under A (*iii*) above and

(*ii*) other areas.

So far as the land of Category No. (*i*) is concerned it will be disposed of under tenders as explained under A (*iii*) above.

The entire area of category No. (*ii*) will be disposed of by open auction with upset price of classification rates as for 'A' (*i*) above.

8. **Other Salient Features**

(*a*) 25% of the total price is recovered in advance and the remaining amount is ten equated annual instalments with interest at the rate of 6¼ per annum.

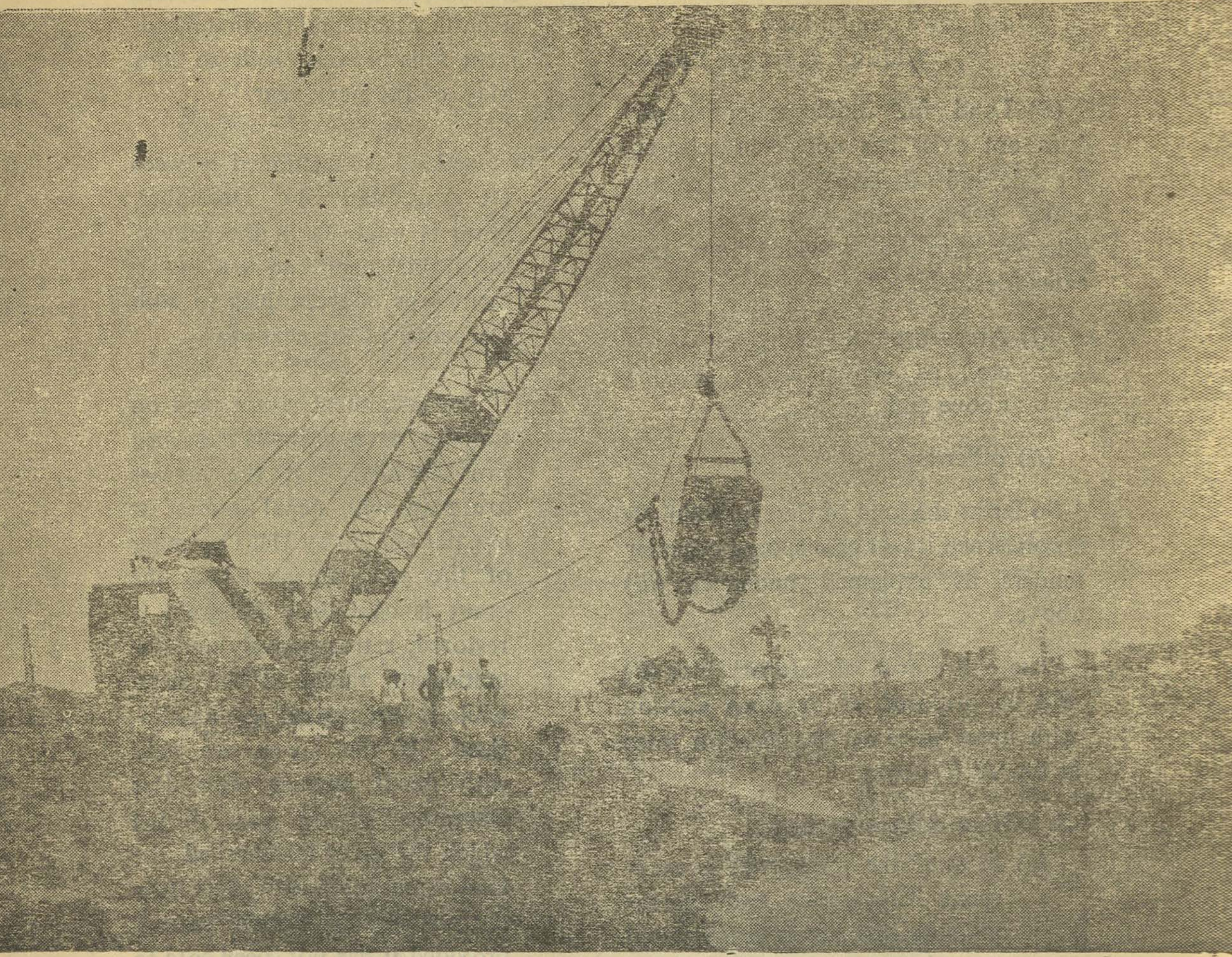
(*b*) In case land is sanctioned between 1st January and 31st July, grant is made from the following Kharif season and the first instalment falls between 10th to 20th May of the next year.

In case land is sanctioned between 1st Aug. and 31st December, grant is made from the following Rabi season and first instalment falls between 10th to 20th December of the next year.

(*c*) If the instalment is not paid on the due date, grant is cancelled provisionally. If the arrears are paid with penal interest at 8% per annum by 31st December of the year during which the grant is cancelled, the grant is restored, retrospectively and the cultivation raised in the mean while is not treated as unauthorized. If the arears are paid with penal interest after 31st December of the year during which the grant is cancelled, the land is regranted with effect from the ensuing cultivation season, provided it has not been sold to some one else in the mean time and the cultivation raised in the intervening period is treated as un-authorised.

DRAINAGE SCHEMES

The formidable problem of water-logging and salinity that we are facing today is due to the fact that in the earlier period of irrigation in this sub-continent, adequate attention was not paid to drainage, with the result that even natural drainage was intercepted by the construction of net work of canals. Actually drainage and irrigation have to go side by side. Neglect at the earlier stage has been responsible for the spread of this terrible scourge



The Work of Kot Adu Drainage Scheme in the progress for the Combatting Salinity and Water Logging in Muzaffargarh District-

In order to maintain a high level of agricultural productivity, it is not only necessary to provide adequate irrigation facilities, but also to remove surplus water from the surface as well as from the root zone of the crop. Better drainage and salinity control operations, have therefore, assumed a paramount importance to save both the old and new lands from going out of cultivation. WAPDA has prepared a master plan to counteract this twin menace of waterlogging and salinity and major projects in this respect are being launched by it. The Irrigation Department has also taken up some very important drainage schemes in the past. Some of the schemes which remained in progress during the year under report, are detailed below with the budget allotment noted against each :—

(1) Remodelling Hudiara Drain	..	Rs. 25 lac.
(2) Remodelling Branch Drain in Rechna Out-fall Drain System	..	Rs. 20 lac.
(3) Remodelling Jaranwala Main Drain	..	Rs. 20 lac.
(4) Pandoki Drainage System	..	Rs. 15 lac.
(5) Construction of Makhi Dhand Drainage Scheme	..	Rs. 5 lac.
(6) Construction of Manawala and its Jatri Branch Drain	..	Rs. 10 lac.
(7) Remodelling and Extending Sukhrawa Drainage System with its tributaries	..	Rs. 5 lac.
(8) Construction of Mitranwali Drainage System	..	Rs. 4 lac.
(9) Remodelling of Dhaya Drain	..	Rs. 3 lac.
(10) Construction of Raiwind Drainage System	..	Rs. 10 lac.
(11) Construction of Kali Budhi Drainage System	..	Rs. 10 lac.
(12) Construction of McLeod Ganj Drainage System	..	Rs. 6 lac.

Considerable work on most of the above schemes was done during the year under report and would continue in the following years for final completion. Apart from the above, numerous other small drainage schemes have been exeeuted during the year in various other parts of the province, while there are still many more, feasibility of which is being examined after carrying out the detailed surveys.

FLOOD CONTROL

As rains during the year were quite during normal, the damage done by rivers and streams was not great. 478 villages were inundated, and cropped area destroyed as a result thereof was 39,209 acres. This also resulted in the destruction of 12,949 maunds of foodgrains and 13,463 maunds of fodder. The total estimated losses on account of flood amounts to Rs. 2.55 million.

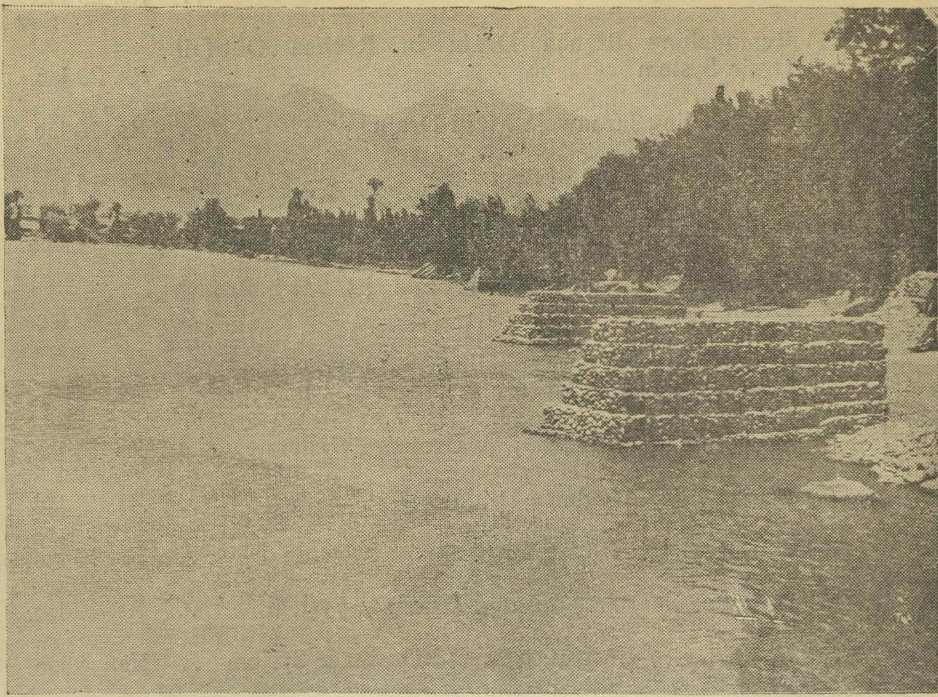
Flood Commission

A flood control organisation headed by the Chief Engineer, Floods, scrutinises flood schemes before their submission to the Flood Commission. It has so far considered the following flood schemes :—

(1) Alexandra Bridge on River Chenab ;

(2) Disposal of Flood Waters at Ravi Syphon and Shahdara Railway Bridges ;

(3) Preventing flooding of Muin-ud-Din Pura and other villages on the left side of Halsi Nullah in Gujrat District ;



Flood Protection bunds completed by the villagers of Abuzia, Tehsil Peshawar.

(4) Preventing Inundation of Jhelum Town by River Jhelum through Kala Kas ;

(5) New Chichawatni Bridge on River Ravi ;

(6) Construction of Laskani Retired Defence Bund on the Right Bank of River Indus in Dera Ghazi Khan District ;

(7) Proposal for Extending Flood Protection Bund RD 17,500 Eastern Sadiqia Canal to Amruka Minor ;

(8) Providing Ropeway at Ravi Syphon ;

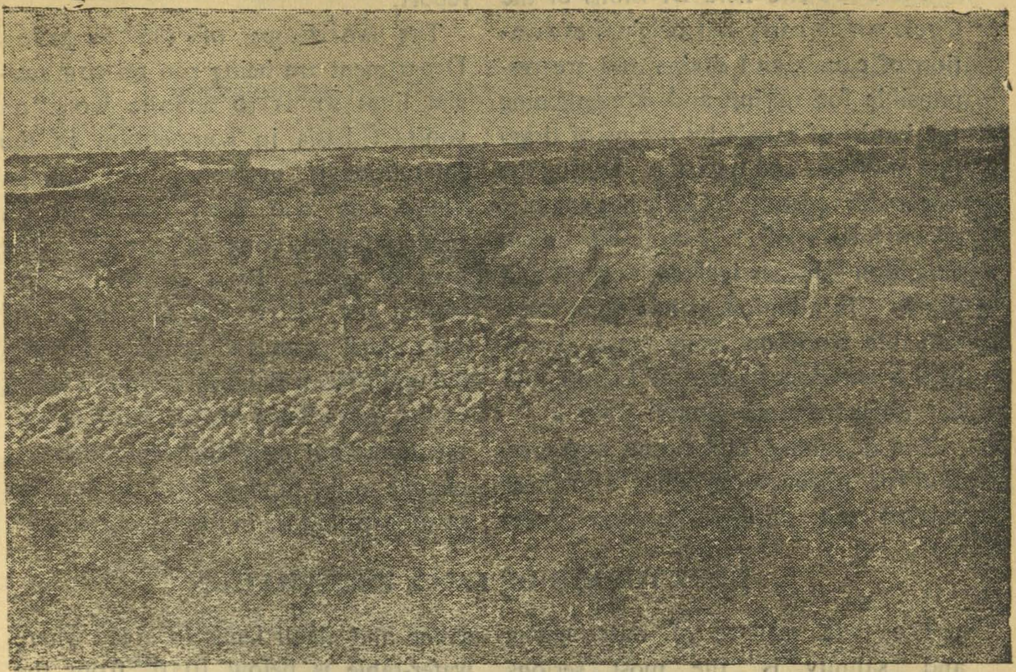
(9) Checking erosion along the Right Bank of River Indus Upstream of Kalabagh ;

(10) Checking erosion along the Right Bank of River Ravi to the West of Kamran Baradari ;

Preparation of Flood Control Plan for West Pakistan

The preparation of this Plan is in hand. Its first part describing the fundamentals of floods and flood control along with the topography of various regions of West Pakistan, has already been completed and circulated.

The preparation of the Flood Control Plan for individual rivers has also been started. So far River Ravi has been fully dealt with, while the work relating to Chenab has just been taken in hand.



Tilyan Flood Water Barrage near Utthal, Lasbella District.

Flood Regulation Works

The following important flood regulation works remained in progress during the year under report :—

		Budget allotment during 1963-64
(1)	Protection from Floods in Chilla Nullah ..	Rs. 8 lac.
(2)	Protection of Pabbi Area from Floods ..	Rs. 7.35 lac.
(3)	Protection of Akbarpura and other villages ..	Rs. 10.80 lac.
(4)	Construction of Spur No. 1-A at RD 91,000 K.F. West ..	Rs. 2.7 lac.
(5)	Ulra Jagir Loop Bund Mile 10/4 to 11/4 ..	Rs. 8.3 lac.

MECHANICAL CIRCLE OF IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, LAHORE

The Mechanical Circle, Moghalpura, is entrusted with all types of new and repair works from all zones of West Pakistan. It has got two workshops, one at Moghalpura and another at Bhalwal, for the fabrication of regulator gates and gearings. In addition to its own work, this Department has also fabricated gates and gearings for the Link Canals of Indus Basin Works on contract basis in an open competition in the world market.

There are two field Divisions of the Circle which carry out original excavation of canals and drains and are responsible for raising and strengthening the banks of canals by means of dragline machines and tractors. During the year under report this Circle has completed earthwork of 11.27 crore cft. on ten irrigation schemes including canals and drains. In addition, it has done some valuable work on many small drains in the waterlogged area of Lahore and Sargodha Irrigation Zones.

The designing, fabrication and erection of fifteen works has also been carried out during the year under report.

The workshops of the Irrigation Department are being run on commercial lines so as to acquire work on contract basis in competition in the international market. The Design Office has also been developed on modern lines to cope with the increasing load of work. By successfully completing the design and fabrication of fixed-wheel gates and gearings for the Sidhnai-Mailsi-Bahawal Link Circles of the Indus Basin Project, this Department has not only earned foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 7 lac but also saved expenditure in foreign currency.

DIRECTORATE OF LAND RECLAMATION

The twin menace of waterlogging and salinity is the most serious problem now being faced by West Pakistan. The phenominal increase in the irrigated area is completely upset on account of thousands of acres of land going out of cultivation every month.

Reclamation process consists of leaching down salts by growing high delta crops like rice in summer followed by a leguminous crop like gram or barseem. For this purpose additional water supply as much as six times the normal requirement is given. Since 1942 about 3,000 to 4,000 cs. are being used for the reclamation of saline and alkali lands in areas where water-table is below 10 ft. from the ground surface. Reclamation supplies in areas with water-table within 5 ft. are given only under the specific conditions of open field drainage system. Restricted water supplies are allowed in zones with water-table between 5-10 ft. from the surface. By the use of additional Kharif supplies, the Directorate of Land Reclamation has reclaimed about 5.56 lac acres of saline land and about 40,000 acres of alkali land in the former Punjab. Figures for the last 3 years afford a relative comparison of the progress attained during the year under report :—

Year	Reclamation Supply Utilized	Area operated	Area Reclaimed during the year	Area Reclaimed up-to-date
	Rs.	Acres	Acres	Acres
1961-62 ..	2,407.84	99,872	23,769	503,390
1962-63 ..	2,019.38	96,788	21,791	525,181
1963-64 ..	2,239.84	110,496	31,468	556,649

(iv) Design of Tanda Dam Intake Transitions.

Work for Communications and Works Department

Valuable advice was given to the Communications and Works Department on hydraulic problems for the following new road bridges to be constructed by them :—

(*a*) Location of the bridges and the guide banks of the new Jhelum bridge on Jhelum road ;

(*b*) Best location and alignment of guide banks for new road bridge on Ravi road, Shahdara ;

(*c*) New Bridge on Sutlej at Adam Wam ;

(*d*) Road Bridge at Ado Zai ;

(*e*) Road Bridge on River Kabul at Jhan Gira ;

(*f*) New Road Bridge at River Ravi near Chichawatni.

In addition, studies on river training and flood control for river Ravi, Chenab at Alexandara Bridge and river Indus above Guddu Barrage, were carried out and suitable works for locating the approaches to bridges and barrages were suggested.

Valuable original and research work has also been conducted in the following fields :—

(*a*) Soil Mechanics and Materials Research Division ;

(*b*) Engineering Physics, Hydrology and Ground Water Division ;

(*c*) Ground Water Studies ;

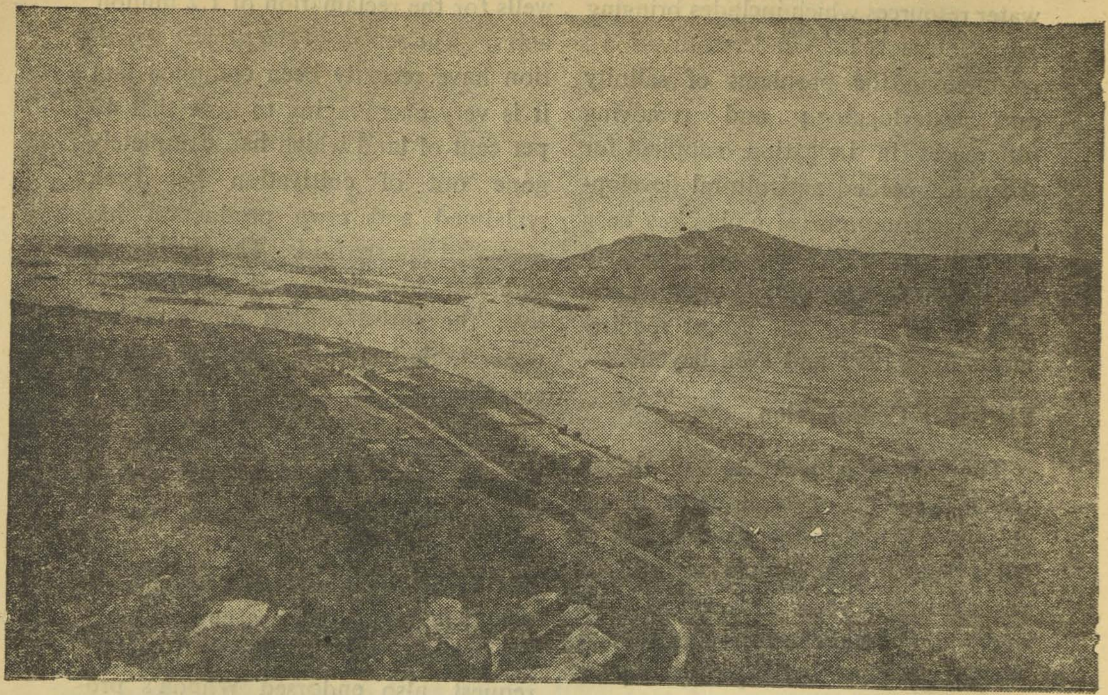
(*d*) Soil Physics Studies ;

(*e*) Canal Lining Investigations ;

(*f*) Electronics Instruments.

General

The implementation of the 2nd Five Year Plan is in progress according to schedule. Measures are being taken to improve the present irrigation system and strenuous efforts are being made to bring a larger area under the plough by all possible means, *e.g.*, by increasing the present capacity of channels, by lift irrigation and tubewell schemes etc. A comparison of the budget figures for 1963-64 and 1964-65 (Rs. 84.3 million and Rs. 109.0 million respectively) shows the rising tempo of development, an unmistakable sign of progress and prosperity.



Tarbela Dam Site

A brief description of the various projects under execution by Wapda is given below.

(1) The Indus Basin Project

The Indus Basin Project consists of two dams, Mangla on the Jhelum and Tarbela on the Indus, eight inter-river link canals, four barrages, one gated syphon, remodelling of three existing inter-river link canals, two existing headworks and some existing irrigation canal system severed by the new construction and a set of tube wells and drainage works.

Originally the cost of the above works was estimated in February, 1960 at Rs. 3,990 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 2,019 million. Later, on the basis of detailed investigations and the experience of some of the large projects awarded to international contracts, the cost estimates were revised and placed at Rs. 9,046,38 million.

The entire work is divided into three phases. The first phase consists of the Mangla Dam, the Sidhnai Barrage, Mailsi Syphon remodelling of some canals and the Trimmu-Sidhnai-Mailsi-Bahawal System. The Mangla Dam is to be completed by July, 1968 while the other works are to be completed by May, 1965. All these works are ahead of schedule. The second phase which includes the Rasul-Qadirabad-Balloki Link System, comprises three links and two barrages. Preliminary work on this system has started, and many contracts awarded. The third phase includes the construction of Tarbela Dam, Chashma Barrage and Chashma Jhelum and Jhelum-Panjnad

link canals and would commence in 1965. All the Indus Basin Projects except Tarbela are to be completed by 1970.

(2) **Gudu Barrage Project**

This project has been built on the Indus 8 miles east of Kashmore. It is designed to feed three main canals on the right bank (the Desert Feeder the Pat feeder and the Begari Sind Feeder) and one main canal (Ghotki Feeder) on the left bank. On full development, the barrage will have a gross command of about 3.2 million acres. This includes 990,0C0 acres of new virgin land and 570,000 acres in Quetta and Kalat Divisions.

The Headworks alongwith the three main regulators were completed during the last quarter of 1961-62 and during early 1962, and the Indus was fully diverted. The Ghotki Feeder was opened in June 1963 and the two Right Bank Feeders have been working almost a year ahead of schedule since May-June 1962. In June 1964, the Pat Feeder, which irrigates a large tract of virgin land in former Bluchistan also received water for the first time, and helped greatly in Kharif sowings. The total revised cost of the project is Rs. 474.8 million.

(3) **Tanda Dam Project**

This project has been designed to provide weir controlled irrigation facilities to over 32,500 acres of land in Kohat district through the construction of rolled earthfill dam which would have a reservoir capacity of 64,800 acres feet. The dam will be 113 feet high and 2,340 feet long and will impound, as an off channel storage, the flow of Kohat Toi. Water will be diverted ino the reservoir by 380 feet long diversion weir on the Kohat Toi through a feeder canal and inlet tunnel with a capacity of 300 cusecs. From the reservoir, the water will be drawn through an outlet tunnel for irrigation upto a maximum discharge of 400 cusecs. An open out spillway is also being provided with a capacity of 2,000 cusecs to allow surplus water to flow from the reservoir.

A major portion of the work on the Dam has already finished and it is hoped that irrigation water for some parts of the Kohat Valley, would be available from the Dam during 1964-65 Rabi sowing season. The project is expected to be completed in all respects by June 1965. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 45 million.

(3) **Khanpur Dam Project**

The project is designed to harness Haro river, near Khanpur village, where it has a catchment area of 308 square miles, by constructing an earthen dam across the river with two canal system, one on each flank. The dam will have a capacity of 59,000 acres feet with 127 feet deep storage and a command of about 1,50,CC0 acres of land in the districts of Hazara, Campbellpur and Rawalpindi.

The preliminary work such as the construction of roads and the Colony etc. is in progress. The Pakistani consultants for the Dam are busy

preparing detailed designs of the project which is estimated to cost Rs. 45 million.

(4) **Groundwater and Reclamation**

The Ground Water and Reclamation Projects include schemes under investigation in former Sind, project planning and preparation and their construction all over West Pakistan, with a view to eliminating salinity and waterlogging in the whole of West Pakistan.

(5) **Investigations in Sind Area**

(*a*) The land use survey of the left bank command of Ghulam Muhammad Barrage has been completed.

(*b*) The land use mapping for Nara command has also been completed.

(*c*) The reconnaisance and land classification of the Dhabeji/-Landhi area has been completed.

(*d*) The Ghotki preliminary soil and land use report and the Ochito preliminary technical report has been prepared.

(*e*) The first broad coverage of the Rohri and Nara command with deep, exploratory bores has been completed.

(*f*) The reconnaisance survey of the Dhora Puran has been completed.

(*g*) The processing of data available from the Rohri Canal Study is almost complete.

(*h*) The salt and water movement studies in the Badah Tehsil continued and soil and water samples were taken at 42 observation sites.

(6) **Sukkur, Gudu Drainage and Salinity Control Project No. 1 (Khairpur)**

This drainage-cum-reclamation project known as the Khairpur Reclamation Project is designed to reclaim 3,55,000 acres of land in Khairpur Division by installing 568 tube wells and constructing about 700 miles of drains of various sizes.

Some pre-construction works were carried out and tenders documents for the installation of tube wells were prepared and issued during the period July-December 1963. The contract has now been awarded to a Yugoslavian firm for the installation of 568 tube wells. The construction of a housing colony for the staff has been completed.

(7) **Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No. 2 (Chaj Doab)**

The Chaj Project covers the area between the Chenab river and the Upper Jhelum canal. As for the modified plan, the project now envisages the installation of 2,370 tube wells (as against 3,300 tube wells planned earlier) and the construction of 410 miles of drains (as against 450 miles proposed earlier). It aims to reclaim about 2.27 million acres of land.

(*a*) LALLIAN SCHEME :—All the 163 tube wells under this scheme covering 214,000 acres have been completed in all

respects and handed over to the Irrigation Department upto the end December, 1963.

(*b*) MONA SCHEME :—This scheme envisages the installation of 148 tube wells to reclaim an area of 112,000 acres. Work on these tube wells is nearing completion.

(*c*) UPPER JHELUM SCHEME :—This scheme covers an area of 623,000 acres and involves the installation of 815 tube wells.

Contract for these tube wells has been awarded and the scheme is being finalised through a foreign loan.

(8) Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No. 3 (Lower Thal Scheme)

This reclamation scheme covering a gross area of 1.3 million acres in the Lower Thal Project provides for the construction of 1,550 tube wells and about 125 miles of drainage channels.

The feasibility report of this project has been finalised and a West German bankers team, which visited Pakistan in December 1963, has agreed to meet the cost of the foreign exchange involved in it.

(9) Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No. 4 (Upper Rechna Scheme)

This reclamation scheme covers an area of about 1.5 million acres of Upper Rechna involving the installation of 2500 tube wells (as against 1,750 tube wells proposed earlier) and the construction of about 575 miles of new and remodelled channels.

Detailed planning for the feasibility report of this project has been completed and the scope of work widened to include the Lower Rechna area also so that the reclamation measures could be concieved on a regional basis with particular references to the optimum utilization of surface and ground waters.

(10) Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No. 5 (Bahawalpur)

A start has been made during the period under report for the collection of preliminary data for this project and the data for ground water is being analysed.

WATER AND SOIL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

WASID continued investigations for ground water development and for soil and land classification in the irrigated area of the former Panjab. The purpose of these investigations is to evaluate the land and water resources and to understand their characteristics affecting waterlogging and salinity. These investigations formed the basis of development schemes for the utilisation of ground water for irrigation and measure for the control of waterlogging and salinity. WASID's programme includes test drilling, resistivity surveys, pumping tests, water level measurements, collection of water samples and their analysis, soil survey and analysis of soil samples.

Soil Surveys

(*a*) Under the WASID's survey programme, of the total area of 75,C0,CC0

acres in Bari Doab, 11,92,000 acres were surveyed bringing the total area surveyed upto the end of 31st December, 1963 to 28,22,900 acres. In Bahawalpur the total area surveyed was 4,60,610 acres bringing the total area surveyed upto 31st December to 28,71,110 acres.

(*b*) In the special area of Northern Region comprising Damrahkas, Bara Banda, Mirpur, Chablat, Tanda Banda, Warsak, Machai, Kabul and Upper Swat Canal area, Chitral, Campbellpur and Bannu area, reconnaisance survey covered 5,62,500 acres during July-December, 1963 bringing the total upto 31st December, 1963 to 95,000 acres under semi-detailed survey, and to 16,43,400 acres under reconnaisance survey.

(*c*) In the Gomal Zam area, the detailed survey of the area was completed during January-June 1963.

(*d*) In the southern region comprising Sibi-Jhatpat area, the area covered by special preliminary survey during January-June, 1963 was 8,88,400 acres.

A special salinity survey was carried out in Rechna Doab during July-December, 1963 covering 2,34,430 acres. Wapda's Water and Soil Investigation Division has so far produced 28 reports while 2 are under preparation.

General Activities

These activities relate to investigations of major storage and power projects on the Indus river and its larger tributaries to meet the growing needs of the Main Power Grid System and small stories and power projects on the lesser streams outside the Indus Plans for internal development in these basins.

(i) KABUL-SWAT-CHITRAL BASIN

Special studies in connection with a Basin Reconnaisance Report for Kabul-Swat-Chitral areas were carried out for large scale development of storage of power in the lower gorge of Swat river.

Map studies, preliminary field reconnaisance studies and other reports for Indus, Jhelum and Kabul rivers were made. Field investigations with regard to topography, hydrology, land resources, geology foundation and materials were in progress.

(ii) BARA BANDA PUMP LIFT SCHEME.

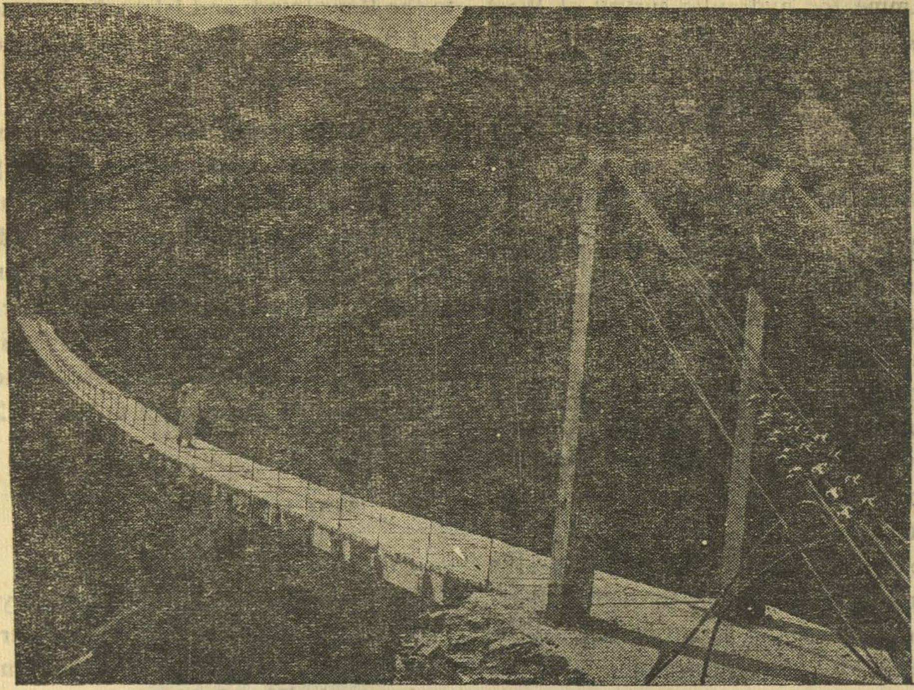
Supplemental studies on the scheme, to irrigate about 15,000 acres in the Riasalpur area by pumping from Bara Nullah, continued.

(iii) WARSAK RE-REGULATING FACILITIES

Work has been completed on this project and a feasibility report published. A river test was carried out at Kabul river and data obtained and scrutinized. Survey of the irrigation areas was carried out during July-December, 1963.

(iv) KURRAM RIVER BASIN

Investigation, field reconnaisance and data collection were initiated for the Kurram River Basin Scheme while feasibility report on Kalam Dam and reservoir was nearing completion,



A completed bridge on way to the site of Gomal Dam Project

(v) SMALL HYDEL SCHEMES

Investigations of small hydel schemes in areas remote from the Main Grid System continued in the Chitral Basin and elsewhere. Work on five small hydel schemes in the Gilgit and Baltistan area was taken up with regard to preparation of plans, specifications and tenders were received for construction.

(vi) GOMAL MULTIPURPOSE SCHEME

Project investigations, planning and preparation of tender plans were continued by the Project Consultants. This project is aimed at the development of about 1,00,000 acres for perennial irrigation and provides for an installed power capacity of 1,27,000 kw interconnected with the Main Grid at Multan.

(vii) KACHHI BASIN (SIBI-JHATPAT AREA)

Investigations and project planning in this area continued. At Mangi the preparation of feasibility report was in progress, while at Balar Kach, a preliminary design for the site and construction schedule were prepared. Work on the collection of basic hydrological and other data at Poralai Basin was in progress.

General Hydrology

The Surface Water Circle, Wapda, continued its activities in this field. Measurements were made on 14 major

canals under data observation programme for hydraulic survey of West Pakistan Canals. Also special study was made at Khanki Headworks to determine the efficiency of its silt excluders.

Gomal Dam Multipurpose Project

The scheme envisages the construction of 500 feet high dam at Khajuri Kach in South Waziristan Agency, which will create a storage of 2.5 million acre feet. A spillway to cater for a maximum probable of 2,71,000 cusecs flowing into a full reservoir has been provided in the centre of the dam. After flowing for a distance of 22 miles, the water will be diverted into the Main Noor Reservoir through a diversion weir at Kot Azam, which will be created by the construction of a 67 feet high and 2,800 feet long earthern dam. It will supply water for irrigation of 1,00,000 acres of cropped area located in Dera Ismail Khan.

Sanction for the execution of this project was received in August 1963 and necessary staff assembled by the end of October, 1963. The construction of roads and buildings in Dera Ismail Khan has been completed to a large extent. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 200 million.

RAWAL DAM PROJECT

Located at about 8 miles from Rawalpindi in the heart of the new Federal Capital, Islamabad, the Rawal Dam is 700 feet long and 100 feet high from the river bed, and has a storage capacity of 47,500 acres feet. The project has been designed to supply 14 million gallons of drinking water daily to the Rawalpindi and Islamabad areas and to irrigate 8,000 acres of land around Rawalpindi.

The construction of the main dam and irrigation channel has already been completed. Work on the filteration plant has also been completed. It is now possible to supply 14.0 million gallons of filtered and chlorinated water daily to the Rawalpindi city, Municipality, Cantonment M.E.S., etc. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 21.2 million.

MACHINERY POOL ORGANIZATION

The basic function of the Machinery Pool Organization is to pool under one agency the entire construction equipment in West Pakistan and make its deployment and utilization on civil engineering projects economical by improving the efficiency and output of individual pieces of equipment. This Organization increased the operational efficiency of its major and minor plants during the second half of 1963-64 to 78 percent.

Besides renting out equipment to various Wapda projects and to the Irrigation Department, MPO also undertakes work on a unit cost basis. It continued work on the excavation of canals and drains in the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage area, excavation of Pat Feeders, construction of Left Marginal Bund and Rail-Road Embankment at Qadirabad and the construction of Tanda Dam near Kohat.

Qadirabad Barrage

Work on first phase of the Left Marginal Bund and Rail Road Embankment at Qadirabad has been completed.

Manufacture of Spare Parts

A new metallurgical Section for the analysis of spare parts is being established by MPO at Lahore. This will help in preparing specifications and drawings of parts which can be manufactured in the country. MPO Workshops are already manufactured spare parts worth about Rs. 2 million annual ly. This capacity will substantially increase when the full scheme is implemented. The total number of plants repaired during the period under review was 1,250.

WAPDA HOUSE

A new air conditioned building for WAPDA offices is being built in Lahore which will consist of a two-storey block spanning the whole site and a seven story tower rising above this block in the middle. Another two storeys will be 110 feet above the general ground level. The Wapda printing press will be located in the sub-basement and basement. Parking space for 80 cars has been provided in the sub-basement.

It is also proposed to build a beautiful mosque as part of the building to provide accommodation for at least 300 persons. Work on the construction of WAPDA House commenced in 1963 is expected to be ready by the end of 1965. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 23.80 million.

EXTENSION OF MULTAN NATURAL GAS POWER STATION

The extension scheme of the Multan natural Gas Power Station was designed to add 130,000 kilowatts capacity to the existing power station through two units of 65,000 kilowatts each so as to increase the total capacity to 265,000 kilowatts. The extension aimed at meeting the demand for more thermal power specially during the winter months when the river levels are low and the demand increases on the West Pakistan grid.

Both the 65,000 kilowatt turbo sets were put to commission in December, 1963. The revised cost of the extension scheme is estimated at Rs. 139 million which brings the cost of the entire project to Rs. 225 million.

THE HYDERABAD THERMAL POWER STATION EXTENSION SCHEME

Wapda originally installed a 20,CC0 kilowatt power station in Hyderabad to augment the existing facilities. The demand, however, exceeded the capacity of the power station and it was decided to extend the power station by another 23,000 killowatt to cope with the growing demand of power in an area 70-mile around Hyderabad. Accordingly, Wapda decided to instal two turbosets each of 7,500 capacity and to shift the 8,000 kw steam turboset from Shahdara, Lahore. After the completion of the extension scheme, the power station would have 43,000 kilowatt capacity.

Electrification of 12 towns and laying of transmission lines in an area within the 70-mile radius of Hyderabad town also formed a part of the extension scheme.

Work on the extension scheme is at present in full swing. The first turboset will go into commission by the end of 1964 and the second in early 1865. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 22 million.

SUKKUR THERMAL POWER STATION

The present Sukkur Thermal Power Project is designed to generate 25,000 kilowatts using sui gas as its fuel and a transmission network spread over a radius of 70 miles, carrying power to 28 towns including shikarpur, Jacobabad, Larkana, Gambat, and Nara Canal. The total cost of the present project is Rs. 53 million. It is now planned to double the capacity of the power station to 50,000 kilowatts.

Work on this vital power station in the south is going on round the clock. 25,000 turbo sets are expected to commission in January, 1965. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 23 million.

The increase in cost from Rs. 36 million to Rs. 53, million has been due to extension in the scope of work which includes laying of transmission and distribution lines to supply power within a 70-miles radius around Sukkur.

Quetta Thermal Power Station

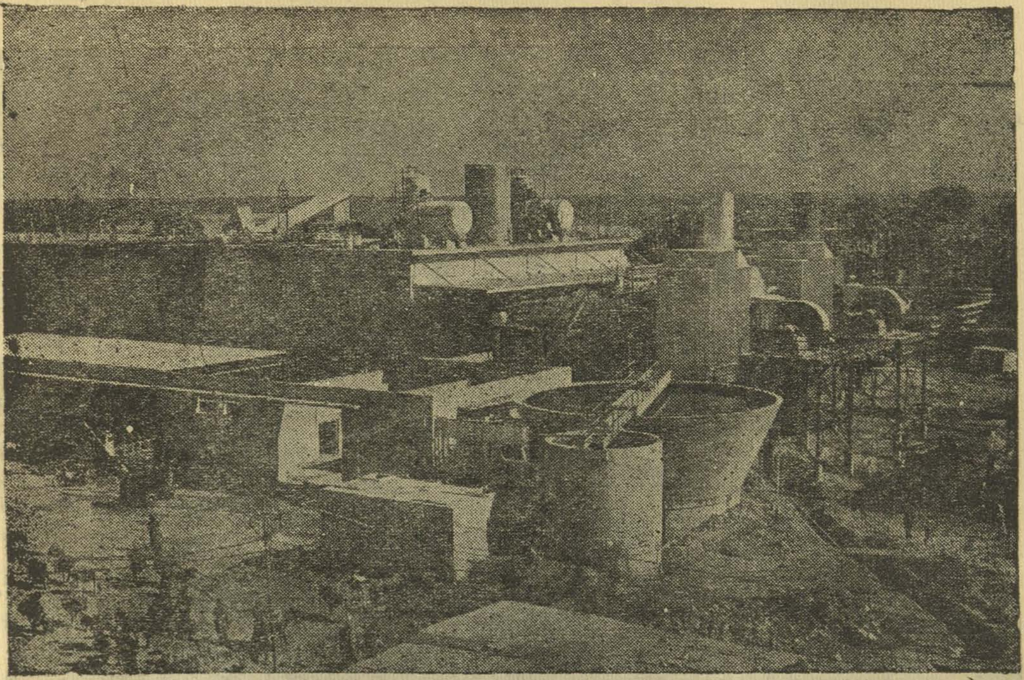
The object of the Quetta termal power station is to provide 15,000 kilowatts of power to the deficient areas of Quetta and Kalat Divisions where a great shortage of power, both for domestic and industrial consumption, persists. The power station is designed to have two machines each of 7,500 kilowatts capacity and to use indigenous coal, from the nearby coal mines, as fuel. The scheme also includes a high voltage transmission and distribution network extending over a radius of 15 miles from the power station to provide electricity to an increasing number of areas in the region for the first time.

The Quetta Thermal Power Station will start, supplying power to Quetta area in July-August, 1964. The total cost of the project is Rs. 37.3 million.

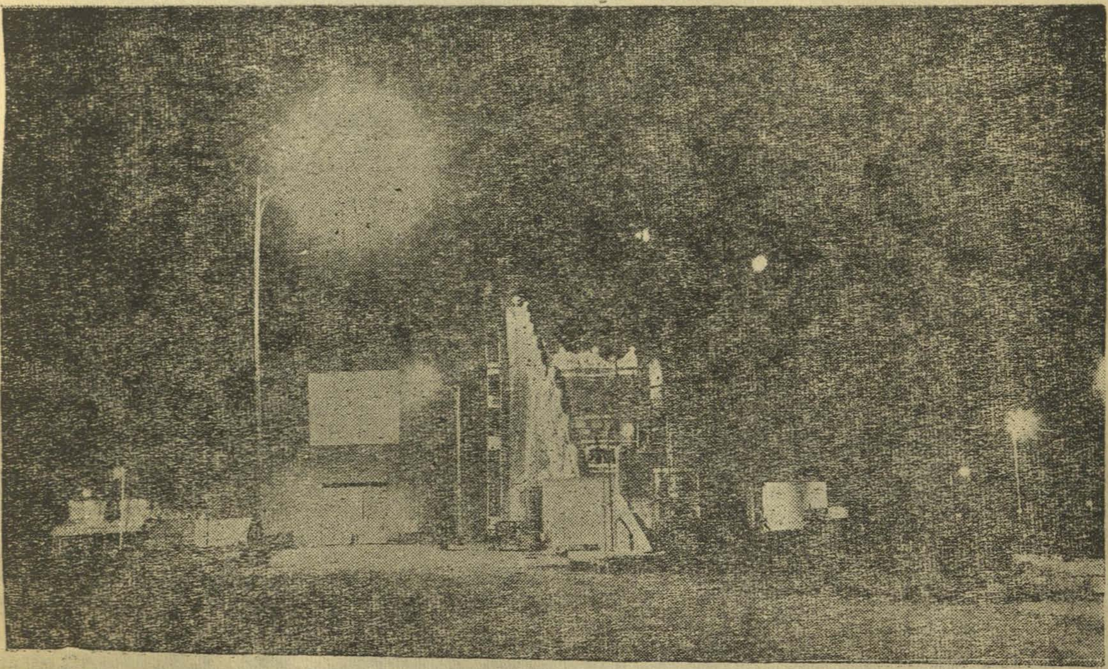
West Pakistan High Tension Grid

The West Pakistan High Tension Grid project provided for the construction of a network of 628 miles of high tension lines connecting major power stations in the former provinces of N.W.F.P., Panjab and Bahawalpur, known as the Central Grid Zone. The scope of the project was revised in 1962-62 to include grid stations at Islamabad, Jhelum and Kot Lakhpat in addition to 10 grid stations originally planned.

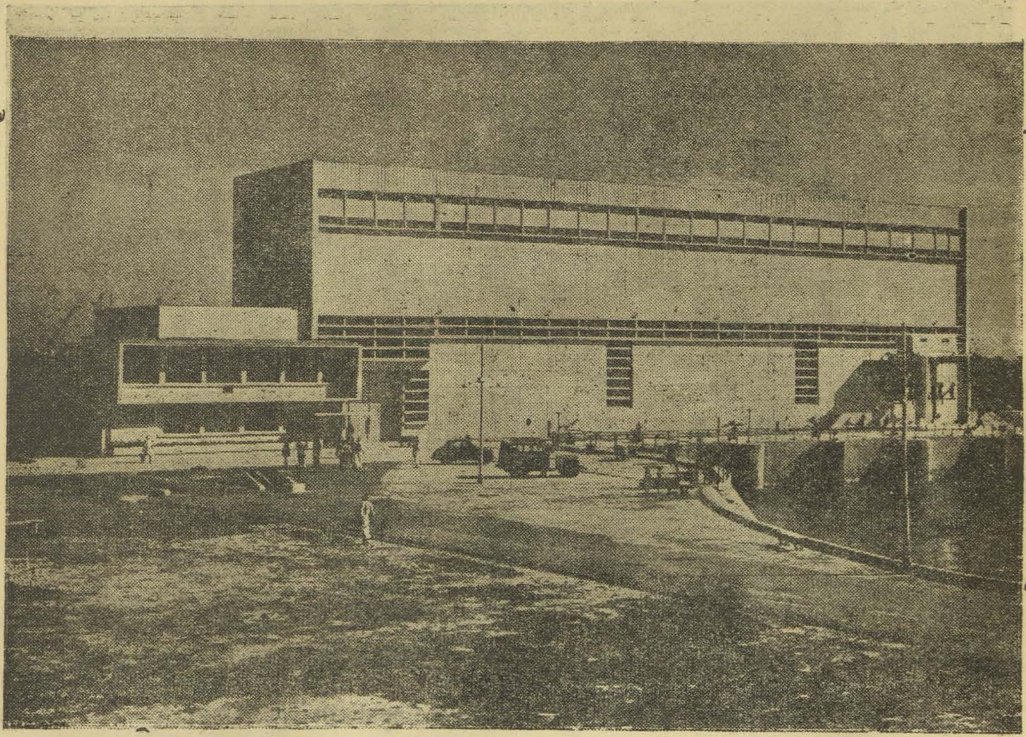
Work on the erection of transmission line was completed in 1961-62 and all the lines are now in commercial use. Work on grid station at Peshawar, Daud Khel, Kharian, Islamabad, Sargodha and Montgomery has been completed. The remaining work on some of the grid stations and sub-stations is now nearing completion. The cost of the project is about Rs. 121 million.



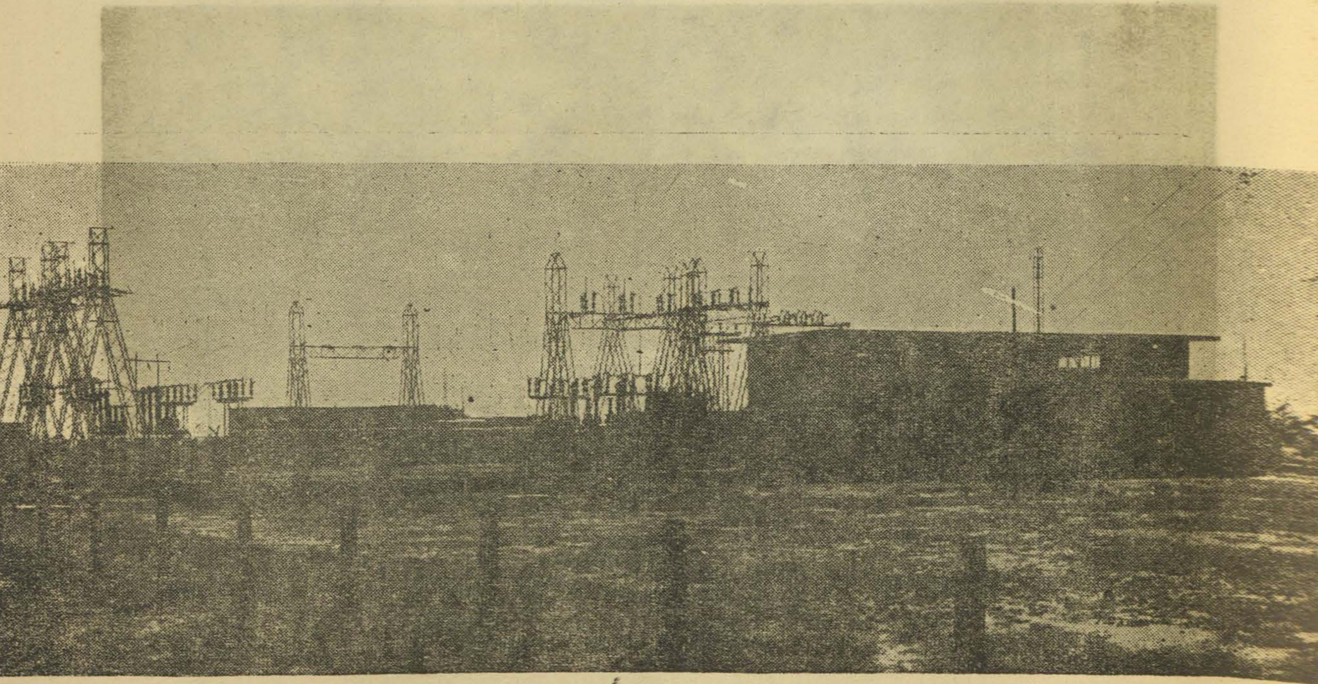
The Sukkur Thermal Power Station being built by WAPDA



Quetta Thermal Power Station as seen at night



Nandipur Hydel Station



Power Grid Station at Mianwali.

Secondary Transmission and Distribution Scheme

The object of this scheme is to transmit the bulk power from the primary grid sub-stations to the distribution system in most of the area covered by the West Pakistan grid. The scheme covers the installation of approximately 216 miles of 132k, 857 miles of 66 kv and 33 miles of 33 kv transmission lines, and 1,133 miles of 11 kv and 492 miles of 400 volt distribution lines. It also includes the construction of eight 132 kv sub-stations, forty six 66 kv sub-stations, four 33 kv sub-stations and the electrification of 71 new townships. The renovation and augmentation of the existing distribution system in Lahore, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Peshawar, Nowshera and Multan is also being carried out under this scheme. It also covers the supply of power to 1,800 reclamation tube wells in Central Rechna.

The entire project is scheduled to be completed by December, 1964 and is estimated to cost about Rs. 206 million.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWER IN WEST PAKISTAN

The object of this scheme is to provide minor extension to the network and service connections to all categories of consumers in West Pakistan, excluding Karachi. The work includes the laying of 132/66/33/kv lines and 400 volt distribution lines, installing indoor and outdoor sub-stations, and providing mains sub-mains and services. The provision of new connection and the renovation of old distribution system falls under this scheme.

RESEARCH AND TESTING LABORATORY

The object of the scheme is to establish a Research and Test Laboratory for testing electrical equipment being manufactured in the country and for undertaking research for new gadgets and appliances. Preliminaries have been settled and arrangements for land acquisition are in hand. The Laboratory is expected to be in operation by the middle of 1965.

Small Dams

Agriculture in the sub-montane regions of northern West Pakistan has, for countless centuries, depended entirely upon seasonal rains. This is inevitably an uncertain and precarious situation. Rains may fall completely at the critical time of sowing and maturing ; or else untimely heavy rains can well result in a deluge leading to irreparable damage to standing crops and severe land erosion.

The agricultural economy of the arid 'barani' areas in West Pakistan has occupied the attention of agricultural and other technical experts of the West Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation during the past few years. The Small Dams Organization which was set up at the instance of the Governor of West Pakistan in early 1961, was transferred to the ADC soon after its inception. The Organization has developed a master plan for the amelioration of this region.

The second anniversary of the ADC on October 1, 1963 saw the formal first small dam at Misriot, 8 miles outside Rawalpindi. The Dam has a catchment area of 3.12 square miles and a maximum storage capacity of 560 acres feet. It provides irrigation for about 500 acres annually. The ADC has already established a demonstration farm and experimental tea plantations at Misriot Dam site. A nursery for fruit plants is also coming up and the lake of the Dam is now well stocked with edible fish.

Two more small dams have been completed by the A.D.C. on the eve of its 3rd Anniversary this year. They are situated at Sipiala and Tanaza in Campbellpur district.

As the President of Pakistan inaugurating the Misriot Dam on October 1, 1963 stated the original initiator of the idea of small dams is Malik Amir Mohammad Khan, Governor of West Pakistan. In his speech at the ceremony the President observed, "I am sure, he (the Governor) must be a happy man to see his dream take concrete shape".

The A.D.C., has pursued this dream with vehemance and all the resources at its command. In addition to the

Tanaza and Sipiala Dams, seven small dams are presently under construction. Between them they will irrigate about 19,000 acres ; five of these, meant to irrigate about 7,000 acres, are scheduled to be completed before the end of the current year.

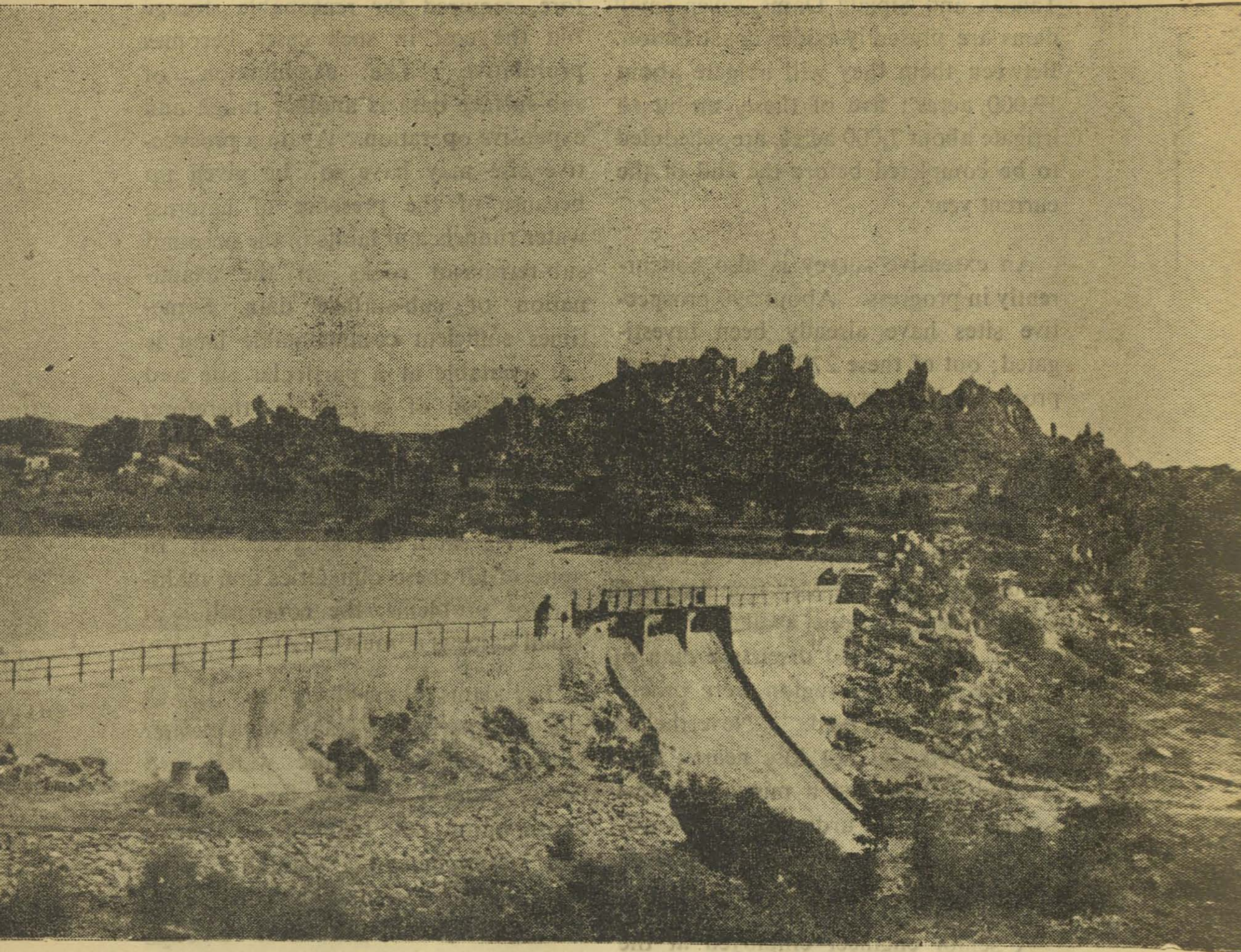
An extensive survey is also concurrently in progress. About 590 prospective sites have already been investigated; out of these 270 sites have been provisionally approved.

The commencement of work on the construction of small dams has been a pioneering effort. Survey—an essential pre-requisite—was the biggest problem. The necessary technical staff was practically not available at the outset. Gauges and discharge data of the streams in the region were practically never observed. Nevertheless the pioneers did not lose heart ; they worked with almost a missionary zeal to accomplish an arduous but rewarding job which could not be delayed any longer.

A senior engineer employed at the crucial initiate stage of the Small Dams organization, commenting on the conditions then prevailing summed up his impression as follows : " About 590 sites were marked tentatively with reference to their contours on charts. After marking out their positions on paper, the actual sites were inspected. Some of them had to be dropped either for want of adequate storage or because of the unfavourable geological conditions of the rocks. The bed slope of streams in hilly regions is very steep. A dam of considerable height is, therefore, required for reasonable storage but the cost in such cases becomes prohibitive. The examination of sub-surface data is another tough and expensive operation. Again a prospective site may have to be given up because of the presence of caverns, water runnels and faults in the unsound sub-terranean rocks on the examination of sub-surface data. Sometimes sufficient commandable land is not available at a particular site and construction of a dam is, therefore, uneconomical. At the construction stage heavy ravines and broken rocks offer a major obstacle in the construction of a small off-taking channel. In spite of all these difficulties and multifarious problems, the construction of small dams is a 'must'.

The dams planned by the A.D.C. are multipurpose. They provide water storage ponds, stabilise water shed areas, reduce erosion, facilitate soil conservation, help reduce flood damage and supplement rainfall with artificial irrigation through stored water. In the long run, the dams through seepage can augment the water supply in rivers in the winter months.

The water ponds created through construction of small dams are the ideal breeding place for fish. This not only brings good revenue but in a small way eases the food problem. The sub-soil strata in the region covered by the A.D.C's small dams projects of coarse sand or shingle causing under ground flow from the reservoirs. This water seeping into the ground does not cause any water-logging. It is reclaimed in the lower



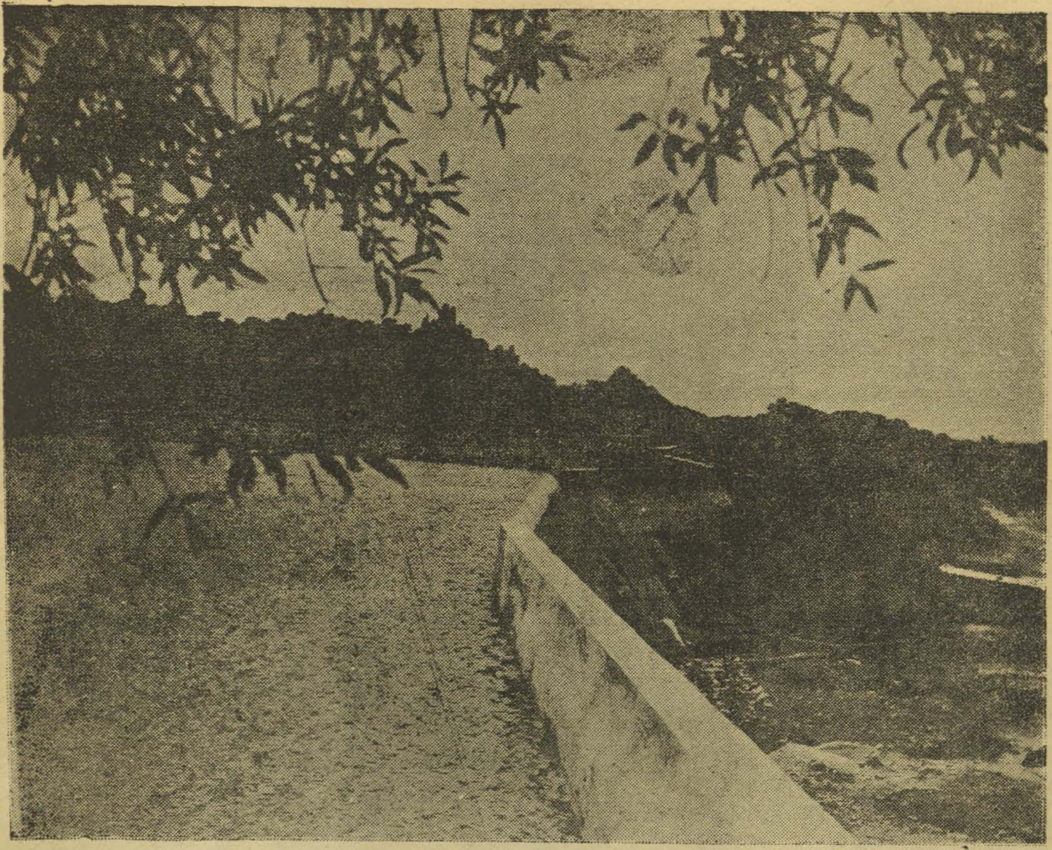
Misriot Dam.

reaches by constructing pick-up weirs. In course of time it is bound to increase the yield of water in wells, which at present get dried up after working for a short period.

A brief account of some of the small dams now under construction or in advance planning stage is given below :—

Misriot Dam :

It is situated near Misriot Village seven miles from Rawalpindi. The Dam has been constructed across the Domel Kas and collects water from a catchment area of 3.12 square miles. It is 39.4 feet high above its bed. It has been constructed in cement concrete, the cost having been reduced by putting in stone plums. It provides for about 500 acres of annual irrigation. The maximum storage capacity of the Dam is 560 acres feet. The cost of the Dam itself was Rs. 1,68,000 in addition to the cost of land acquisition

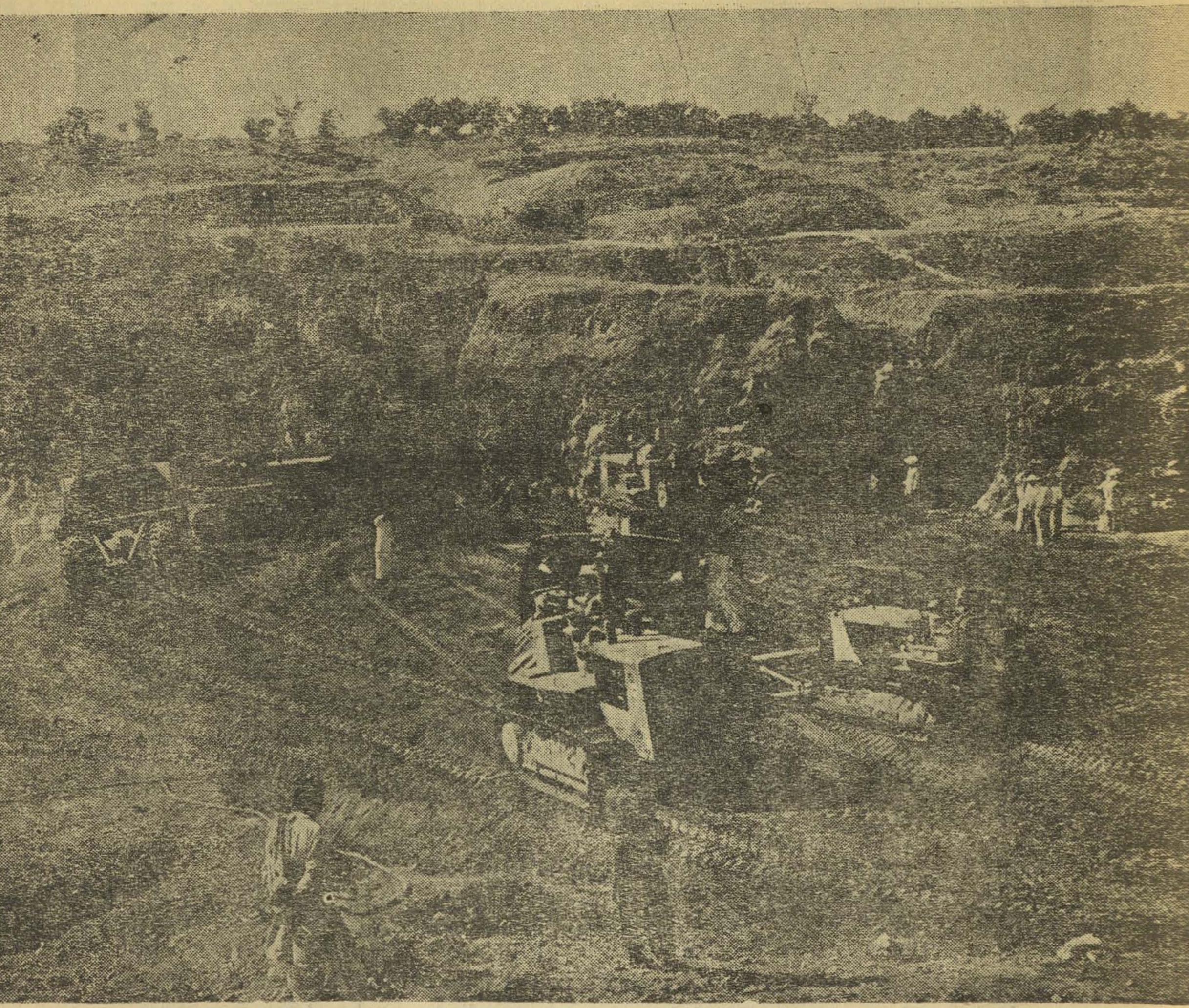


The picturesque Tanaza Dam is Campbellpur District.

and appurtenant works. The land irrigated by Misriot has been levelled and terraced by scrapers and bulldozers. Funds for the purpose have been contributed by local authorities. The A.D.C., has established a demonstration farm at this site. Tea plantations are being tried out on an experimental basis. In addition there will be nursery for fruit plants, which when ready, will be sold out to the zamindars of the area for growing orchards and gardens. Zamindars will also be trained in the latest methods of farming. Good varieties of 'Herbivorous, type of fish have been stocked in the lake of the Dam. Some of the surrounding area has been turned into an ornamental garden and the scenic beauty of the site attracts a lot of visitors. The construction of a cafeteria and a rest house are also under active consideration.

Tanaza Dam :

Situated in Campbellpur district, this Dam has been constructed to provide drinking water for the Kheri Murat Livestock Farm. It will also irrigate about 100 acres of the Farm



Work is in progress on Kahl Dam, District Hazara.

lands. Its cost is estimated at Rs. 1,77,500. The Dam has a total storage of 80.8 acre feet or 22 millions gallon, and is capable of catering for 750 heads of cattle and for growing about 100 acres of fodder crops. The Dam is of the overflow type, built of cement concrete with stone plums and its life is calculated to be 125 years.

Sipiala Dam

This dam is situated in Tehsil Fateh Jang of Campbellpur District near Kanial village opposite Qutbal railway station, 27 miles from Rawalpindi. The catchment area of the Dam is 4.02 square miles. It has been built in cement concrete with stone plums and its full storage capacity is 568 acre



The Governor at Chichali Dam.

feet. It will irrigate about 500 acres annually. The cost of the scheme including Dam and appurtenant works is approximately Rs. 3,24,100. The lake of the dam will be stocked with good varieties of fish and there will be a Demonstration Farm of 20 acres to grow fruit gardens and nursery. The life of the Dam is calculated to be 125 years.

Mang Dam

This is an experimental Dam, as the site offers a challenge to planners and engineers. An experiment is now in progress to examine whether or not the bed of the pond can be made impervious by deposits of the natural silt brought in by rain water from the catchment area. The Dam has been constructed across Ichhar Kas,

about 8 miles from Hari-Pur. Madrasa Kas will be diverted into Ichhar Kas by construction of a subsidiary earthern dam and digging a diversion channel. The Dam has been built of cement concrete. It has a total storage capacity of 538 acre feet. The life of the dam is estimated to be 50 years. It is likely to irrigate 600 acres annually.

Kahl Dam

This Dam has a total catchment area of 10.48 square miles and a storage capactiy of 830 acres feet. It is expected to irrigate 2000 acres of lands annually.

Chichali Dam

The ADC started constructing this Dam earlier this year. It is situated close to Dand Khel and is proposed to dam a narrow gorge called Chichali Pass. The site has been drawing the attention of planners since 1915, but the task has baffled technicians Dams Organization started its investigations in 1960 and has since finalized the scheme. Drilling was carried out through the good offices of the Department of Geological Survey of Pakistan, and it was then decided to attempt construction on this site. It will be a masonary dam with a height of 121.6 feet. It will store 8760 acre feet of rain water from a catchment area of 66.52 square miles and provide assured irrigation to about 18,540 acres of lands. The off-taking channel will carry a discharge of 22 to 26 cusecs. In addition to augment food production, it will protect large tracts of fertile land against erosion and incidentally encourage fish culture. This is by far the biggest venture undertaken by the Small Dams Organization.

Bango Dam

This Dam is proposed to be constructed in Campbellpur District about 27 miles from Rawalpindi, across the Ghabbar Kas—a tributary of Nandua Kas which ultimately falls into Haro River. The stream has no perennial flow. The Dam will be looked after by the establishment of Sipiala Dam, which makes the project economical and worthwhile. In addition to meeting the domestic needs of the villagers of the area, it will irrigate about 119 acres of barani lands annually. The pond will be stocked with good quality fish. Its life is expected to be 110 years.

Gurabh Dam

This Dam is being constructed across Gurabh Nullah in Talagang Tehsil. The annual rainfall in this region is 15 to 20 inches which cannot cope with the full requirements of cultivation. Artificial irrigation through wells and tubewells is practically impossible because of the terrain, and hence the damming up of the stream is the only suitable alternative. The land in this area is very fertile and the people sturdy and capable of exploiting it to the maximum. The Dam is proposed to have catchment area of 6.49 square miles and storage capacity of 679.4 acre feet. Its life has been calculated to be about 100 years. As designed, the Dam will be

able to irrigate 730 acres annually. A demonstration farm will be set up at the Dam site, and its pond will be stocked with fish of good quality which will be another source of income.

Jarahi Dam

This Dam is being proposed on Jarahi Kas near Jarahi Village, 3 miles from Rawalpindi. This area has some very fertile lands which when supplied with sufficient irrigation will pay rich dividends to the land-owners because of the proximity of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Orchards, gardens and vegetable farms are planned to be raised after assured supply for irrigation from the Dam has been made available.

Dungi Dam

This is proposed to be built about 3 miles from Gujar Khan Dungi Village. A good piece of level land is available nearby for irrigation. This dam when constructed will help in raising the living standards of the farmers who at present entirely depend upon uncertain and precarious rains. After construction of the Dam, the cultivators will be able to grow better cash crops, orchards, fruit hardens and vegetable farms.

Dhurnal Dam

This Dam is proposed to be constructed near Dhurnal Village across Nikki Nullah. Good and fertile land is available nearby. The Dam will provide assured supply for irrigation and will go a long way in raising the living standard of the average of the region. Detailed scheme is under preparation and work on the ground is expected to start in the current year.

In addition, to the schemes named above another 200 sites in the Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Sargodha Divisions are also under examination. This is indeed an ambitious programme but as the resources—human and material—become available, the WAPDA hopes to accomplish it in accordance with plans.



Agriculture

Agriculture is of paramount importance in West Pakistan's economy. It supports and sustains over six million farming families living in 38,000 villages. It is the principal source of national income, employment and raw material for domestic use and export. The Second Five Year Plan (1960-65), provides for an ambitious programme in the agriculture sector on the assumption that until agricultural productivity is vastly increased, the general growth will be stunted. In accordance with the objectives laid down in the Second Plan, the Department is ceaselessly working at a programme intended to improve the economic conditions of the farmers. It has launched a "crusade" to ensure that there is an obvious shift in policy and that the industrial, commercial, communications, power and fiscal policies are attuned to the needs of agriculture. It is also its endeavour to see that the farmer gets an economic price and an assured market for his produce.

Policy : The Department's policy is :—

(*a*) to achieve self-sufficiency in food in the minimum possible time ;

(*b*) to increase the yield per acre and also to bring as large new areas under cultivation as possible (6 million acres of culturable waste and 2.5 million acres of riverain are available for such development) ; and

(*c*) to increase the production of cash crops with a view to improving the economic conditions of the farmer by assuring him a good market and economic prices.

Organization

The Department has been divided into two main wings : the Research and the Extension Wing. Government have established three Agricultural Research Institutes at Peshawar (Tarnab), Lyallpur and Tandojam for evolving high yielding and disease resistant seeds of various crops, devising new cultural practices, suggesting introduction of new crops, cropping patterns and scientific methods of cultivation. These institutes have been manned by the best talent available in the country and have been entrusted with specific "tanks" and "targets" with a view to producing useful results expeditiously. Under these Institutes there is a chain of Research Sub-Stations in various ecological zones. The Extension staff has similarly been well organized and geared to do the difficult task of motivating the farmer. There is a well-knit and well co-ordinated field service which is proposed to be further strengthened and improved during the Third Plan Period.

At present there are 11 Divisions, 44 districts, 156 effective tehsils and 2,991 Union Councils excluding tribal areas and project areas. Each Division is headed by one Deputy Director of Agriculture and assisted at his Headquarters by five Specialist officers dealing with the subject of Agricultural Economics, and Marketing, Statistics, Horticulture, Information and Administration. There is one District Agriculture Officer in each district who is helped by one Assistant Plant Protection Officer, one Agricultural Assistant (Horticulture) and two budders at the district Headquarters. The extension and Plant Protection Services, hitherto separate, have been merged and the total staff distributed on a rotational basis. There were in all 563 Agricultural Assistants and 2,331 Field Assistants working during the year under report. These Field Assistants will serve as "eyes and ears of the departments" and will ultimately build-up an organic and potent agricultural development cell in each Council.

Development. A sum of Rs. 8.68 crore was allocated for the implementation of 61 on-going and 34 new schemes during the financial year 1963-64. These schemes related to seed farms, fruit development, agricultural extension, statistics, soils, mechanization, tubewell installation, agricultural research and education. The details of revised estimates for the year under report, budget provision for the next year's development programme and total number of on-going and new schemes under each sub-sector are given in the table on page 71.

The following is a brief review of the progress in various sub-sctors :—

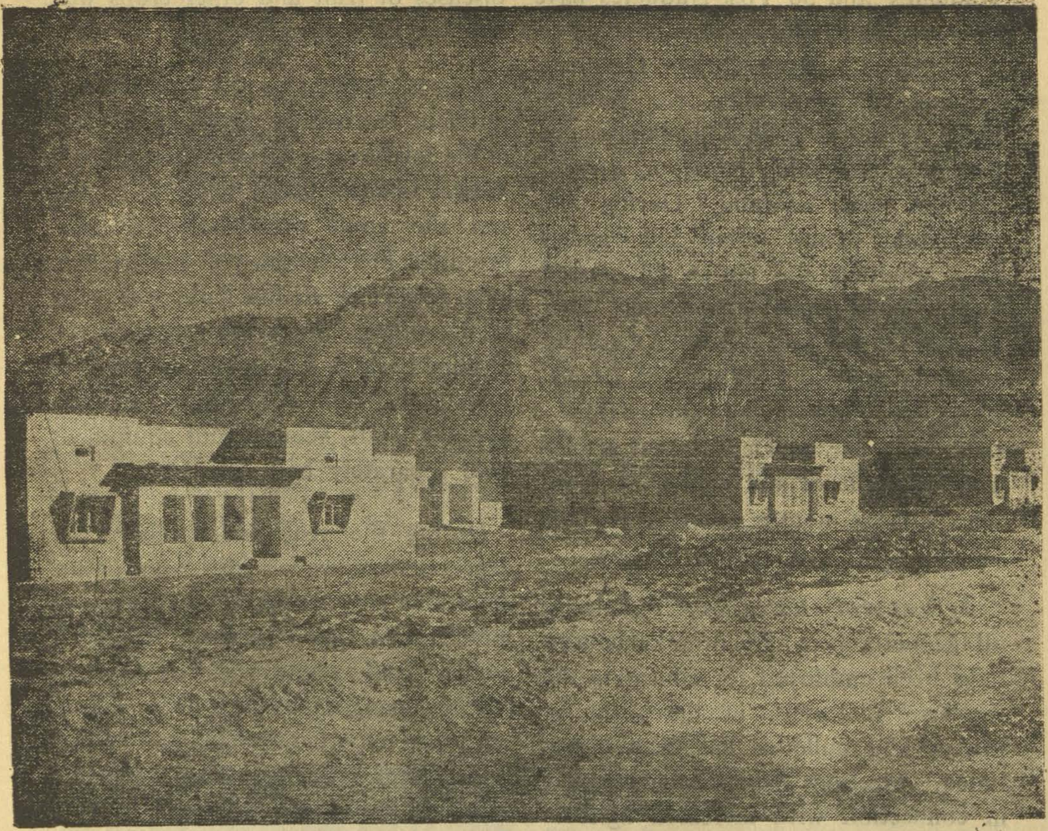


The West Pakistan Governor inspecting an agricultural Department nursery.

Agricultural Research :

New varieties of wheat, rice, cotton, fodders and vegetables, improvement in horticultural plants and practices, water requirements of crops and fertilizer response, soil problems of salinity and alkalinity, plant maladies due to fungus or insect attacks, are all being investigated at the three Research Institudes at Tandojam, Lyallpur and Tarnab as well as at the Research Stations at Quetta, Khanpur and Dera Ismail Khan. New ideas and methods are being evolved for crop yields to bring greater prosperity to the farming community and to ensure self-sufficiency in various commodities. Wheat varieties available in the past gave 9 maunds per acre, whereas those being sown by the farmers at present have a potential of 36-40 maunds per acre. Similarly the "Katha" variety of sugarcane would give only 20 maunds of gur, whereas the newest varieties yield as much as 160 maunds. The research in cotton has considerably changed the cotton crop patterns. The new recommanded varieties of cotton are rapidly replacing all other varieties and will usher a new ara of prosperity for the textile industry. Recently as a result of hybridization, G-622 Basmati has been evolved.

Soils.—The progress of "Rapid Soil Fertility Survey Scheme" includes soil survey work, preparation of useful



Agricultural Research Station, Quetta.

data, analysis of soil samples and recommendation for the proper application of fertilizers. The Soil Conservation Project covers the improvement of existing tarraces, arrangement for the disposal of surplus water, use of explosives, introduction of green manuring, construction of pond and reclamation of land in gullies etc. Four new demonstration centres were added to the seven already existing for soil construction. The work was carried out on operational basis in one village. As a result of the successful practices evolved and effective demonstration, people are now keen to undertake this work on self-help basis. An operational Project for Soil Conservation in Pothwar uplands and another in the Soan Valley have been prepared covering an area of about 6 million acres.

Agricultural Education. Training at graduate and post-graduate levels is imparted at the two Agricultural Col leges located at Tandojam and Peshawar, and at the West Pakistan Agricultural University, Lyallpur. Additional facilities were provided for these institutions under the annual development programme, 1963-64. It is estimated that 150 Agricultural

graduates and 30 Post-graduates have been produced during the year 1963-64. Apart from the Graduate Courses, a programme for training Field Assistants is also in operation at Peshawar, Sargodha, Khanpur, Rahim-yarkhan and Sakrand. During the year under review, about 500 trainees were admitted and about 430 passed out of the Agricultural Institutes. Two schools for training Tractor Operators are functioning at Lyallpur and Tando-jam. The Third one was also establish-shed last year at Dera Ismail Khan. The duration of the course at these schools is six months where nearly 300 Operators were trained in 1963-64.

Agricultural Extension. Practically all the methods in agricultural extension have been employed for educating the farmers. Literature in the form of leaflets and bulletins has been distri-buted. Meetings have been addressed in connection with increased agricul-tural production and incentives pro-vided by the Government. Agricul-tural Film Shows have been arranged through Mobile Vans. One Provin-cial Fruit and Vegetable Show and 80 other agricultural exhibitions have been arranged at important places. Agri-cultural produce competitions at dis-trict and divisional levels have been held. The total number of demonstra-tion plots laid out is 6,300. The staff in rice nurseries has controlled the infestation of riceborer. In the case of cotton, timely spray operations of the organization saved cotton from the ravages of insects, resulting in better nourishment of plant life. Spraying operations for the control of pests and diseases of fruit and other crops were also carried out successfully.

Locust control is an international problem extending from Rajputana in the East to the African Desert in the West. Locusts breed twice in a year and the adult produced after each breeding are capable of undertaking long migratory flights from one zone to the other. Since West Pakistan is invaded twice in a year, for the effective control of this devastating menace, adequate staff, vehicles and equipment have separately been provided.

During the year under report the department embarked upon an ambitious programme of the fruit deve-lopment. A good number of high quality fruit plants such as apples, peaches, mangoes, banana, lichi, chikoo etc., were imported and planted at the Government Farms. The existing nurseries have been laid out at the Government Farms, in order to in-crease the production of pedigree fruit plants. Ample funds have also been provided for horticultural develop-ment in the hilly areas, and coconut plantation in the coastal areas of Kara-chi and Lasbella districts.

Mechanisation. The work of Mechanization is being undertaken by the Agricultural Machinery wing of the Extension Services. The main activities in this field are :—

1. Land levelling by means of heavy earth moving Machinery.
2. Ploughing and discing of land by means of tractors.

3. Drilling of tube-wells.
4. Operations and maintenance of Workshops.
5. Training of Tractor Operators and Mechanics.
6. Research and Development of Agricultural Implements.

At present there are seven major Workshops located at D.I. Khan, Peshawar, Lyallpur, Khairpur, Tando-jam and Quetta. In addition, six-sub shops are under construction at Bannu, Rawalpindi, Kala Shah Kaku, Multan, Dadu and Khuzdar. Those workshops are mainly intended to undertake repairs of machinery belonging to the Agricultural Machinery Organization. Repairs of tractors belonging to farmers are also undertaken.

The Department of Agriculture has 144 Hand Operated Rigs and 11 Power Rigs. With the help of this machinery 1131 tube wells were drilled for the farmers. The discharge of each tube well averages from 1 to 1.50 cusec water per well. In other words, 1726 cusecs of additional water supply have been made available to the farmers in West Pakistan.

A scheme known as "Re-organization of Boring Operations in West Pakistan" has been sanctioned under which 156 Hand Operated Rigs and 7 Modern Rotary Rigs are proposed to be purchased. With th help of this machinery it is expected that the capacity of drilling tube wells will be increased from 3,000 to 3,500 annually as compared with about 1000 to 1200 at present.

During the year, 250 bulldozers and 144 wheel-type tractors were in operation which ploughed and levelled about 1,10,000 acres. As a result, considerable acreage has been added for crop production. These dozers and wheel-type tractors are hired out to the growers at 50% subsidized rates. This subsidy is extended to the farmers owning lands upto 150 irrigated acres and 250 un-irrigated acres. This does not apply to Quetta-Kalat Division and the barani areas.

Agricultural Statistics. The Schemes for strengthening the Statistical Organization in West Pakistan and additional requirements of the Statistical staff at Tarnab Farm, Peshawar and Agricultural Research Institute, Tandojam have fared well.

Model Scheme. The Model Scheme "Crash Programme" in seven selected districts of West Pakistan was continued during 1963-64. The improved practices of cultivation for increasing per acre yield envisaged under this programme have shown satisfactory results.

Agricultural Information. The Bureau of Agricultural Information has produced a number of useful books, leaflets, bulletins and booklets on various agricultural subjects. A fortnightly Urdu Journal "Zaraat Nama" is also issued free of cost by this Bureau. Other useful literature is being produced in an intelligible form and simple language for use by the field workers as well as farmers. A weekly programme is being broadcast from Radio Pakistan, Lahore, Peshawar and

Hyderabad. In this programme useful, timely and precise information and advice in respect of crops, orchards, use of fertilizers etc. is given to all concerned.

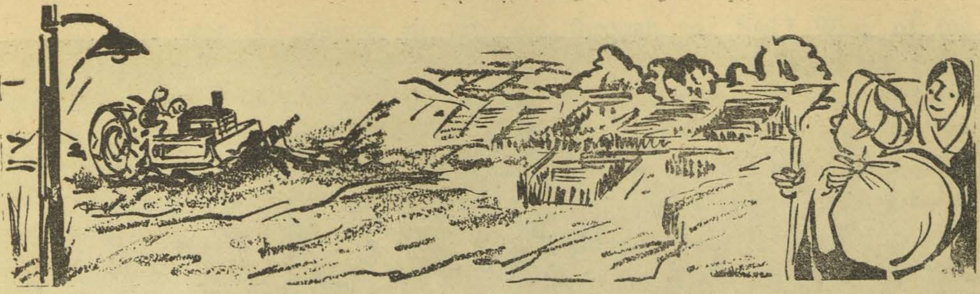
Achievement. Agricultural production during 1963-64 achieved some significant progress. Some of the major crops such as rice, sugarcane and cotton set new production records and exceeded the Plan targets a year ahead of schedule. The production figures as compared with the targets of the Second Five Year Plan are as follows :

The department has ultimately succeeded in achieving a break-through in agriculture inspite of the tremendous difficulties in handling the task of agricultural development. Great strides were also made in the production of fruits, especially citrus, in the central region and banana in the southern region. As regards food-grain, there is. however, only an increase of 11.1% as compared with the Plan target of 23%. This is due to a slower rate of increase in wheat which constitutes more than 60% of the total foodgrain production both in respect of area and yield. The main difficulty with wheat is that about a third of this crop is grown in dry areas with uneven and insufficient rain fall.

		Foodgrains ('000' tons)	Cotton ('000' bales)	Sugarcane C00, tons	Gram and Pulses ('000' tons)
Production 1964-65	..	7,169	2,275	15,340	750
Production 1963-64	..	..	2,350	16,320	..
Production 1962-63	..	6,448	2,100	18,148	824
Production 1961-62	..	6,274	1,823	14,130	756
Production 1960-61	..	5,836	1,692	11,547	742

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

Sub-Sectors		Revised Estimate, 1963-64	**Budget Provision 1964-65** On-going schemes	New schemes	**Number of Schemes** On-going	New
Plant Protection	..	292.20	305.10	..	4	1
Seed Multiplication	..	58.20	35.35	6.95	31	6
Mechanization	..	139.96	498.06	123.16	14	6
Soil	..	19.34	51.80	101.19	2	1
Statistics	..	1.76	2.83	4.00	2	1
Agricultural Marketing		..	0.75	0.12	1	1
Agricultural Extension		87.48	116.72	16.30	9	4
Agricultural Research		68.84	91.28	16.25	22	7
Agricultural Education		13.58	16.80	11.81	5	5
Model Scheme	..	23.64	25.89	..	1	..
Total	..	705.00	1,154.58	279.78	91	32



Agriculture Development Corporation

The Agricultural Development Corporation operates primarily within its Project areas, so defined under the WPADC Ordinance of 1961. In certain matters, of course, like the supply of seeds and implements, the Corporation operates on a Province-wide basis. Everywhere, however, the Corporation endeavours to provide leadership for the entire range of socio-economic structure of the farming community.

Under the auspices of the ADC a phased programme is now under way to meet the requirements of the Agriculturists within the meaning of the 'five firsts' of agriculture. So far the ADC has conducted two major campaigns for the supply of best available seed of vital cash and food crops. Seed is, undoubtedly, the most important single factor in progressive farming.

There are two main aspects of the ADC's seed device ; betterment and improvement of foundation seed ; and multiplication and distribution of the right type of seed. Research on different varieties and types of seeds is essentially the responsibility of the Agriculture Department of the Government of West Pakistan, which is implementing an extensive programme through its research centres and agencies scattered all over the Province. But the procurement and distribution of seed which will bring maximum benefits to the farmer is a task assigned to the ADC.

The ADC procured and distributed over 1,50,000 maunds of top-quality cotton seed and 30,000 maunds of paddy seed for the 'kharif' season in 1963. The 'rabi' procurement and distribution drive has a target of 4,50,00. maunds of wheat seed and 30,000 maunds of gram seed. In addition, 16,000 maunds of high-grade hybrid maize seed cobs have been obtained from the well known Yousafwala Farm near Montgomery.



A farmer undergoing training in the use of improved agricultural implements.

The average germination capacity of the seed supplied by the A.D.C. is 80 per cent—the highest that has ever been attained in West Pakistan. The use of such seed can add anything up to 30 to 35 million rupees to the income of the agricultural community during the 'kharif' harvest alone.

Seed Testing

The A.D.C. has made elaborate arrangements for seed testing all over West Pakistan. In addition to making use of the exising laboratories, the Corporation has plans to establish five seed farms of 1,000 acres each, in the Gudu Barrage area for the production of good quality seed. A network of seed testing laboratories equipped with best scientific equipment has been set up all over West Pakistan. Moreover, 17 seed farms covering over 28,000 acres previously managed by the West Pakistan Govern-

ment have been transferred to the Corporation. The distribution of fertilizers during 1962-63 was likewise carried out by the A.D.C. Beginning in July 1962 and upto the middle of 1963, the Corporation distributed over, 2,60,000 tons of chemical fertilizers obtained from indigenous sources as well as abroad. The retail sale of the fertilizers was entrusted to a Co-operative society set up for the purpose. The colonisation of a sizeable portion of what was once described as 'culturable waste' has also been handed over to the A.D.C. Within two years of its existence the Corportion has seen the release for irrigation of over 1.5 million acres and disposed of over 1.13 million acres of State lands to over 30,000 families of settlers on lands commanded by the Ghulam Mohammad and Gudu Barrages.

Colonisation

The implementation of the multipurpose colonisation programme is carried out through the Field Wing of the A.D.C. which has established broad-based project committees in each project area of the Corporation. The Committees, incorporating responsible officials representing every Department connected with land settlement and colonisation, are competent to co-ordinate and execute all tasks connected with the field work.

A projection of this system is the chain of forward camps which are established in the area actually to be colonised. As work progresses, this chain extends to cover each and every settlement. Located at strategic points, the forward camps are adequately equipped to render on-the-spot advice and practical help to the settlers on all matters ranging from irrigation supply, land development and cropping patterns, to credit facilities, purchase of seeds, fertilizers, bullocks, agricultural implements and medical and other civic amenities.

GMB Project

Of the A.D.C's projects the Ghulam Mohammad Barrage Project is the biggest colonisation programme in West Pakistan. The Barrage has a gross culturable command of 28,05,799 acres. So far about 15,93,578 acres have actually been provided with irrigation facilities and of the 16.5 lakh acres of 'nakaabuli' lands nearly 11,20,124 acres have been disposed of and settled.

To date, approximately 26,000 settlers have been given land in the Barrage area. The pre-barrage cultivation figure of five lakh acres has already been almost doubled: in 1962-63 about 11.45 lakh acres were recorded as being under the plough. So far, 129 chaks have been set up in the G.M.B. area.

Altogether 22 mandi towns are planned to be constructed in this area. The first mandi town at Tando Ikram is nearing completion: two more mandis at Mirpur Sakro and Badin are also well under progress.



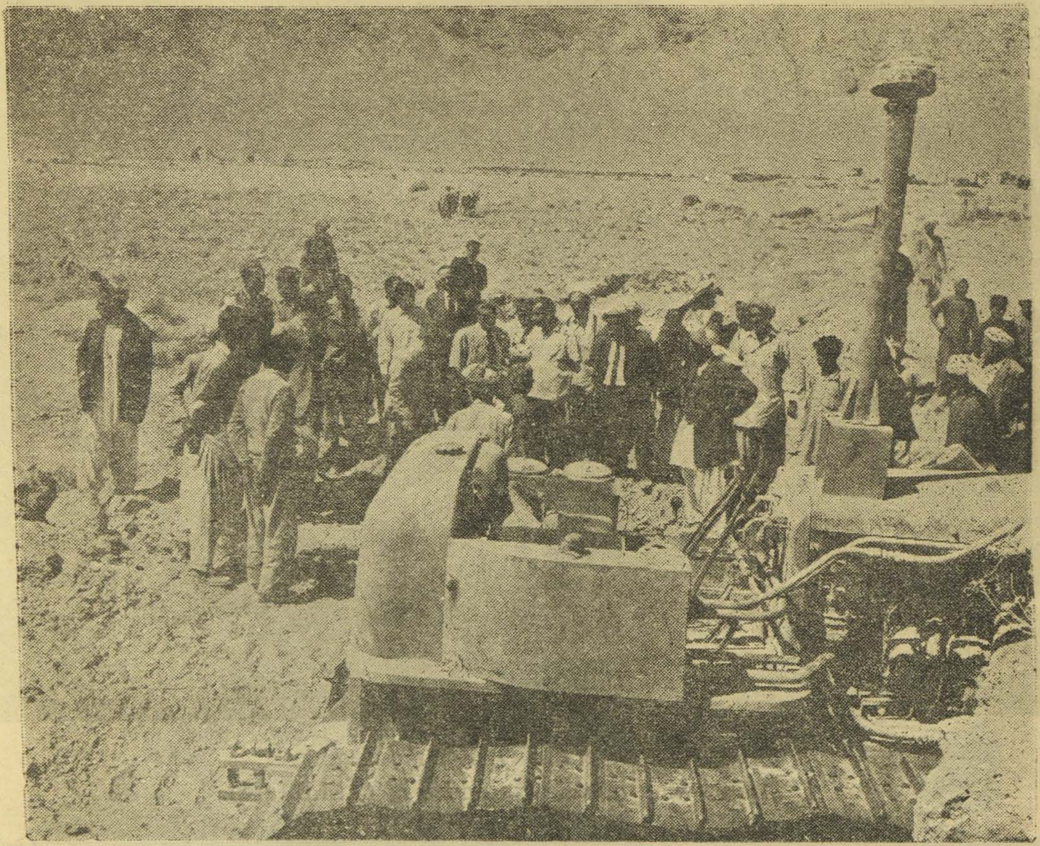
The working of single row sowing drill is being demonstrated.

About 500 miles of roads, katcha tracks and pathways have already been built which have opened up the Barrange area to the outside world. The vital task of building surface drains as a preventive measure against water-logging and salinity has also been entrusted to the A.D.C.

Jute Cultivation

A notable feature of the G.M.B. development programme is the experimental jute seed cultivation farm. This farm covering about 1,000 acres in the Badin sector will undertake the cultivation mainly of two varieties of jute—oliterious and capsularies—which have already been tried out at a demonstration farm. The ultimate aim is to undertake large-scale jute cultivation and seed multiplication on scientific basis. Registered growers will be encouraged to initiate bulk seed production.

To begin with, the Badin jute farm will produce 4,000 to 5,000 maunds of jute seed which will be supplied to local cultivators as well as progressive jute growers in Pakistan. The annual



A view of mechanised farming project.

requirement of jute seed in the Eastern Wing is estimated to be 2,00,000 maunds, of which 10,000 maunds only can be obtained out of the existing indigenous reasources. The continued dependence upon imported jute seed can jeopardize the quality of jute crop and result in deterioration of Pakistani jute fibre.

Gudu Project

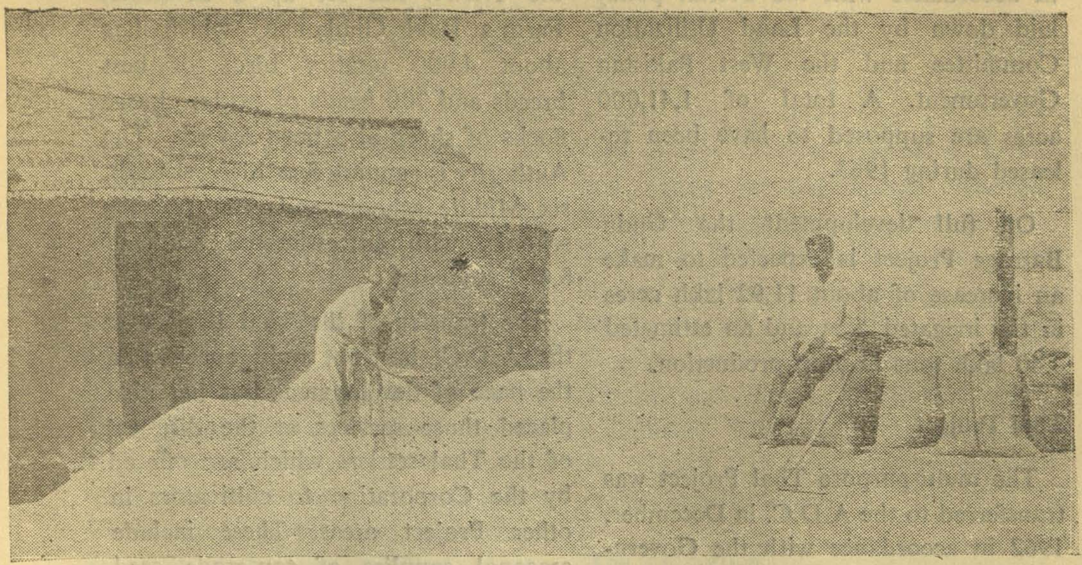
The Gudu Barrage has a gross command of over 32.5 lakh acres. Its lands are to be released in two phases. In the first phase, the Barrage commands a gross area of 27 lakh acres in Sukkur and Jacobabad districts. The second phase, which will commence in 1965 will irrigate about 5.5 lakh acres in the plains of the Katchi Sub-Division of Kalat district and the Nasirabad Sub-Division of Jacobabad district.

Out of the gross command of Gudu Barrage about 7,66,000 acres are culturable State lands fit for disposal. More than 71,000 acres were released on the right bank of the river Indus in the Barrage area in 1962. Their disposal is arranged by the A.D.C.



↑ Farmers' busy in harvesring
↓ Winnowing of wheat produce in G.M.B. area.





Paddy is being bagged for marketing.



Seed bags to be sent for distribution among farmers.

in accordance with the overall policy laid down by the Land Utilization Committee and the West Pakistan Government. A total of 1,41,000 acres are supposed to have been released during 1963.

On full development the Gudu Barrage Project is expected to make an increase of about 11.92 lakh acres in the irrigated area and an estimated 4.40 lakh tons in crop production.

Thal Project

The multi-purpose Thal Project was transferred to the A.D.C. in December, 1962 in accordance with the Government's decision to expedite the full development and implementation of the Thal area. A preliminary survey of this large colonisation project has already been carried out and plans for improvement are being finalised. A separate note on the Thal Development Authority is given in the following pages.

The Thal area covers about 50,00,000 acres along the salt range between the Indus and Jhelum rivers. So far, 1,110 chaks have been set up there and 30,000 families re-settled. The Agricultural Machinery Organization of the T.D.A. has about 270 tractors and has been responsible for the bulk of the land development work.

The Thal Project provides for six major mandi towns of which five have already been set up. Two sugar mills, two textile mills and one woollen textile mill have also been established in the Thal area. In addition to a vast network of cottage industries, the T.D.A. has set up a Livestock Farm at Rakh Ghulaman which has about 4,000 poultry birds of best breeds and 700 heads of cattle. Large flocks of sheep also been reared. The Authority is running five high schools, six Middle schools and 122 primary schools, with an estimated total of 8,000 students.

The transfer of the Thal Project to the A.D.C. has not only accelerated the pace of development but has also placed those services at the disposal of the Thal settlers which are offered by the Corporation to cultivators in other Project areas. These include seasonal supplies of top-grade seed and fertilizers, the latest 'know-how' of modern cultivation, plant protection techniques and credit facilities.

Among the new Schemes now being processed by the A.D.C. for Thal area are; the Thal Agricultural Technical School at Rakh Ghulaman, a Tubewell Irrigation Scheme for the uncommanded area and the provision for establishing a large Seed Multiplication Farm at Sarai Mohajir in addition to demonstration farms at various important chaks.

The A.D.C. has drawn up an 8-year programme for Land Improvement in Soan Valley region lying between Kala Chitta range and Salt range. Pilot projects in land improvement were carried out in Rawalpindi Division in January 1964 in collaboration with the Divisional Authorities, and about 1500 acres were made fit for cultivation. An extensive survey of 34 lakh acres in Soan Valley is now in progress and land development operations have been undertaken simultaneously.

The Land Improvement programme is aimed at gully-plugging, terracing and levelling of land by heavy machinery, construction of small dams and a phased programme to harness deepgullies for economic plantation. The A.D.C.'s target is to create 3 lakh acres of new lands out of culturable waste. In addition about 25 lakh acres will be made fit for greater production. The A.D.C. has also signed a 10-million dollar agreement with Russia for the purchase of earth-moving machinery, workshop equipment and other essential accessories for its land development programme in Soan Valley areas as well as the Project areas of G.M.B. and Gudu.

Small Dams

Another important field project of the A.D.C. is the Small Dams Organization. The first Small Dam, constructed at Mistiot near Rawalpindi, was formally inaugurated by the President of Pakistan on October 1-the second anniversary of the Corporation. Two more small dams are now nearing completion at Sipiala and Tanaza in Attock District, while two are in the early stages of construction at Kahl. and Mang in Abbottabad District. Nine more dams including the Chichali Dam, 18 miles from Daud Khel, are in the final planning stage; two of these will command over 200, acres each. Construction of two of the Dams at Tanaza and Sipiala, has already been completed. The Chichali Dam, costing Rs. 25 lakh, is expected to be completed some time next year.

Tea Plantation

The Agricultural staff of the A.D.C. has initiated a pilot project for tea plantation at Misriot Dam. Initially, the objective is to study plant behaviour and the effect of the soil, rain-fall and other climatic conditions on tea cultivation in the region. If the present tests succeed, tea may be cultivated on a larger scale in the Pothwar tract.

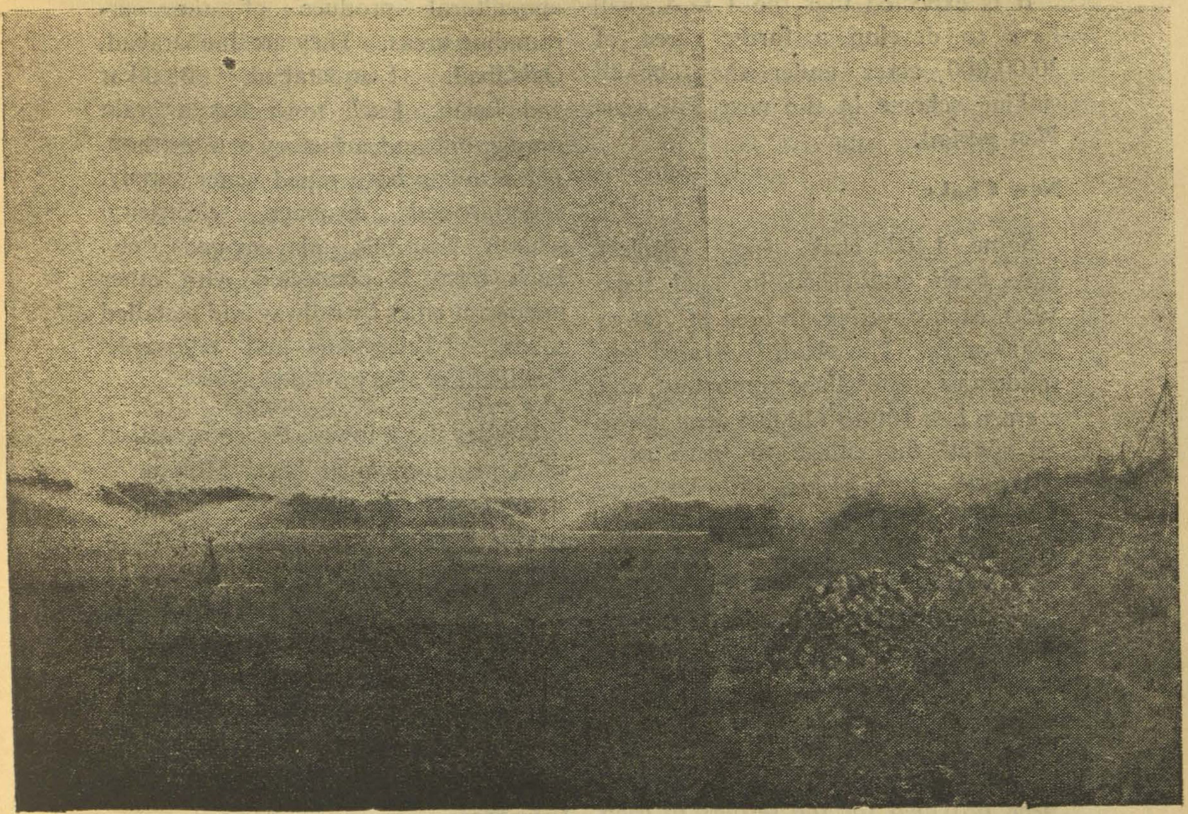
Thal Development Project

The area commonly known as "THAL", comprises those parts of the districts of Sargodha, Mianwali, Muzaffar Garh and Jhang that lie between the mighty rivers Indus, Jhelum and Chenab, south of the salt Range, in the former Punjab Province. On the map it looks like a tilted funnel or an inverted triangle with its base in the north and apex in the south. This area now forms an essential and important feature of the physical structure of West Pakistan.

The T.D.A., with the help of the Provincial and Central Governments, has transformed a seemingly uninhabitable long stretch of desert into smilling fields of corn and blooming fruit gardens. Thal now boasts of nearly 30,000 families, 1103 villages and 6 Mandi towns, served by schools, community Centres, approach roads, piped water, local and mobile dispensaries, Post Offices, Cinema houses etc. The story of their birth is a tale of pioneering heroism and courageous enterprise undertaken against heavy odds.

Initial work

Fighting against initial hardships, lack of trained personnel and natural calamities, the Thal Development Authority (T.D.A.) gradually cleared and levelled the acquired land, laid water-courses, established chaks, installed hand-pumps and built houses for the settlers. To expedite the execution of the project, Thal was divided into two development circles. While development continued in one, another team was surveying the other portion of the sprawling desert. The actual operations started in 1950 with the preparation of elaborate maps of proposed towns, villages, forests, seed and cattle farms, water-courses and creteways. When the land was ready for sowing, a batch of previously selected settlers was brought in and each individual settler was put in possession of 15 acres of land. Agricultural implements, bullocks, houses and other necessities of life were provided to ensure early cultivation and settlement. The settler had to pay nothing immediately either for the land, its development or for his living



A view of the spinker irrigation demonstration at Seraj Muhajir in Thal area.

and his house. The dues are now being recovered from him in easy instalments spready over a number or years.

Land development

The Colonization Project envisaged not only the development of state land but also the acquisition and reclamation of proprietary land. The state land in the Thal Project Colony was 3,71,000 acres. The T.D.A., acquired and retained 4,43,467 acres of proprietary land. Thus the total area made available to the T.D.A., was 8,14,467 acres. After making allowance for forests, mandis, compensatary grants, canals, roads, abadis and grazing grounds, an area of some 6,60,000 acres was earmarked for allotment to colonists.

Block by block, upon 30th June, 1964 an area of 7,40,750 acres was relaimed of which 5,81,919 acres have been levelled and 1,58,831 acres developed by breaking land with dise plough.

Since there is not sufficient work left now in the irrigated areas of the Thal Project, to keep all the machinery useful employed, the T.D.A., has taken in hand the development of new areas and some 1,572 acres have already been levelled with its help.

It is expected that the T.D.A., will have to develop a further area of 30,00,000 acres under the tubewell sinking scheme in the next Five-year Plan period.

New Chaks

Some 1,103 chaks (new villages) have been established in Thal since 1950, each covering an area of 700 to 1,000 acres. The abadi is divided into residential sites, village compound, and a green belt 100 to 120 feet deep, going all round the village to serve as a common grazing ground. An area of 50 acres is also set aside in each chak for afforestation. There is a school and a dispensary for every group of three or four villages. All the villages are linked with the main roads.

Two-roomed brick houses, cattle sheds and drinking water pumps have been provided for the settlers in each chak. So far some 8,059 peasant houses have been constructed, besides 163 artisan huts and 1,549 cattle sheds. The settlers are now encouraged to build their own houses.

Taccavi Loans

A sum of Rs. 1,83,98,000 was provided in the original project for the grant of taccavi loans to cultivators. A sum of Rs. 1,08,83,663 was distributed upto 30th June, 1964 among them as loans in cash and kind, of which Rs. 76,37,070 have been recovered.

Mandi Towns

Five mandi towns have been built to serve as trading centres for the agricultural produce of the surrounding areas. They are Jauharabad, Qaidabad, Liaquatabad, Bhakkar and Leiah. Each town has a grain storage bin and a factory or workshop. These towns have piped water supply, under-ground drainage, electricity, schools hospitals, play-grounds, etc. Each town is connected with other important cities by railway and metalled roads. Telephone and telegraphs facilities are also provided.

Besides these towns, the construction of a mandi-town at Sarai Mohajir is in progress while the scheme for establishing a mandi town at Pattal Munda has recently been taken in hand.

The T.D.A., has also constructed small colonies for its staff at Kallurkot and Rakh Ghulaman. Uptil now a total sum of Rs. 5,51,00,000.00 has been spent on these town-ships.

Industries

The setting up of heavy industries in Thal though not provided in the original project had to be incorporated in the development schemes to ensure harmonious development of the region. The Thal Development invested a sum of Rs. 4,57,00,000 in setting up two textile mills of 25,000 spindles and 500 looms each, with residential colonies around them, at Liaqatabad and Bhakkar. These mills have now been sold by the Authority to private parties and they producing yarn and cotton cloth in popular designs, mostly for local consumption.

Besides the textile mills, a cement factory and two sugar mills have also

been set up ; which have given impetus to the cultivation of sugar cane. The Leiah sugar Mills is owned by the Thal Industries Corporation with the T.D.A., as its managing agent. The mill has a crushing capacity of 1,20,000 tons of sugar cane and produces 10,000 to 12,000 Maunds of white sugar every year.

All these mills are functioning successfully and have not only encouraged the production of cash crops but are also providing employment to no less than ten thousand workers.

Agriculture

The authority has established its own farms and gardens to demonstrate that the land in Thal could be turned into fertile fields. At present it is maintaining 10 fruit gardens and 3 fruit nurseries and 3 field crop experimental farms besides several ornamental plant nurseries and flower beds. This scheme has accelerated the pace of development and created a demand for the previously unwanted land.

An experiment in sprinkler irrigation is also being conducted at Sarai Muhajir Farm. If the experiment proved successful sprinkler irrigation would be introduced in areas infested with high sand dunes, where canal water cannot reach.

Before the advent of canal irrigation, the scanty rainfall in Thal allowed only gram cultivation. Now under changed conditions, wheat sugar cane, cotton, maize, bajra, moong, mash, gowara, jowar, fodder, toria, rava, lin-seed and other crops are also being raised. Side by side with agricultural crops, the planatation of fruit trees-malta, Sweet lime, eurica lime, kaghzi lime, guava, mango, date, pomegranate and falsa, has also been carried out successfully.

In order to increase the yield per acre, an extension service has been introduced for educating farmers in better methods of farming. The supply wing of the A.D.C., is supplying good quality seeds and fertilizers to boost up production.

Animal Husbandry

In order to meet the livestock requirements of the newly developed area, a livestock research and development farm was established in 1953 against a provision of Rs. 42,86,400 made in the Thal Development Project. Later, some Commonwealth countries undertook to supply equipment for a diary factory, agricultural machinery, workshop a verterinary hospital. The approximate amount of aid given by the Commonwealth countries amounts to Rs. 55 million. The T.D.A., has provided buildings and a 15,000 acre farm. Every year breeding stock, both male and female, is provided to the settlers in Thal and other interested breeders in the province.

The diary factory started operating in 1961 and is supplying large quantities of sterilised milk, cream and ghee to consumers in and outside Thal.

Agricultural Technical Institute

The Thal Agricultural Technical School is the latest and most important addition at the Commonwealth live-

stock Farm. The school aims at giving practical training for the sons and wards of farmers in modern of agriculture and farm management. The training is comprehensive and embraces all aspects of farm development, crop improvement poultry farming, sheep breeding, agriculture extention and community development.

Electrification

The establishment of new Mandi towns and industries created a genuine demand for electric power. The Thal Development Authority therefore installed power houses in all the Mandi towns and made available 24 houis electric supply both foi domestic consumption and industries. An important step was taken during 1953-54 to supplement the thermal station already installed by the construction of the first hydro-electric works near Qaidabad. The Electricity Division of the T.D.A., was handed over to the provincial Government in 1958 is now under the charge of WAPDA.

Health

The T.D.A., is maintaining 4 hospitals, 29 rural dispensaries, 2 mobile dispensaries and 4 health centres. Anti-malaria staff is also employed in all important centres. Every month more than 40,000 patients are treated in these institutions. To meet the running ocst of these establishments, the T.D.A., needed more than 7,Rs. 00,000 in 1953-54.

Education

There are now 146 schools in Thal, including 5 hinh, 6 middle and 135 primary schools. The primary schools have been handed over to the respective District Education Committees w.e.f. 1st March 1963. Some k,600 studeuts receive education in these schools.

Tree planting

For increased agricultural production and for general devetopment in Thal, perhap the most important prerequisite is the planting of trees. An area of 1-50,000 acres was originally earmarked for afforestation but experience shows that for the growth of 1,0.0 acres of forest about 16 cusecs of water were required as against the normal altowance of 3.18 cusecs. If the entire proposed area was brought under forests it would adversely affect agricultural scheme. The area for affortestation has, therefore, been reduced to 60,000 acres and the remaining area released for other purposes "Shisham" trees have proved most suitable for the Thal climate and promise greater returns too. The forests have since been transferred to Government.

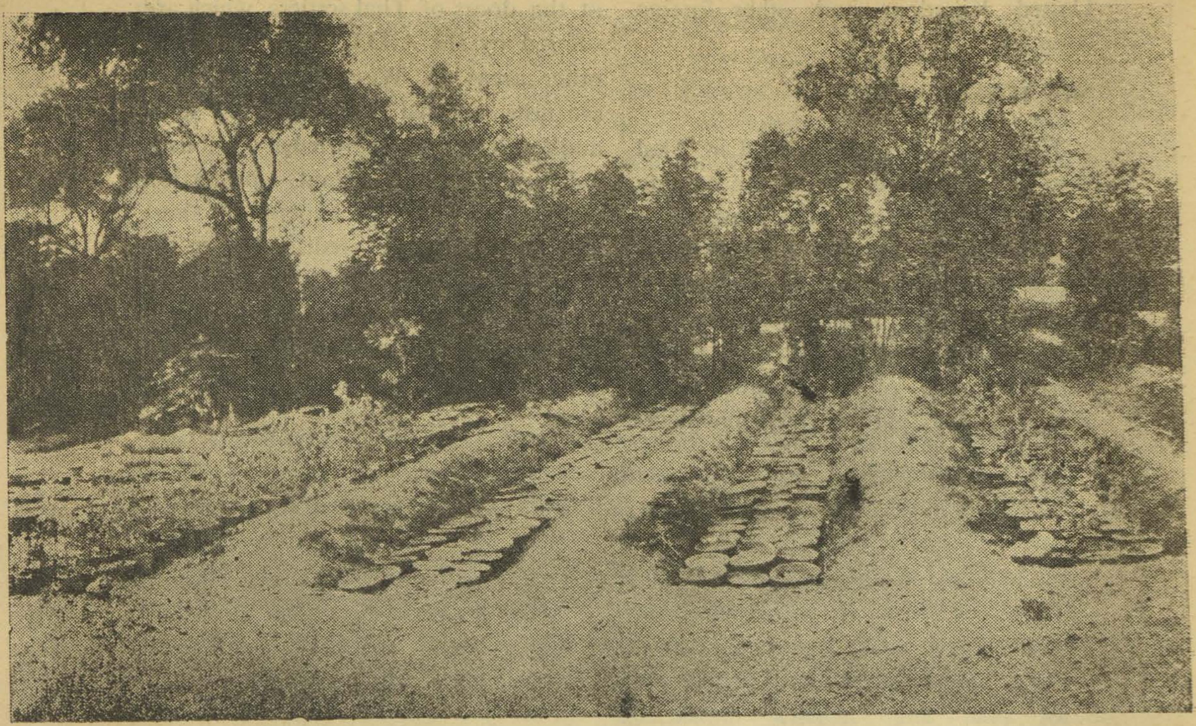
Cottage Industries

Five training-cum-production centres have been set up in Thal to afford an opportunity to colonists to augment their income through cottage industries The Cottage Industrles centres impart training in wood work, metal work, weaving ban making and carpet weaving. The wood work and carpets deserve special mention for they are not only popular in Thal but also in other cities of West Pakistan. The Thal carpets are in demand in the

United Kingdom and other foreign countrits.

New Horizon

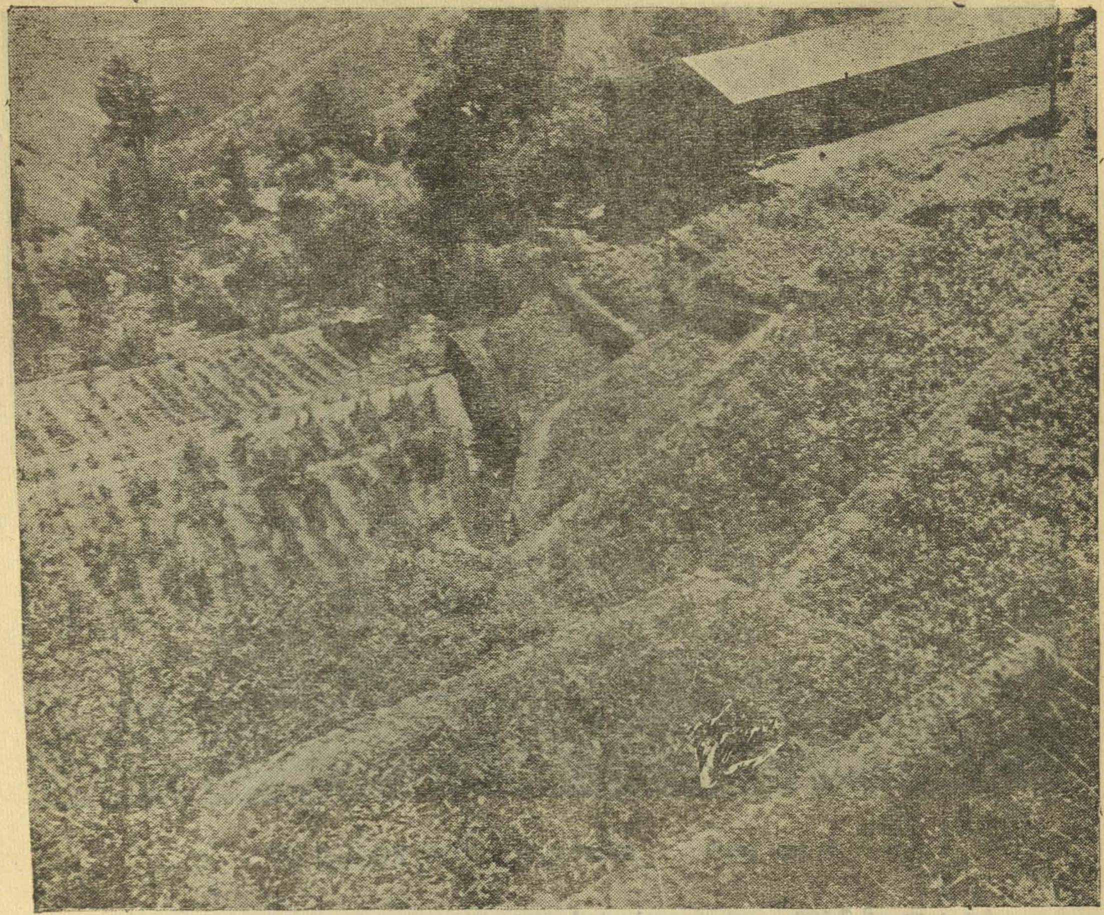
The story of development in Thal does not end here. With the coming of the T.D.A., under the supervision and control of the Agricultural Development Corporation in December, 1963, the Thal Project turned a new leaf. This charge has not only accelerated the pace of development in the area but also put all those previleges at the doors of Thal settlers, which are offered by the A.D.C. to cultivators of other areas in West Pakistan. They are now entitled to get better seeds and fertilizers, the knowledge of modern cultivation and plant protection techniques and the benefit of short and medium term credit. Under the guidance of the A.D.C., exparts, the Authority is busy in planning and introducing new schemes to help the Thal farmer in increasing his per acre yield.



FORESTS

West Pakistan is deficient in forest resources, having only 2.6 per cent of the total land area under forests which should be 20%according to international standards. All the existing forests are not productive owing to extreme arid conditions and consequent slow rate of growth. State forests are estimated to produce only 10% of the total requirements of timber and firewood consumed in the province. Rest of the demand is met by import of timber from abroad, felling on private or community-owned lands and by burning cow-dung and other alternative fuels. The gap between demand ana supply is increasing rapidly due to progressive increase in population, resulting in denudation and disappearance of private and community-owned tree growth. The Province is, therefore, facing the constant menace of ciltation of dams, reservoirs and water channels and frequent floods.

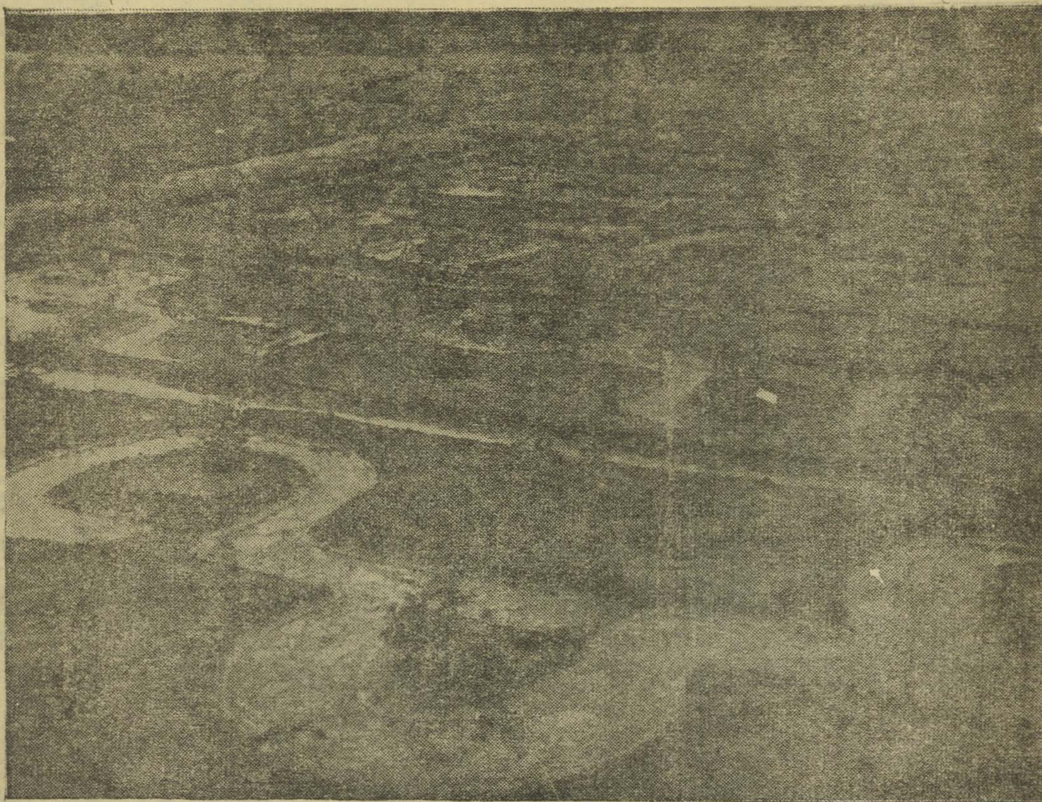
During 1963-64, the Forests Department concentrated mainly on the management of existing forests on a sustained yield basis including felling and regeneration, collection of minor forest products, collection of revenue, tree planting campaigns, publicity, train-



A nursery in a Project area.

ing, protection of forest wealth, improvement and management of range lands, soil and water conservation, etc. Total expenditure on normal activities was of the order of Rs. 2,80,38,170 and gross revenue was Rs. 3,29,50,750 giving a surplus of Rs. 49,20,590. The Department produced 78,21,250 cubic feet of timber, 2,95,21,814 cubic feet of firewood and Rs. 91,08,700 worth of minor forest produce.

The developmental activity during 1963-64 included efforestation, range development, watershed management, expansion of training programme, encouraging tourism, giving an industrial dimension to the irrigated plantations and canalside plantations, stopping production from the existing equipment, expanding research programme, etc. Total developmental expenditure was of the order of Rs. 97,83,070. Details of the achievements under the developments programme under the Second Five Year Plan are given below—



A tea garden at Misroit Dam near Rawalpindi.

An area of 7,100 acres was planted in the irrigated zones of Lloyd Barrage and certain areas of Bahawalpur Region with species of industrial value, 400 miles of roadside strips, 600 miles of canalside strips, 2,300 acres of railway side strips in various regions and 1,500 acres of reverain land in the southern zone, were planted. 700 acres of new nurseries were raised to augment the existing resources of planting stock for distribution during the Tree Planting Campaign and use in many afforestation projects.

Improvement of range land was continued in Registan, Maslakh, Kohistan, Thal and Dera Ghazi Khan and a new programme was initiated in Cholistan. The Maslakh Project was switched over from research-cum-demonstration activity to a self supporting commercial undertaking.

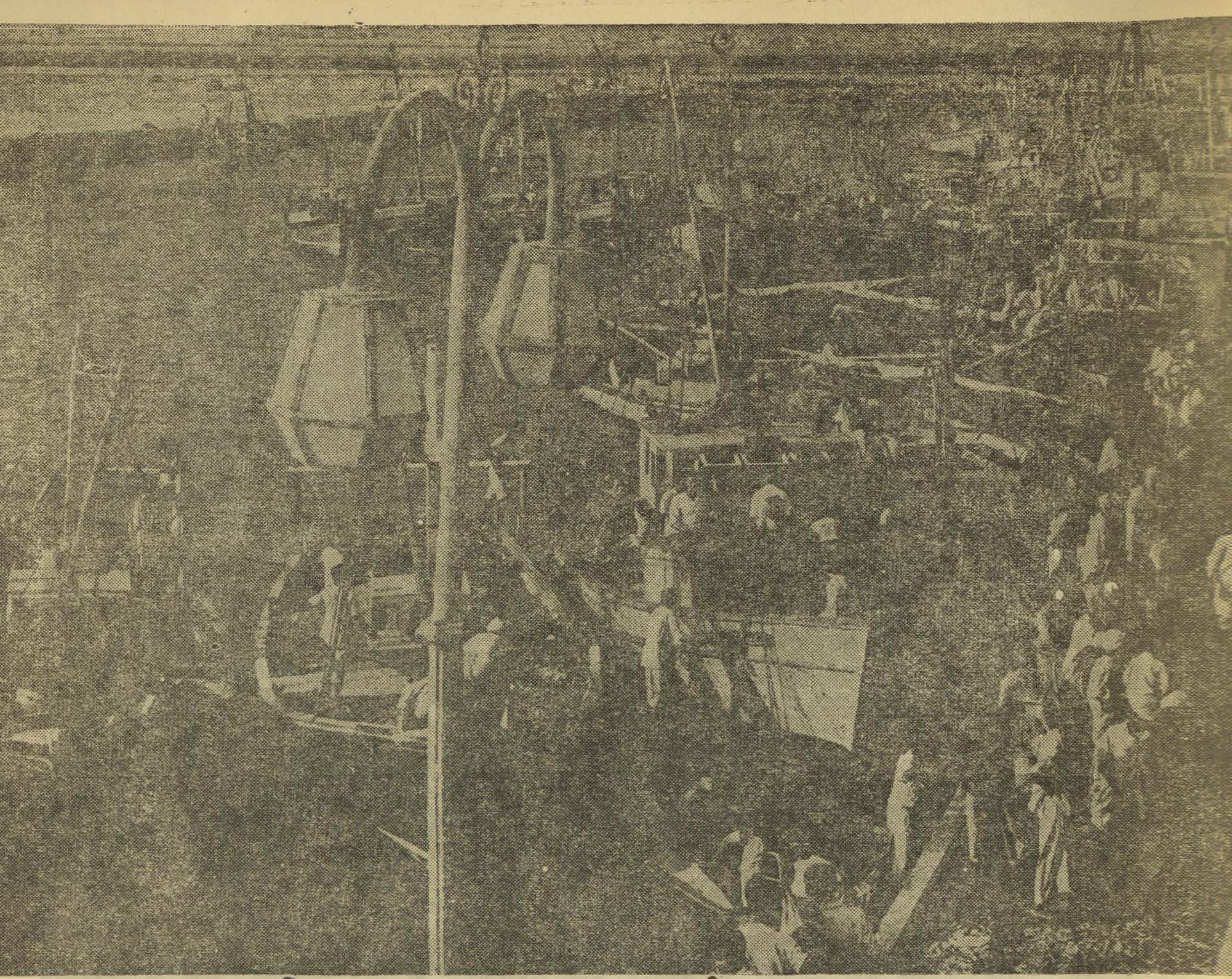
In Rawalpindi Division, a pilot watershed management project was started in Bhurban, providing activities like terracing, afforestation, planting of fruit trees, and antierosion works. 6,000 acres were treated in the same Division in the catchments of Jhelum and Indus.

For the scientific management and exploitation of the existing forests,

working plans for Muzaffargarh, Bahawalpur, Dera Ghazi Khan, Khairpur, Larkana and Nawabshah Forest Divisions and Upper and Lower Swat Canals were undertaken and revision of the Working Plans for Murree and Kahuta Forests was well under way. New hill roads covering 39 miles in the Murree Hills forests were constructed to provide better communication and facilities for constructed to provide better communication and facilities for effective exploitation and control of fires.

Existing training facilities for Foresters and Rangers at Ghoregali and Bahawalpur were strengthened under the development budget by providing additional staff, buildings, transport, equipment and other facilities for efficient running of these institutions. Sixty Foresters were trained. In the field of research, trials of hundreds of exotic species were conducted and a seed orchard measuring 50 acres was set upnear Lahore.

Two National Parks, one in Kaghan and another in Changa Manga, were maintained and developed. A Wild Bird Farm was maintained at Changa Manga for the preservation and Multiplication of wild birds in the forests.



At the Fish harbour.



A Modern
Fish Curin
Yard, Pass

suitable varieties of fish and is expected to yield rich harvest. The Fisheries development work in the dams is also progressing. The Warsak Dam, Rawal Dam and Baran Dam are being stocked with fish. Plans to net out marketable sized fish from these dams are being prepared and deep water fishing implements would be procured for the purpose.

Ponds

There are a number of ponds in the Province which are now being controlled by the Fisheries Directorate. To site an example, the Nara Ponds which lie in the far flung areas of Sanghar District and are not approachable by any mechanical means of transportation were taken over by the Department and stocked with young fish. Effective control was exercised and in 1962-63 fish was netted departmentally. The fishermen of the area were given 2/3rd share of the total produce and the Department realized Rs. 1,19,000.00 as value of the 1/3rd Government share. In the year 1963-64 the Government of 1/3rd fish of Nara ponds was auctioned for Rs. 1,25,000.00.

Fish Farms

Government Fish Farms lying throughout the Province are used both as Demonstration Farms for the public and also fish producing centres. The number of these Farms has increased steadily. Chhenawan Fish Farm which has been under the control of the Fisheries Department for the last 30 years was previously used only as a Research Station and no definite attention was paid to utilize it as Fish Producing Farm. This Farm which was in a direlict condition had very little facilities and equipment available for research work. The Laboratory was located in a *Kutcha* hut with inadequate scientific apparatus for research work. Water in the Nursery farms used to go down by percolation with the water level falling down in the adjacent canal. There was no proper arrangement for water supply to the Nursery farms. Some of these Nursery farms have been brick lined and wire-gauze has been put around experimental tanks to check the entry of fish enemies. A Diesel Engine Water Pumping Set has also been installed for water supply to these tanks. Some important and useful apparatus has been added to the laboratory.

Experiments regarding the use of inorganic fertilizer, such as ammonum sulphate and super phosphate in fish farms for increasing fish production, were conducted in the Chhenawan Fish Farm. The fish Farm, in addition to its use as research centre, was also planned to be utilized as Fish Producing Farm. The Farm was stocked with suitable varieties of fish in the last 2 years. Production increased considerably when two of the four fish tanks, were netted during November, 1963 to February, 1964 and a crop of 120 maunds of fish valued at approximately Rs. 6,500.00 was provided. Production is likely to increase to 500 maunds per annum during the next 5 years.

Water-Logged Areas

Some water-logged areas with saline water are now being utilized for the culture of Tilapia Fish, an exotic fish of African origin. The fish has already been introduced in the water-logged areas of Hyderabad and Khairpur Districts where it is freely propagating.

Development of Trout

Three trout hatcheries established in the province, *viz.*, in Kaghan Valley, Swat and Chitral are working satisfactorily. The stripping operation of the female trout was carried out in all the 3 hatcheries. The 1st successful achievement of stripping operation and rearing of young trout was achieved in 1963-64 in Madyan Hatchery Swat and Jaghoor Hatchery, Chitral. The Kunhar river in Kaghan Valley has been stocked to capacity and is an excellent trout fishing resort.

Fish Seed Collection and Stocking

Our culturable species of fish, *viz.*, *Lab'o rohits*, *Cirrhina mrigala*, *Catla catla* and *Labeo calbasu* do not breed in ponds. They breed only in running water during the monsoon season. The fish fry, therefore, has to be collected from the Natural Fish spawning grounds and stocked in fish farms and other water areas to be utilized for fish culture. Lakhs of fish fingerlings were collected and stocked in Govern ment fish farms and private waters during the year under report. To overcome this difficulty of fish seed collection from natural spawning grounds, a fish commonly known as common carp has been imported from Thailand. Experiments are being conducted to induce this fish to spawn in tanks and the fingerlings of this fish will be available for stocking in tanks.

Survey

The survey of the Fresh Water Fishery Resources of West Pakistan and the waste water areas of Mekran Coast was conducted and some useful date for preparing development schemes was obtained.

Research

Some important fishery problems such as water pollution and its effects on fishes, use of fertilizer in ponds, some common fish diseases, experiments on the Ecology and Biology of Prawn, Investigation on Palla fish and experiments on mechanical control of squatic weeds were conducted by the staff engaged under the Fisheries Directorate.

Training

20 Assistant Wardens of Fisheries were imparted 3 months training in fishery and the methods of fish culture. 3 Assistant Wardens of Fisheries attended a refresher course in order to re-orientate their outlook in the sphere of fishery Work. 57 private persons were trained in fish farming in 2 batches, each for a period of 6 months. In addition, 130 students of the B.Sc. (A.H.) Class received training in Fisheries for one week.

Research Publications

A number of research papers were published by the staff both on technical

matters and on general informative subjects of common interest.

Some pamphlets in Urdu on the various aspects of fish and fish culture were published for the use of the common man. Posters and placards were also printed to popularise fish in the market. It is an added attraction to the Zoo, where various ornamental, larvivorous and food fishes have been displayed. It is daily attracting a large number of visitors. The renovation work of Ayub National Park Aquarium was also carried out and some more exhibits, posters, and photographs depicting fish and fishery of both the wings of Pakistan were added to it.

A No. of Boards of giving short description of important fishes, their habits and habitat were installed at important fish farms throughout the Province. Such Boards were also installed at the site of Dams like Warsak Dam and Rawal Dam.



Animal Husbandry

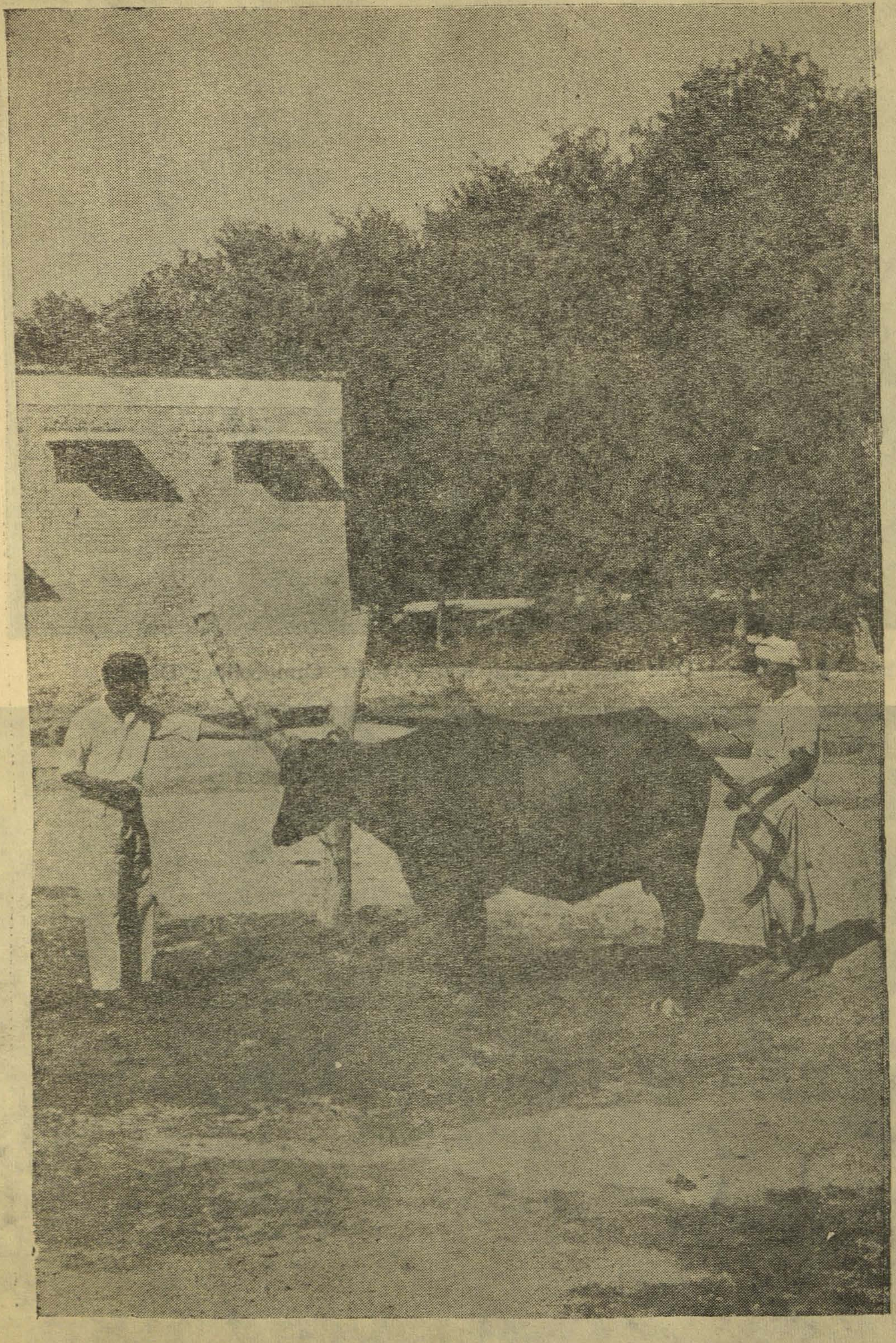
Steady improvement was maintained in all spheres of Animal Husbandry during the year under review as reflected in the following figures.

Budget.—Total Budget allotment for the Animal Husbandry sector both for development and non-development activities was Rs. 2,53,76,400 for the year 1963-64. A steady progress has been maintained in all the spheres of activities. A brief description of the activities of the department is given below.

Disease control.—With the employment of additional staff, specially Stock Assistants at the Union Council level, contagious diseases have been effectively controlled and mortality has been considerably reduced.

Hospitals.—Sixteen new hospitals and 8 new Veterinary Dispensaries sanctioned for the year are being constructed in Quetta, Kalat, Bahawalpur and Peshawar Divisions.

Livestock Breedings.—Extensive breeding work is being conducted at



A veterinary surgeon training a buffalo in Lyallpur village.



↓ A Hissar Dale Sheep Farm at Khari Murat, Campbellpur District.



six Government owned Livestock Experiment stations, 3 Grantee Farms, 9 Livestock Farms on resumed lands and 84 Livestock Farms on uncommanded waste land. The total strength of stock at these farms is 11,343. Special efforts have been undertaken to improve the Sahiwal breed of cow which is in great demand both within the country and outside.

Artificial Insemination Centres have been established in all the Regions of the Province and the technique is gaining popularity and is proving efficacious.

Research is being conducted in different fields of Livestock Breeding both to improve the quality and make livestock breeding more economical. A wool laboratory has been established and research is being conducted in different problems concerning wool. To establish Mohair Industries in Pakistan, a Breeding Farm has been established for Angora Coats. Sixty animals have been imported from U.S.A. and 206 goats have been purchased from different parts of the province.

To encourage animal breeding, the maintenance of approved bulls (both cows and buffaloes) and rams is being subsidized. A new scheme has been launched to improve poultry in the province. Under this scheme hatching eggs and birds of different ages are issued to interested breeders at subsidized rates.

Disease Research.—In the Directorate of Bureau of Disease Investigation established on Re-organization, extensive research work is being conducted on various diseases. Sixteen types of Vaccines have been produced in the Biological Product Section of the Institutes which have been successfully used in combating animals diseases.

Education.—596 students are receiving education at the College of Animal Huabandry, Lahore. To attract suitable candidates from all over the province, 155 scholarships/stipends are awarded. The shortage of technical personnel felt previously is being gradually overcome.

Dairy.—The Milk Projects, one each at Karachi and Lahore, are being set up with the aid of UNICEF. The Projects will be managed by separate Boards or Governing Bodies which have been constituted. The Karachi Plant is in the final stages of completion and will go into production shortly while buildings for the Lahore Project are being constructed.

For the year 1964-65 a total allocation of Rs. 3,47,93,800 has been made for the Animal Husbandry Sector. This amount would finance both the on-going and the new programmes. During the year which marks the end of the 2nd Five Year Plan, an all out effort would be made to complete the programme of the 2nd Plan.

Two new schemes, one for Poultry Development and another for establishing Karachi Sheep Breeding Farm, have been included in the next year's programme. The Sheep Farm will be the first of its kind in the country and is intended to propagate this breed of sheep.

Food Department

The main activities of the Food Department are the maintenance of wheat reserves, distribution of wheat and sugar, procurement of wheat, if voluntarily offered at the floor price, purchase of rice for supply to East Pakistan and export to foreign countries, control over roller flour mills and the distribution of soft coke for domestic use.

The population of the Province was estimated at 4,56,39,000 in 1964, if projected at the annual increase of 2.1% over the Census figures of 1961. The estimated requirements of wheat and other foodgrains for human consumption at the scale of 6 chattacks per head per day worked out to be 57,31,000 tons. The aggregate production of major foodgrains pitched at about 64,49,000 tons. Deducting 15,68,000 tons for seed, cattle food and the quantity of rice procured for export and supply to East Pakistan, the balance left for human consumption within the Province was 48,80,000 tons. There was thus a deficit of about 8,50,300 tons which was to be met through imports of wheat.

Wheat policy

During the year 1963-64 wheat policy followed the pattern of the preceding years. There was no control either on the movement of wheat or its prices. The Government was, as before, comitted to purchase indigenous wheat at Rs. 13.50 per maund, if voluntarily offered by the growers or the traders for sale. The consumers were assured of the supplies of imported wheat from the Provincial Reserve at the rate of Rs. 15.00 per maund with bag, ex Government godown.

Movement of wheat on Private Account

About 187 Market Intelligence Centres were established to report the market prices of foodgrains and their arrivals and despatches continued throughout the Province. According to the market intelligence reports, about 2,24,245 tons of wheat arrived in various mandis during the year 1963-64 as against 3,92,937 tons during the preceding year. 42,916 tons of wheat was reported to have been despatched

from surplus to deficit areas during the year as against 72,622 tons during the year 1962-63.

Prices of wheat

The prices generally ranged between the minimum of Rs. 15.00 per maund to the maximum of Rs. 18.00 per maund at various centres. The prices had, however, bullish trend during the months of December, 1963 to March, 1964 which was the fag end of the crop year. The Food Department adopted the following measures to arrest the sing trend :—

(*i*) Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners were informed that there was no shortage of wheat and they should, therefore, arrange extensive distribution of wheat in all deficit pockets.

(*ii*) Imported wheat was placed at Ration Depots for distribution to consumers at Rs. 15.12 per maund.

(*iii*) Issues of wheat to flour mills were liberalised. This led to an increase in the supply of atta and arrested the rise in prices.

(*iv*) To maintain the quality of atta. roller flour mills were required to blend indigenous or white imported wheat with red imported wheat were assured accordingly to the roller flour mills.

(*v*) To replenish stocks in the Government Reserves, despatches of imported wheat from Karachi were accelerated to up-country stations.

(*vi*) Market Intelligence reports regarding prices of major foodgrains were received from all districts in West Pakistan. Releases of wheat from Government Reserves were regulated keeping in view the prices prevailing in various areas.

Procurement of wheat

Procurement of indigenous wheat of fair average quality was continued on voluntary basis at Rs. 13.50 per maund. About 44,130 tons of wheat was purchased from July, 1963 to April. 1964.

Imports and Distribution of wheat

To meet the wheat deficit. 8,74,852 tons of wheat was imported from foreign countries during the year 1963-64. Adding the carry over of 2,48.969 tons from the previous year and 44,130 tons of indigenous wheat purchased within the country the total quantity handled by the Department as 11.67.951 tofls.

Issues of wheat to roller flour mills, traders and consumers from the Provincial Reserve during the year under report totalled 9,60,217 tons as against 6.79.250 tons during the preceding year.

Procurement of rice

The Provincial Government procured superior rice produced in Lahore Region and Kangni/Joshi rice in

Hyderabad Region as Agents of the Central Government. Procurement of superior rice for export to foreign Countries aggregated to 1,35,748 tons. In Hyderabad Region, 2,17,925 tons of Kangni and Joshi rice was procured for supply to East Pakistan. To provide incentive to the growers the procurement price of Basmati rice was increased from Rs. 26.00 per maund to Rs. 28.00 per maund. The procurement prices of other varieties remained unchanged at Rs. 18.00 for permal. Rs. 16.00 for Begmi and Kangni and Rs. 15.50 per maund for Joshi rice.

On achievement of the target. procurement of superior rice on Central Government account was stopped in the last week of April, 1964. Further contracts were not entered into with the traders in Hyderabad Region after March, 1964, when the target fixed for procurement of Kangni/Joshi rice was achieved. To enable the rice dealers to dispose of their surplus stocks, restrictions on the movement of Kangni and Joshi rice were withdrawn in May, 1964. The free sale quota of Basmati rice of the authorised rice dealers in Lahore Region was increased from 10% of the stockes tendered by them to Government. Similar concession was allowed last year only to the extent of 10%. About 9,000 tons of Basmati rice was procured on Provincial Government account for ad hoc distribution to consumer through Ration Depots at about 90 stations. These measures eased the supply position of superior rice bringing down the prices in the open market.

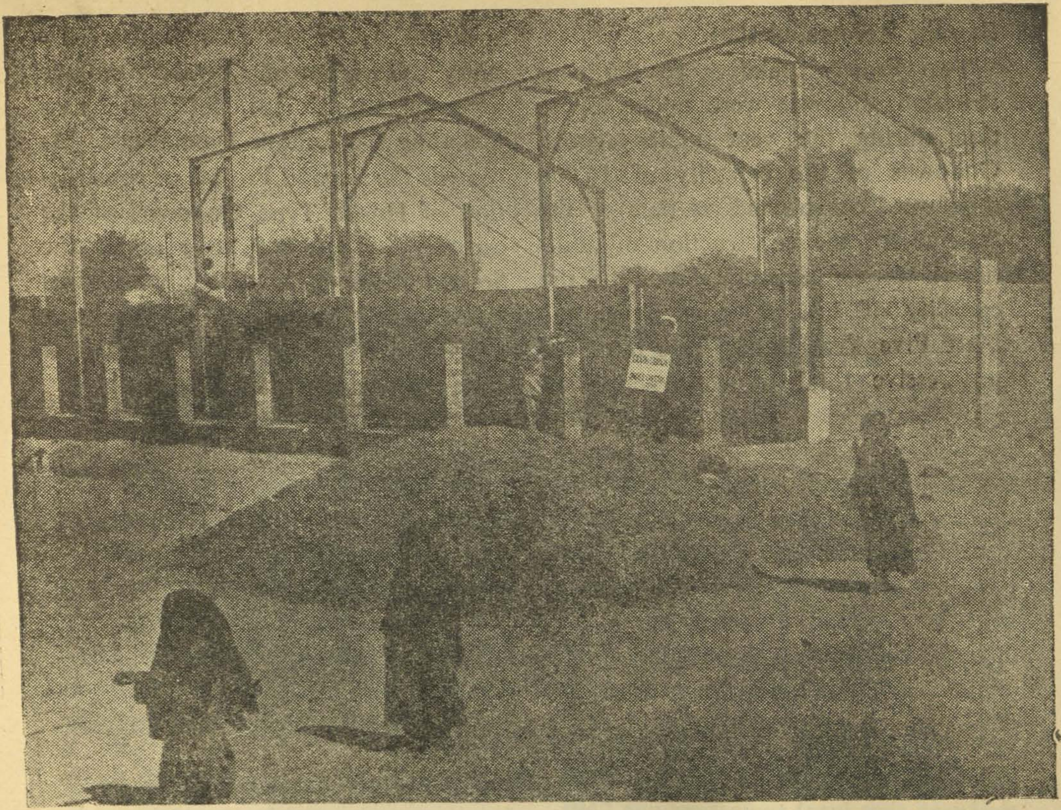
Roller Flour Mills

Restrictions on extraction percentages of fines continued upto 9th December, 1963. In persuance of the Government Policy of gradual decontrols these restrictions were lifted with effect from 10th December, 1963. The roller flour Mills were, however, authorised to purchase indigenous wheat not exceeding 30% of their daily milling requirements from the open market. It was obligatory upon the the mills to purchase at least 70% of their daily requirements from Government stores of imported wheat. The Ex-Mill rate of atta continued to be under control at Rs. 15.62 per maund with bag.

Sugar

With about 13,12,000 acres under sugar-cane cultivation in the Province, production in terms of gur was about 18,14,600 tons. The province was self sufficient in gur but not in sugar. Against the annual demand of about 2,50,000 tons, the aggregate installed capacity of the existing sugar mills was 1,30,000 tons per annum.

The sugar policy during the year 1963-64 followed the pattern of the previous year. To induce maximum production, a target for the supply of sugar to the Government for distribution through Ration Cards was fixed for each mill. Sugar produced in excess of the target was allowed as free sale quota to the mills. The mills were authorised to appropriate 100% of sugar produced from "beat" and 50% of sugar manufactured from



A grain storage godown is under construction at Gwadur.

Sardar Mohammad S-51 24-12-64
"gur" upto 15th April, 1964 and 100% thereafter.

The Habib Sugar Mills at Nawabshah started production during the year under report. This took the total number of mills to nine in the Province.

The Sugar Mills in the Province produced 1,50,445 tons of sugar during the year under report of which 6,648 tons of sugar was produced from beat and 4,514 tons from gur.

Out of 1,50,445 of sugar produced by the sugar mills, 74,553 tons were purchased by Government for issue to consumers through Rations Cards and the balance of 75892 tons was retained by the Mills for sale in the open market. The retail price of sugar released through Ration Depots continued to be Rs. 1.50 per seer. The prices in the open market, however, ranged between Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 2.12 per seer. No sugar was imported from foreign countries on Government account during the year. Imports on Bonus Vouchers were, however, permissible. Due to fantastically high prices of sugar in the International Market, import were un-economical and no sugar was imported even on Bonus Vouchers.

Storage Accommodation

Two Projects relating to the construction godowns were under execution during the year under report. Godowns of the capacity of 16,000 tons were constructed as part of the Scheme for the construction of additional storage accommodation of the capacity of 1,35,000 tons under the First Five Year Plan. This took the progressive total of construction of godowns to 97,000 tons, and availability Government owned storage accommodation to 5,15,990 tons including the Lahore Type Sheds. As regards the Second Project of construction of House Type Godowns of the capacity of 1,48,000 tons under the Second Five Year Plan, work was started at 36 centres. Construction completed in terms of the total work done aggregated to 14,020 tons.

Industries and Commerce

At the time of Independence Pakistan inherited a predominantly agricultural economy. In order to raise the standard of living of the people and bring the country economically at par with other developed regions, it was felt necessary to orientate the economic structure and give it an industrial bias.

In West Pakistan, the process of industrial development was only restorative in character in the early years. It, however, accelerated in 1952 when severe import restrictions were imposed due to the shortage of foreign exchange. A number of consumer goods industries were set up in the Province. The progress slowed down in the years 1955-57 as a result of political factors, inadequate resources and certain technical problems. Towards the end of 1958, *i.e.*, soon after the Revolution, need was felt for diversification of the somewhat hesitant economy through industrialisation and steps were, therefore, taken to quicken the pace of development. The work on units under installation was expediated and facilities were provided for increased supplies of raw materials in order to make fuller use of the installed capacity. Fiscal concessions and incentives were introduced to increase the flow of private capital into the industries Sector. Efforts were also made to attract foreign capital to the country.

The economic growth that was initiated from a very modest base in 1942 acquired clear form and direction under the First Five Year Plan, when some important infrastructure was built, managerial and entrepreneural skills of a fair order developed and the country's ability to undertake and implement development programmes of bigger magnitude greatly enhanced. Industrial activity gained further momentum with the advent of the Second Five Year Plan which provided an ambitious co-ordinated programme for development.

During the year under review, industrial development in West Pakistan maintained steady rate of progress in almost all sectors. The index of manufacturing rose (Base year being 1959-60=100) from 119.2 in 1961-62 to 133 in 1962-63. In July-September,

1963, it rose further to 147.4 and stood at 156.5 in the last quarter of 1963. It is expected to rise further during the current year.

Production registered an appreciable increase in the case of major industries like sugar, vegetable products, cement, cotton yarn and cloth, cigarettes, soda ash and caustic soda, which serve as economic indicators. The comparative figures of actual output of these industries during 1962 and 1963 were as follows :—

		1962	1963	Increase
1.	Sugar ..	1,20,000 tons	2,01,000 tons	67.5%
2.	Vegetable products	58,000 tons	74,000 tons	27.6%
3.	Cotton yarn ..	38 crore lbs.	41.3 crore lbs.	8.7%
4.	Cotton cloth ..	66 crore yds.	68 crore yds.	3.0%
5.	Cement ..	12,83,000 tons	13,97,000 tons	8.9%
6.	Cigarettes ..	10,502 Million	11,859 Million	13.00%
7.	Soda Ash ..	25,391 tons	31,466 tons	23.9%
8.	Caustic Soda ..	3,599 tons	4,106 tons	14.00%

Besides, the production of pains and varnish, tyres and tubes, fortilizers and other chemicals also registered increase.

Progress of Investment in Industries

The Second Five Year Plan envisaged an ambitious programme for industrial development. The first Industrial Investment Schedule prepared under this Plan and announced in November, 1960 contained a total provision of 28,400 lakh in monetary terms for 107 items covering practically all of industries. Against this, sanctions accorded during the period from July, 1960 to February, 1963 aggregated Rs. 40,700 lakh and the provision for 67 items was totally exhausted. In percentage terms, an excess of 43% took place. The excess in the case of West Pakistan was of the order of 50% which utilized a sum of Rs. 29,000 lakh as against its share of Rs. 19,400 lakh.

The progress achieved in the implementation of the Schedule prompted its revision by the Government. A revised Investment Schedule was announced in February, 1963, providing for a total amount of Rs. 15,300 lakh and covering 114 industries. This provision excluded major industries for which no monetary targets were set as the investment required could be determined only after detailed study and investigations of individual projects.

The implementation report of the

Revised Industrial Investment Schedule reveals that during the period from March 1963 to July, 1964 sanctions of the order of Rs. 11,892 lakh were issued. Of this, the utilization in West Pakistan amounted to Rs. 7,955 lakh against the provision of Rs. 5,744 lakh, representing an excess of 38.6% of the provision. The Province-wise break up of the provision made in the Revised Investment Schedule and its utilization made in the Revised Inutilization upto July, 1964 are as follows :—

Province	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Sanctions issued (Rs. in lakhs)
West Pakistan		
New capacity ..	3,519	6,011
Balancing and Modernization	2,153	1,943

East Pakistan	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Sanctions issued (Rs in lakhs)
New capacity ..	7,997	3,372
Balancing and Modernization	1,522	565
	15,263	11,892

The sectoral distribution of the amounts provided and the investments actually sanctioned for West Pakistan during the period from March, 1963 to July, 1964, under the Revised Schedule is given below :—

Name of Sector	Provision Int.	Provision Ext.	Provision Total	Sanctions Int.	Sanctions Ext.	Sanctions Total
	(Rs. in lakhs)			(Rs. in lakhs)		
1. Chemicals ..	191.00	331.00	522.00	183.62	221.33	404.95
2. Electrical ..	25.00	46.00	71.00	189.27	119.06	308.33
3. Engineering ..	148.00	263.00	411.00	779.64	609.09	1,388.73
4. Food ..	199.00	285.00	484.00	776.63	845.28	1,621.91
5. Leather and Rubber ..	58.00	104.00	162.00	55.02	51.60	106.62
6. Mineral and Power ..	141.00	161.00	302.00	42.71	37.15	79.86
7. Miscellaneous	9,567.00	470.00	1,037.00	311.46	327.76	639.22
8. Non-Metallic Mineral Products	210.00	212.00	422.00	161.74	140.42	302.16
9. Paper and Forest Forest Products	38.00	67.00	105.00	320.10	344.55	666.65
10. Textile ..	835.00	1,393.00	2,228.00	1,011.15	1,425.45	2,436.62
Total ..	2,412.00	3,332.00	5,744.00	3,831.34	4,121.71	7,955.05

The major industries where provision for new capacity has been exhausted include chemicals, electrical, engineering, wheat milling, fruit canning and preservation, straw and particle board, paper, edible oils, wool tops, worsted spinning and textiles. Those which lag behind in the matter of utilization of the Schedule provision are textile-machinery and spares, water meter and metal fittings, fire fighting hose pipes, grinding wheels, wool scouring and baling, etc. Steps are being considered to attract private sector towards these industries so that the gap between the existing and required capacity may be filled.

The important projects having a direct bearing on the economy of the country sanctioned during the period under review include petro-chemical cum-fertilizer complex, four sugar mills, a paper mill based on baggasse, two maize starch units, six wheat milling units, five fruit canning and preservation units, a polyvenly chloride plant, a textile spindles assembly-cum-manufacturing plant and a number of straw and particle board units. In regard to their sites, special attention was given to the backward areas in view of Government policy to develop them.

The following major units went into production during the period under review :—

(1) Cement factories at Gharibwal and Karachi.

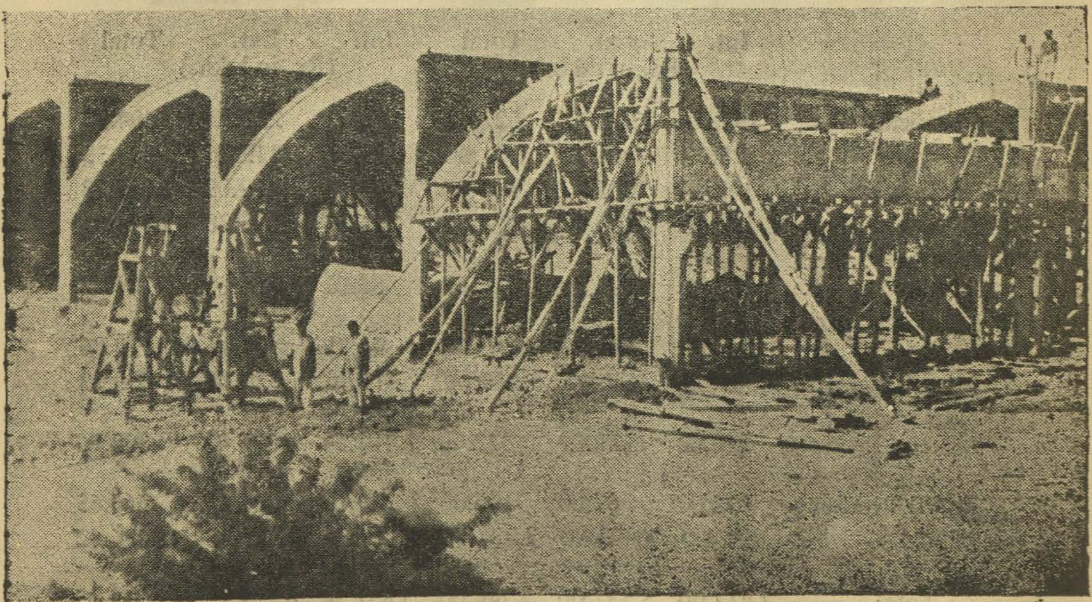
(2) Tyres and tubes unit at Karachi.

(3) Sugar Mill at Nawabshah.

(4) Bicycle Plant at Lahore.

(5) Sodium sulphide unit at Karachi.

(6) Jeeps and trucks assembly units at Karachi.



Textile Mill under construction at D. I. Khan.

(7) Soda Caustic Plant at Kala Shah Kaku.

(8) Radio component manufacturing unit at Lahore.

If the investments committed under the first and the revised Schedules materialise, the value of industrial output in West Pakistan will incease from Rs. 332 crore to Rs. 806 crore representing a phenomenal rise of 143%. This will enable the Province not only to meet the expanding internal demand and to replace most of the existing imports but also develop a regular export market for a number of products.

West Pakistan is now self sufficient in Cotton and woollen textiles, footwear, several house hold articles, vanaspati, bicycles, electric motors upto 30 H.P., Diesel engines upto 50 H.P., razor blades, cycle tyres and tubes and a number of other essential items. Besides, the targets for the 2nd Plan have either been achieved or exceeded ahead of the schedule in respect of the following major industries :—

Name of Industry	Units	Production in 1959-60	Plan Targets 1960-65	Achievement 1960-64	Plan Percentage	Actual increase
1. Cotton Yarn ..	Million lbs.	318	390	400	23	25%
2. Edible Oils (Vegetable)	000 tons	15	35	110	133	214%
3. Cigarettes ..	Million Nos.	7,000	10,000	17,000	43	143%
4. Fertilizers ..	000 tons	42	300	373	614	788%
5. Soda Ash ..	000 tons	25	74	103	196	312%
6. Cement ..	000 tons	1,300	2,730	2,740	110	110%
7. Steel ..	000 tons	..	250	350 (Sanctioned)	..	..
3. Board ..	000 tons	48	..	93	..	94%
9. Wheat and Rice Milling	Lakh tons	12	..	15.3	..	25%
10. Cotton Textile ..	Crore Yds.	59	..	74	..	26%
11. Wool and Worsted industry	Lakh Lbs.	Wool 83	..	Wool 90	..	8.4%
		Worsted 40		Worsted 50		25%
12. Footwear and Apparel	Crore Pairs	1.6	..	1.9	..	19%

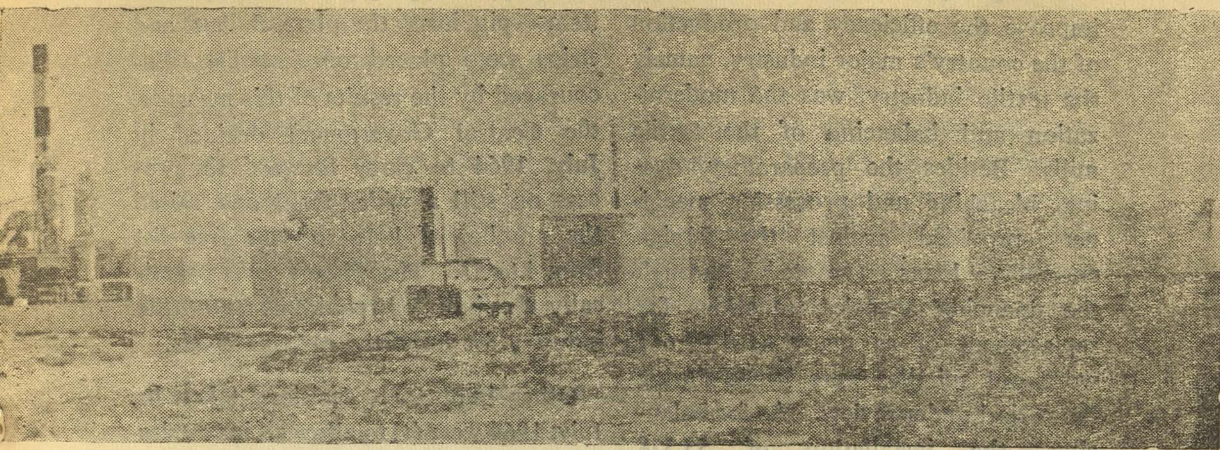
Progress of Financing

The actual financing of the sanctioned projects continued with the help and assistance of Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation, Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan and the West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. The Department of Investment Promotion and Supplies also played a dominant role in securing foreign investment. Upto December, 1963 it sanctioned 313 units involving a total

investment of Rs. 132.25 crore of which Rs. 39.15 crore was foreign private capital and Rs. 43.26 crore foreign loans. The Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation since its establishment in 1957 to March, 1964 sanctioned loans of the order of Rs. 59.39 crore while the Industrial Development Bank during the period from April, 1963 to March, 1964 sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 29.45 crore. The West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation also continued its contribution in the industrial sector by assuming additional responsibility for 3 major heavy engineering projects, namely the machine tool project, which is in an advanced stage preparation, the heavy engineering complex whose feasibility study is under examination and the heavy electrical complex for which consultants have already been appointed. On completion, these projects are expected to effect a radical change in the industrial economy of the country by substituting indigenous products for the present large scale imports of capital goods from abroad.

The amount provided from the cash resources for the import of plant and machinery for the setting up of new industries and balancing/modernization of the existing untis, formed only a small percentage of the total investments. During 1963, foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 3 crore was placed at the disposal of the Provincial Government for the purpose. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 30 lakh was released for small industries through the Small Industries Division of the West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation, Rs. 60 lakh were earmarked for new medium sized units and the balance of Rs. 210 lakh was allocated to 438 units for balancing and modernization after sifting enquiries of their requirements. Sectorwise distribution of this amount was as follows :—

Serial	Sector	No. of Indl. Units	Amount in foreign exchange allocated (in lakh Rs.)
1	Chemicals	38	12.31
2	Electrical	24	9.82
3	Engineering	101	45.86
4	Food	63	33.15
5	Miscellaneous	45	23.10
6	Leather and Rubber	33	11.60
7	Paper and Forest Products	14	7.38
8	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	8	3.82
9	Textiles	112	63.78
		438	210.82



Oil Refinery, Karachi.

A further ceiling of Rs. 2 crore for setting up medium sized industries as also for the balancing and modernization of the existing units was placed at the disposal of the West Pakistan Government towards the end of April 1964. This was apportioned as follows :—

(*i*) For new units .. Rs. 80 lakh

(*ii*) For Balancing and modernization .. Rs. 120 lakh

The foreign exchange earmarked for establishing new industries has already been committed in full by according sanctions for setting up as many as 62 units involving an external expenditure of nearly Rs. 140 lakh. Regionwise allocation of this amount is given below :—

Serial No.	Region	No. of units	Allocation of foreign exchange (in lakh Rs.)
1	Peshawar	9	24.50
2	Sargodha	9	21.20
3	Lahore	17	30.35
4	Multan	10	27.50
5	Hyderabad	12	21.05
6	Quetta	3	5.40
7	Karachi	2	10.00
		62	140.00

A very significant measure taken to improve the efficiency and production of the country's major industry, namely the textile industry, was the modernization and balancing of the textile mills. Besides the preparatory dyeing, bleaching and processing machinery provided against the foreign currency loans granted through the financing agencies, sanctions for replacement of as many as 1,04,661 worn out spindles were issued during the period under review. As for balancing, the installation of 55,528 new spindles has recently been authorized in order to raise the spindlage of relatively smaller units to an economic level. A fresh exercise is now being undertaken to determine the future requirements of textile industry for modernization and balancing.

While no effort is being spared for developing new capacity in almost all sectors of the manufacturing activities, the need for balancing and modernization of the existing units is not being ignored and funds are being provided for the purpose from the country's own resources, besides the credits made available through the Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation and the Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan.

Industrial Licensing

The Central Government continued their policy of progressive liberalization of imports of raw materials during the year under review. In the January-June, 1964 shipping period, 4 important items—pig iron, tin plate, billets and strips were placed on free list. Encouraged by the results of this measure, the Central Government decided in July, 1964 to carry forward the process on still a wider front and raised the number of items on the free list from 4 to 51. These items cover practically the bulk of requirements of the industry for imported raw materials.

Other important decisions taken in July, 1964 were (*i*) to allow all industries except cotton textiles, jute manufactures and bidi, export incentives in the from of additional licences against their export performances not exceeding 50% of the F.O.B., value of the exports; (*ii*) to regulate imports into the country through a single source of finance against bonus vouchers or licences, except in the case of a couple of items like machinery and automatic vehicles and parts thereof; and (*iii*) rationalize the bonus at the uniform rates of 20% and 30% of the exports.

Exports of Manufactured goods

Exports of manufactured goods such as cotton yarn and fabrics, sports goods, footwear, surgical instruments, chemicals and drugs, electric fans, metal products, etc., have gradually increased. In 1955, the total value of exports of manufactured goods from West Pakistan was of the order of Rs. 1.75 crore but since then it is continuously increasing as shown below.

Commodites	Year 1961-62	1962-63	In crore Rs. 1963-64
Manufactured goods ..	11.2	13.4	16.7

The gradual increase in export is due to incentive and concessions provided in this behalf, namely (*i*) abolition of Customs Duty, Sales-tax and Import on material used for the manufacture of goods to be exported ; (*ii*) bonus on exports ; and (*iii*) issue of raw materials and balancing machinery licences at the rate of 50% of the F.O.B., value of exports.

Annual Development Programme 1964-65

A provision of Rs. 128.28 lakh has been made in the development programme of 1964-65 for departmental schemes of the Directorate as against the allocation of Rs. 100.05 lakh made 1963-64. The projectwise details of this amount are as under :—

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Provision for 1964-65 (In lakh Rs.)
1	Development of Hyderabad Industrial Trading Estate	12.00
2	Government Hides and Skins Development Scheme	1.06
3	Government Leather Centre, Hyderabad ..	1,90
4	Industrial Estate for large and medium industries in West Pakistan and Nowshera, Rahimyarkhan, Sargodha, Sukkur, Multan and Jhelum ..	100.00
5	Re-roofing of three tannery sheds of Model Tanning and Footwear Centre, Gujranwala ..	0.13
6	Construction of 6 'D' type quarters in dyeing sections of Government Weaving and Finishing Centre, Shahdara	0.30
7	Grant-in-aid to the Technical Institute, Y.M.C.A., Lahore	0.20
8	Re-organisation of Government Metal Surgical and Allied Industries Development Centre, Sialkot	6.88
9	Replacement of machinery of Government Weaving and Finishing Centre, Shahdara	4.80
10	Minor Works (Industries)	1.01
		128.28

Other activities

(a) *Survey of Industrial units*

The Provincial Government assumed responsibility in regard to the industrial survey in 1962. Immediately after transfer of the responsibility, the survey of 50 industries out of nearly 250 type of different industries was taken up on the basis of their turnover. So far, survey in respect of 40 such industries, covering nearly 1,000 units, has been completed.

The Directorate has also initiated survey of Industrial requirements of the units which are to be assessed according to their sanctioned or installed capacities. In this connection, comprehensive proforma has been prepared in consultation with the Central Government and issued to units covered by 150 industries. Physical survey of 13 industries including pharmaceuticals, electric cables and wires, tyres and tubes, glucose and starch, paints and varnishes, tanning and leather manufacture, electric fans, accumulators and batteries, typewriter carbons and ribbons and fish canning has also been started with the help of special teams constituted for the purpose.

The main purpose of these exercises is to determine the essential requirements of industrial units for imported raw materials and spares with the dual objective of avoiding unnecessary claims for licensing and providing opportunities for optimum production according to the approved capacities of individual units. Further, this survey is intended to form the basis of future economic planning.

(b) *Regularisation of unauthorised units*

A number of industrial undertakings were set up without prior permission of Government. In some cases, such units were found to be engaged in useful manufacturing activity and it was realised that they could make useful contribution to the economy of the country if facilities of import licences for raw materials and spares were extended to them to improve their production and efficiency. For this purpose, a criteria for regularisation was laid down and the cases of a large number of units processed in order to determine their eligibility for regularisation. As a result, 89 units were regularised during the period under review, their groupwise distribution being as follows :—

1.	Chemicals ..	8
2.	Leather and Rubber ..	7
3.	. Electrical Engineering ..	24
4.	Mechanical Engineering ..	47
5.	Non-Metallic Mineral products ..	4
6.	Textiles ..	6
		89

(c) *Vocational Education*

In pursuance of a policy decision taken by the Provincial Government, the responsibility for running the vocational schools for boys and girls was transferred to the Education

Department with effect from 1st July, 1964.

(*d*) *Directory of Industrial Establishment*

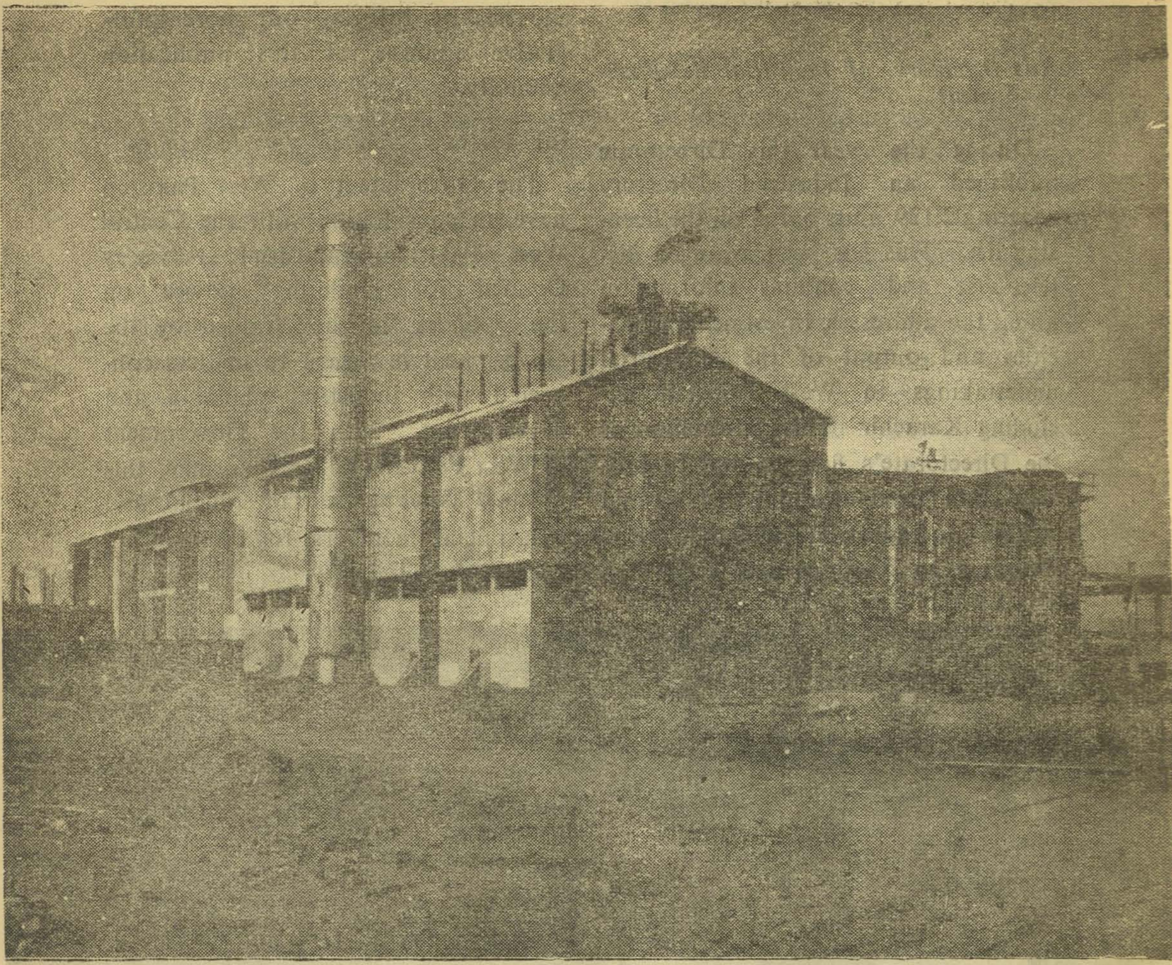
During the year this Directorate published an Industrial Directory covering 2,129 units borne on the licensing list. This has been arranged district-wise and contains information about the addresses, investments capacities and output of the industrial undertakings in West Pakistan excluding Karachi. This publication is the Directorate's first attempt to provide authentic data about the size and pattern of industrial potential. It is proposed to continue this service to the business community and the official agencies by bringing out more informative editions of this publication annually.

(e) *Advisory Council for Industries*

The Government of West Pakistan have, in consultation with the Central West Pakistan, Industrial Advisory Council for rendering advice on the polices to be framed by the Government in regard to matters connected with industrial planning and development. With the Government of West Pakistan as its Chairman, this Council is composed of official and non-official members representing all sectors of the industry.



A corner of BECO Bicycle Factory at Kot Lakhpat, Lahore.



Habib Sugar Mills, Nawabshah.

In addition to the Council referred to above 20 panels have been set up, one each for the following industries :—

(1) Woollen Textile Industry.

(2) Chemical and Fertilizers Industry.

(3) Cotton Textiles Industry.

(4) Pains and Varnish Industry.

(5) Cement and Cement Products Industry.

(6) Electrical Engineering including electrical industries

(7) Heavy Engineering Industry.

(8) Glass Ceramics and Refractories Industries.

(9) Leather and Tanning Industry.

(10) Rubber and Plastic Industries.

(11) Re-rolling mechanised/light Engineering Industries.

(12) Edible Oil and Vegetable Ghee Industries.

(13) Soap and Toilet Requisites Industries.

(14) Food and Fruit Products Industries.

(15) Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries

(16) Film Industry.

(17) Tobacco and Tobacco Pro- Industries.

(18) Wood Working and Plywood Industries.

(19) Industries and Technical Training.

(20) Credit Facilities and Fiscal Concessions.

These panels also consist of official and non-official experts and will be responsible for thrashing out problems of the specific industries to which they relate, find out solutions and make recommendation to the Government from time to time.

(f) *Industrial Estates*

Last year the Central Government approved the establishment of six industrial estates for large and medium scale industries at Sukkur, Multan, Jhelum, Rahimyarkhan, Peshawar and Sargodha at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.35 crore. The underlying object of these schemes is to provide infra-structural facilities for the establishment of industries at relatively less developed places to avoid congestion in bigger cities and to ensure dispersal of industries according to approved plans. The Provincial Government have already appointed an *ad-hoc* Board for controlling the initial work and complet- essential preliminaries in connection with the establishment of these estates. A special cell has also been created in the Headquarters office of the Directorate to accelerate the pace of work by paying undivided attention to it. Land for Sukkur, Multan and Peshawar Estates has already been selected and acquisition proceedings are at the final stage. The area required for the other estates has also been surveyed and stops are being taken to expedite acquisition and development work. It is hoped that the entire provision of Rs. 100 lakh made in the current year's development programme for these estates will be fully utilised and it will be possible to start allocation of the plots to entrepreneurs in the beginning of the next financial year.

(g) *Procurement of Stores required by Government Departments*

The Supply Wing of the Directorate continued to discharge the onerous functions of procurement of stores for the Provincial Government Departments and autonomous organisations which do not have independent purchase arrangements. The value of the purchases made by it during the year 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 12.97 crore as against Rs. 14.22 crore during 1962-63 and Rs. 9.37 crore in 1961-62.

In order to facilitate the procurement work, it has been decided to take over the responsibility of inspection of stores from the Central Government. For this purpose, a special wing headed by an Additional Director has been sanctioned and is likely to be organised by the end of the current year. Besides enabling expedi-

tious inspection of stores, this step will prove conducive to economy, efficiency and general convenience.

(h) *Joint Stock Companies*

The work pertaining to the administration of the Companies Act, 1931 the Undesirable Companies Act, 1958, the Societies Registration Act, the Undesirable Companies Act, 1958, the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and the Partnership Act, 1932 was also carried on by the Directorate satisfactorily. In all, 342 new Joint stock companies and 330 societies were registered in the province during the year 1963-64. The total number of companies stood at the peak figure of 6,200 at the close of the last year.

(i) *Other facilities*

The Directorate continued to provide facilities to entrepreneurs in matters pertaining of Requisition of land, procurement of power, obtaining travel facilities in foreign countries, grant of credits, authorisation for employment of foreign experts, supplies of cement and other controlled articles such as white oils, securing refund of customs duty on machinery imported for industrial units set up in less developed areas of the province and other matters.

The Directorate also continued to perform the functions pertaining to the fixation of price and release of vehicles, white oils etc.

The specialised institutions of the Directorate namely, the Weaving and Finishing Centre, Shahdara, woollen Centre, Jhang, Metal Development (Surgical and Allied) Industries Centre, Sialkot and Leather Centres at Gujranwala and Hyderabad continued to render necessary advisory, training and other services to the industrial community.

Third Plan

This is the last year of the Second Plan. During the year the Directorate remained busy in preparing the industries sector development programme for the Third Five Year Plan. This Programme will be directed towards creating capacities for capital goods and intermediate goods required by various sectors of the economy, besides additional capacities for essential consumer goods which are in short supply or have export potential. Capacities are also being provided for newer items like petro-chemicals based on natural gas. Moreover, it is proposed to give special attention to standarization and improvement in the quality of products by intensive research, imparting of techanical knowhow and specialised training, quality controls and testing facilities in the case of selected industries.

According to the outlines recently approved by the National Economic Council, an investment of Rs. 652 crore will be made in the Industries Sector in West Pakistan during the Third Plan Period. Consistent with the policy of Government to place reliance on private enterprise, a provision of Rs. 495 crore has been made in the Private Sector for West Pakistan. The remaining amount will be spent on the Public Sector projects to be handled by the West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation, the Directorate of Mineral Resources, the Printing and Stationery Department and the Industries Department,

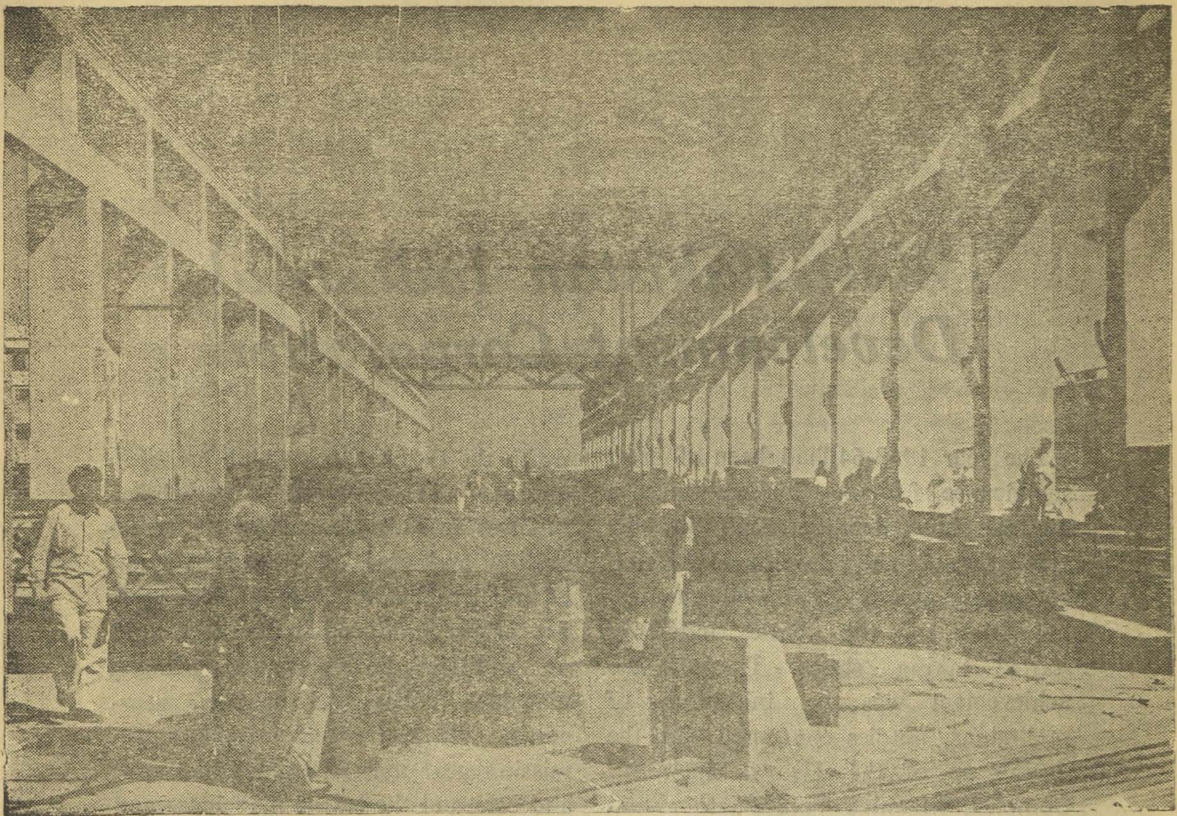
West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation

The year 1963-64 had been of great significance for the Corporation as a gradual but definite shift in the emphasis of the development from consumer goods and intermediary industries to the basic industries started taking shape. The notable achievement was the initiation of preliminary studies connected with the setting up of the Heavy Machinery Complex, Machine Tool Factory and the Heavy Electrical Complex. Another significant event had been the enlargement of the scope of the activities of W.P.I.D.C. through the addition to the character of two more industrial fields, namely refractory products and clay products. This brings the total number of industrial fields entrusted to W.P.I.D.C. for development to 16 as shown in Annex III. A detailed account of the progress made by W.P.I.D.C. during 1963-64 is given below.

Heavy Industry Projects

The feasibility report on the Machine Tool Factory has been received and the proforma scheme has been put up to the Government which has been approved in principle. The scheme involves an estimated outlay of Rs. 96 million and envisages the production of small to madium size machine tools not as yet produced in Pakistan such as milling, boring and grinding machines lathes and shapers, gear-cutting, die-casting and forging, transmission gear and rear axles of trucks and cars and the textile machinery and textile machinery spares. Land for the factory has been acquired and site survey and soil investigation work has been completed. Foreign and Pakistani consultants have also been appointed for planning, designing and supervision of the construction work.

The feasibility report on the Heavy Machinery Complex has also been received and a detailed project scheme would be put up to the Government shortly. The complex envisages the manufacture of locomotives (frames, bogies and chasis); road building equipment (scrapers, tippers, road-rollers etc); machinery for sugar and cement factories; equipment for fertilizer



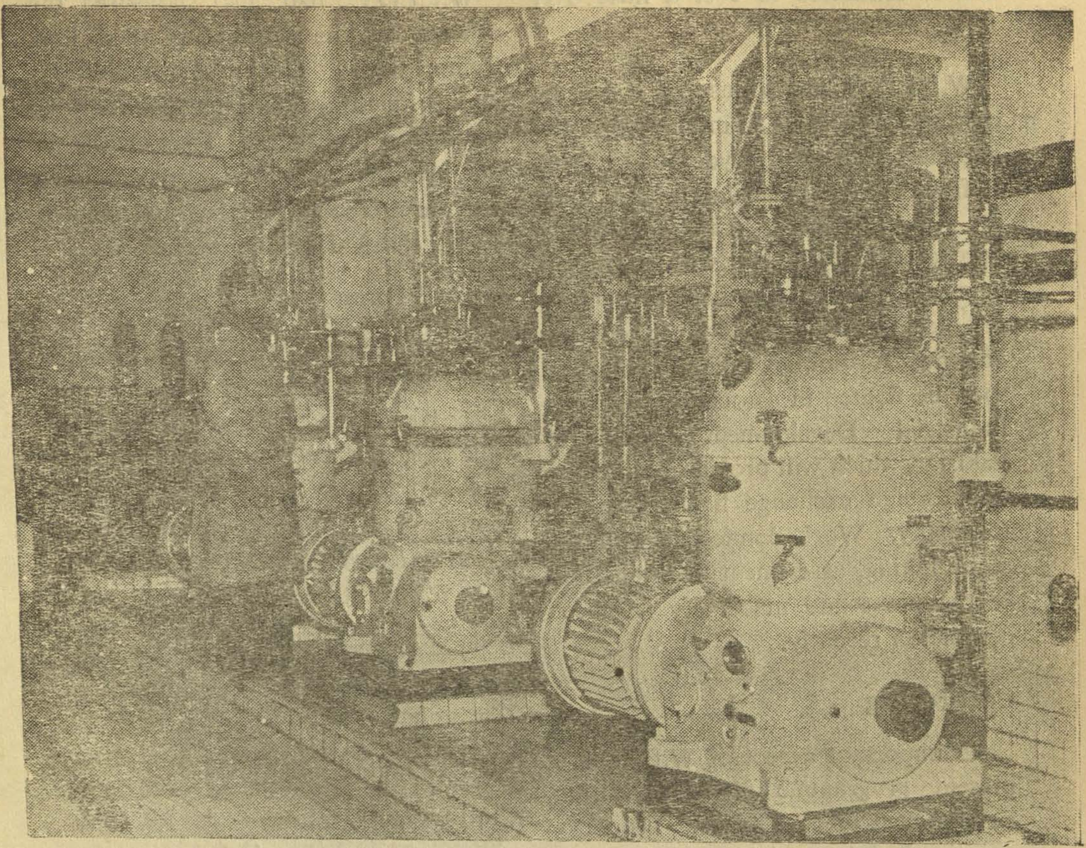
An inside view of the Karachi Shipyard,

factories, refineries and petro-chemical plants; boilers and heat exchangers. The complex involves a total outlay of Rs. 250 million which is inclusive of the working capital requirements of Rs. 100 million.

As regards the Heavy Electrical Complex, orders for feasibility reports have been placed on different countries. However, the proposed items to be manufactured in the complex are high and low tension motors and generators; high and low tension transformers; rectifiers; capacitors; frequency convertors, high and low tension switch gears and electrical equipment and machinery for special duties. The possibility of the collaboration of the leading electrical goods manufacturing firms is also being explored.

Fertilizers

Another important field which is engaging the attention of the Corporation is the expansion of present fertilizer production capacity of the country. An expansion scheme each for the Daudkhel Ammonium Sulphate Factory and the Lyallpur Super-phosphate Plant has been drawn up which will raise the present production by an-



Inside Penicilline Factory at Daudkhel.

other 50,000 tons of Ammonium sulphate and 36,000 tons of superphosphate per annum. Preliminary work on both these expansion units has been taken in hand.

Cement/Refractories

W.P.I.D.C. has restricted its activities merely to the extension of existing units in the field of cement industry. The Corporation has planned to set up two extension units in the Zeal-Pak Cement Factory, Hyderabad, which will raise the present production capacity of the factory by another 4,20,000 tons per annum. Both the units involve an outlay of Rs. 67 million. It is intended to execute both these units simultaneously and negotiations with machinery suppliers are being conducted on that basis.

W.P.I.D.C's scheme for the white cement plant which was to be based on the lime sludge available as a waste product at the Pak-American Fertilizer Factory, Daudkhel, received Government's approval during the year under review. The plant would porduce 15,000 tons of white cement per annum

and is estimated to cost a little over Rs. 7 million.

W.P.I.D.C. has sponsored a scheme costing over Rs. 5 million for the purchase of the Hyderabad Trust Refractory and machinery and tools of Clay Works. This is being purchased to balance it with additional machinery and equipment in order to produce 10,000 tons of fire-bricks per annum. A public limited company soon be floated in association with the Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan which will provide both rupee and foreign exchange finances to the Company. Work connected with the stock taking, assessment and valuation of the plant and machinery has been completed recently.

Coal Mining

An important aspect of W.P.I.D.C's present programme is the scientific development of coal mines. The Corporation had three mines under development in the Quetta Region, at Sor-Range, Degari and Sharigh. The most notable achievement of the year, in this field, had been the striking of the coal seam at the central block, Sor-Range, where a central tunnel was being driven for the purpose. With the touching of the seam which is of 7 thickness, it would now be possible to realise the targets envisaged within the estimated time period. All the three mines are being scientifically developed at an overall cost of Rs. 98 million and ultimately envisage a daily production of 2,450 tons which would be achieved by the Fourth Plan period.

W.P.I.D.C. had also sponsored the scheme for the setting up of a Low Temperature Coal Carbonisation-cum-Briquetting Plant to produce coke briquettes and char. The details of the project are being re-examined and the project would be implemented during the Third Plan period.

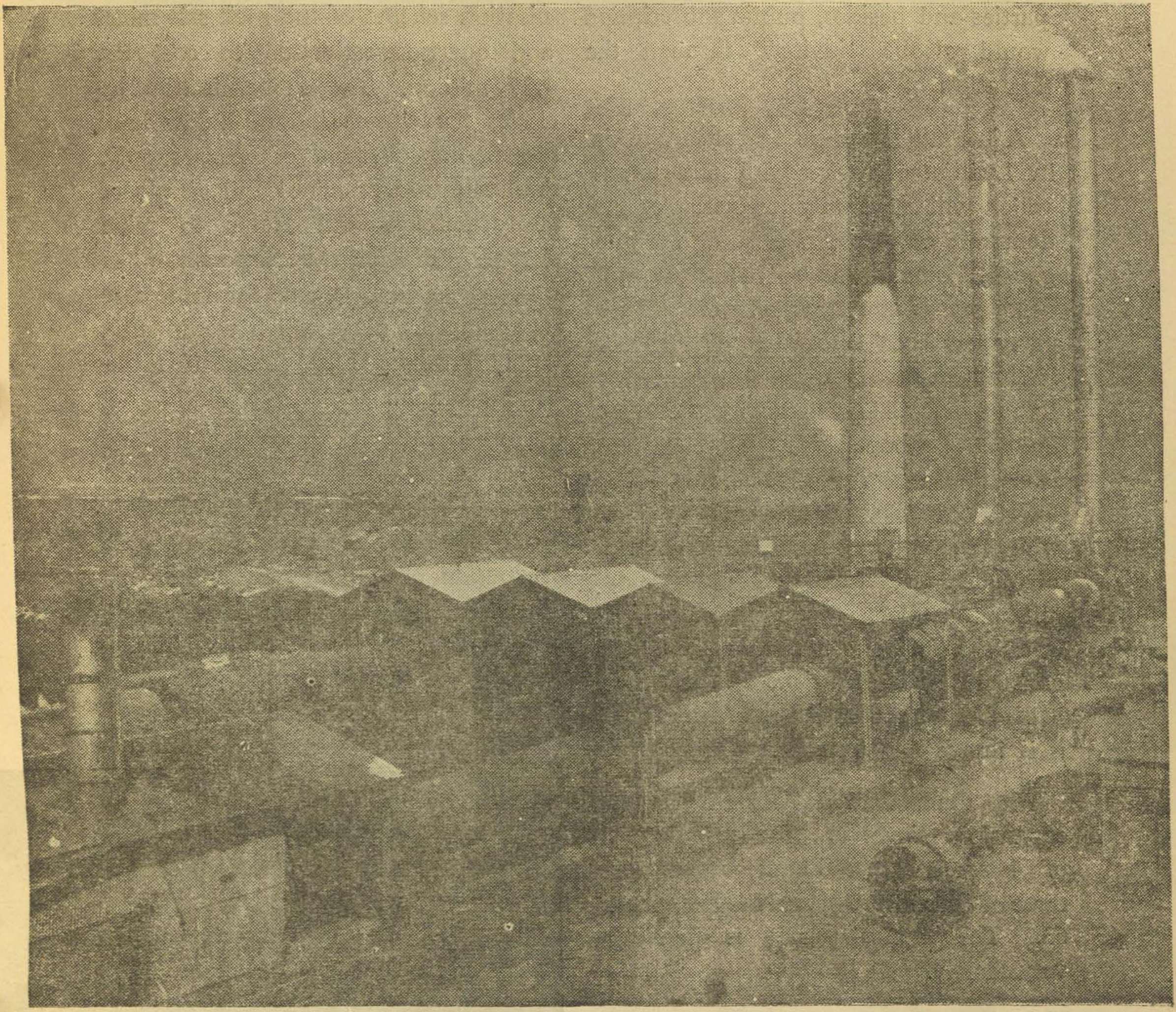
Paper / Forest

In the field of paper and forest industries, it is intended to set up the Azad Kashmir Chip-board factory for which a site has been selected tentatively. The two timber preservation schemes sponsored last year have progressed to the extent of preparation of specifications for plant and machinery.

Government's approval to the Pencil Slate manufacturing project at Ziarat has recently been received. The project envisages the production of 1.42 lakh gross pencil slates and involves an investment of Rs. 0.85 million. The project is based on the juniper forests which extend over an area of about 200 sq. miles in the Quetta Division.

Pharmaceuticals

The Corporation has also initiated action on the implementation of the expansion schemes of the existing penicillin factory at Daudkhel and the woollen mill at Qaidabad. The pencillin factory scheme envisages expansion by another 10 million mega units per annum for which machinery requirements have already been worked out and forwarded to UNICEF, which will supply equipment under their Aid Programme.



A genaral view of the Zeal Pak Cement Factory at Hyderabad.

Ship-building

W.P.I.D.C. has sponsored a scheme for the construction of a 10,000 ton ship for which arrangements are being made.

8. Sugar, Jute and Textiles

W.P.I.D.C's recent efforts to divest itself, as far as possible, of its responsibilities in the execution and management of consumer goods and intermediary industries like sugar, textile etc., have proved fruitful. The Corporation had been in a position to hand over the management of the newly sponsored jute mill and a sugar mill to private enterprise in the initial stages of execution. In both the cases, the Corporation will retain a nominal investment of 10%, whereas major

investment would be made by private parties and besides, public subscription would alsobe invited through the floatation of shares.

A jute mill is being set up at Jaranwala in Lyallpur District with 500 looms which will meet only a portion of the demand of West Pakistan in jute goods. In addition to the sugar mill being set up at Talhar, wherein private party has been associated, W.P.I.D.C. is implementing another scheme at Bannu in collaboration with the West Pakistan Cooperative Development Board. Both the sugar mills will have a capacity of 15-18,000 tons of white sugar per annum and would involve a total investment of Rs. 48 million. Orders for machinery for both the mills have been placed and construction work at the Bannu Sugar Mills is in full swing and at Talhar it is in the initial stages.

The Quaidabad Woolden Mill expansion involves the installation of 4 small carpet looms, orders for three of which were placed in November, 63. The first shipment is arriving very shortly.

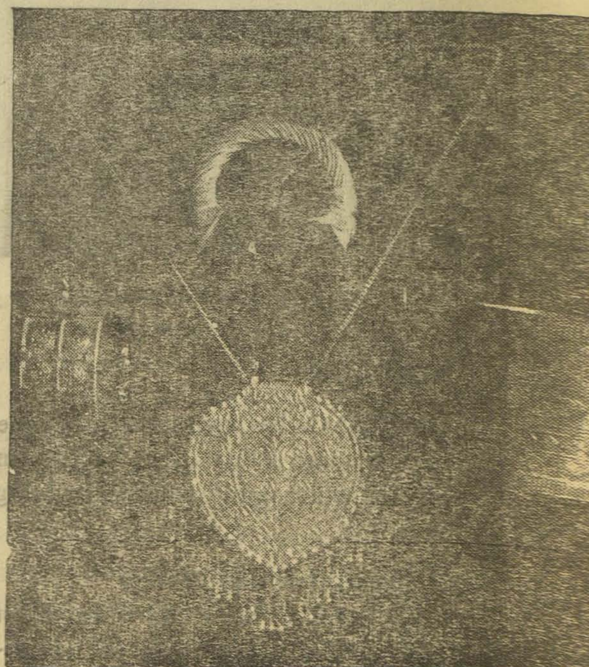
Fisheries and Salt

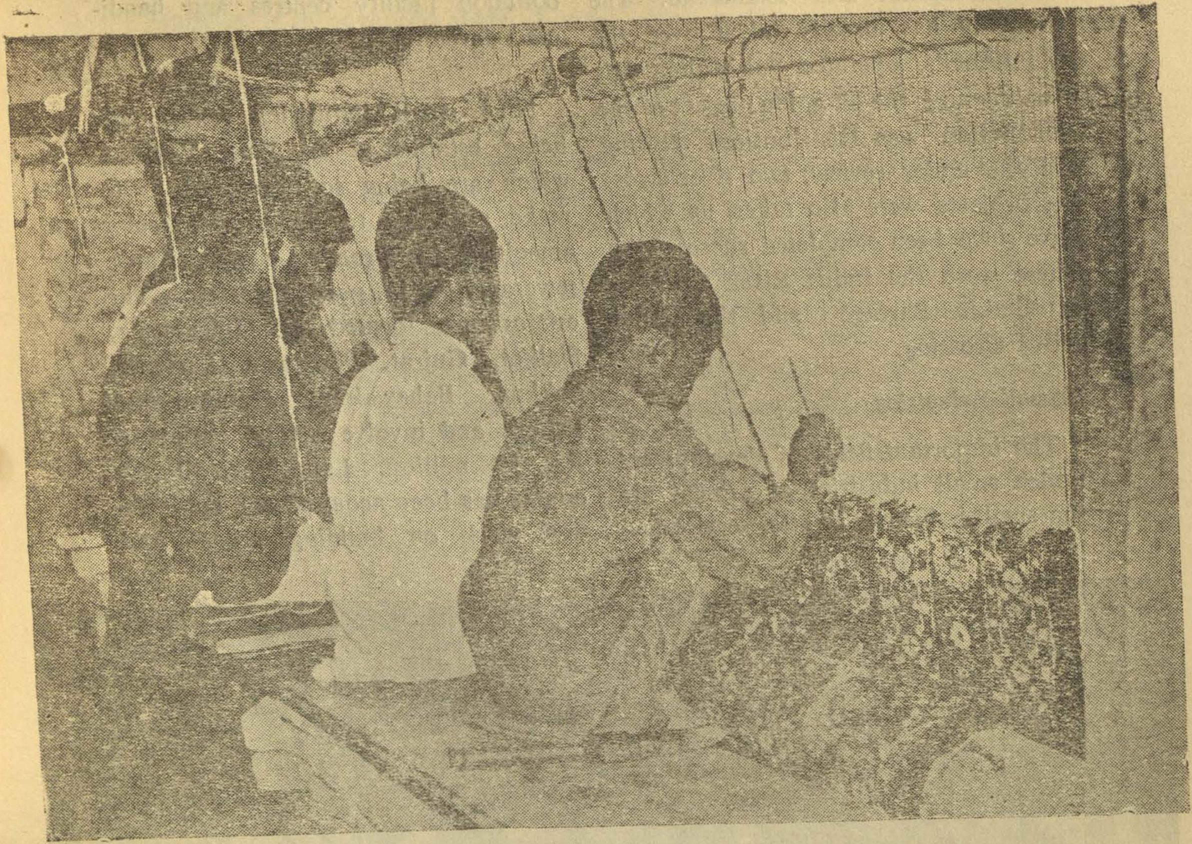
As regards the fisheries development programme, consultants have carried out surveys to find out shrimp grounds, fishing seasons and the suitable type of trawlers. Based on the results of the survey, a detailed scheme has been drawn up for Government's approval. The scheme envisages trial fishing and the simultaneous construction of a shrimp processing plant and other buildings and utility construction works.

W.P.I.D.C. has, in hand, a modernisation scheme of the rock salt mines and quarries estimated to cost Rs. 1.27 million. The modernisation includes the completion of a low level tunnel, improvement of water supply, mechanisation of mines and supply of safety helmets and lamps to mine workers. Besides, the Corporation has also sponsored a scheme for table salt manufacturing plant which would ultimately produce 1,200 tons of table sale per annum.

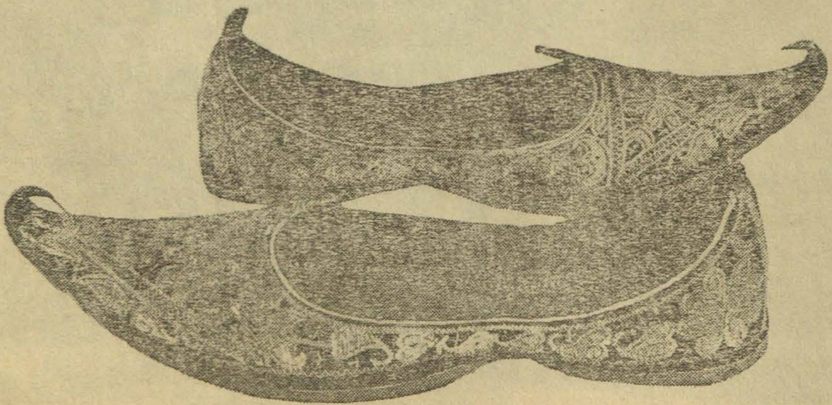
Natural Gas

W.P.I.D.C., as agents to the Central Government for the transmission and distribution of natural gas, continues to be associated with this field. During the year under review, a public limited company was floated for the purposes of laying a gas pipeline from Multan





Trained students working at Carpet Centre, Bahawalpur.

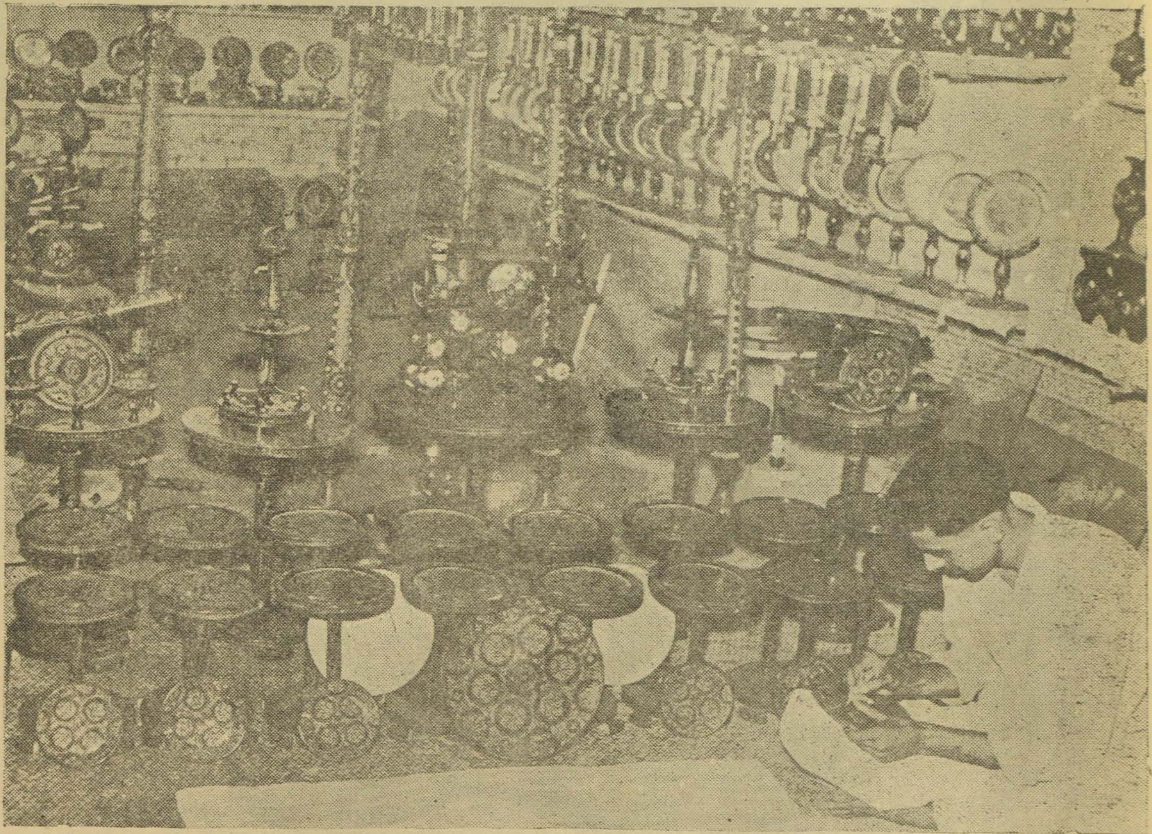


to Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The company has already taken over the W.P.I.D.C's, operated Sui-Multan Gas Pipeline and the on-going project of the Sui-Multan was Distribution. During the year under review, two river crossing projects were also taken up which have since been completed successfully. These were the Indus River Crossing at Guddu Barrage and the Sutlej River Crossing.

SDmall Industries

The important fields of development under small industries at present are the small industries estates, service and common facility centres and handicraft development centres.

Nine small industries estates are being established in West Pakistan which are being so developed as to make available to the private sector amenities like roads, power, water, sewerage, banks, post offices etc. The estates are located at Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Peshawar, Larkana, Sukkur, Bahawalpur, Quetta and Lahore and involve a total outlay of Rs. 19 million. Land for all the estates has been acquired and construction work on buildings, roads and



Wood work in Dera Ismail Khan.

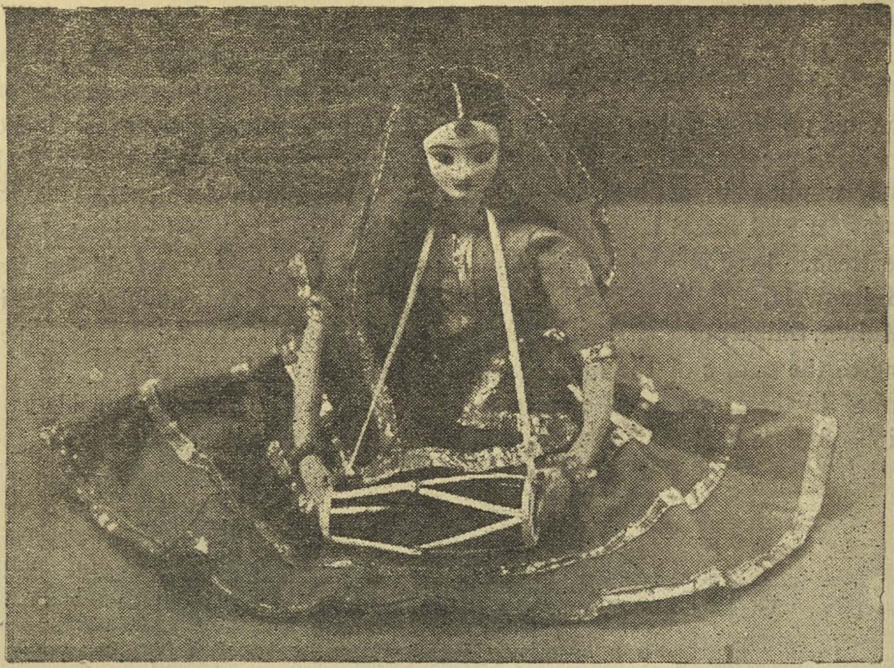
sewerage is in advanced stage of completion at most of the places.

W.P.I.D.C., is setting up eight service and common facility centres for ceramic ; cutlery and small tools ; light engineering ; sport goods ; textile and woollen industries ; leather and footwear and metal industries. These centres are located in places like Gujrat, Gujranwala, Nizamabad, Sialkot, Multan, Shikarpur and Karachi according to the nature of the industry developed in these areas. The main function of these centres would be to conduct techno-economic survey of industry, research on problems of production management and to impart training to foremen and master craftsmen for improving their technical efficiency and to provide certain facilities and services in developing factory-type industry. The total estimated cost of the above centres would be Rs. 15 million. Construction work is in progress and machinery for them is being imported from abroad.

One of the major problems with which small industries are at present



Samples of Bahawalpur pottery.

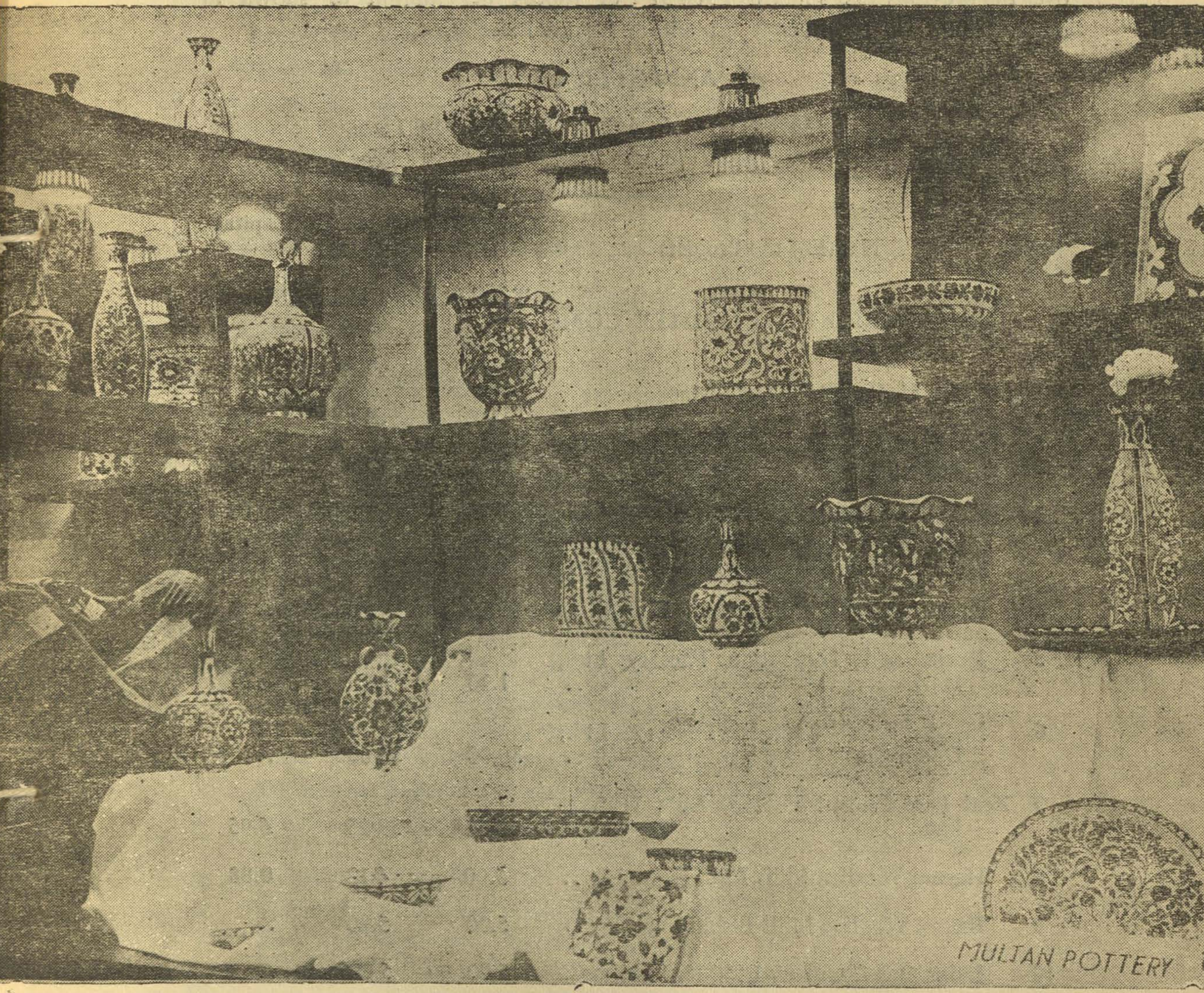


confronted is the non-availability of imported raw materials of standard quality and lack of training facilities in the local crafts. In order to solve this problem ten cottage industries development centres are being established at Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Hyderabad, Dera Ismail Khan, Multan, Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Quetta, Murree and Kalat to provide raw materials to small industrialists and training of facilities to local craftsmen. These institutions also provided apprenticeship facilities after completion of training. At present there are over 120 trainees working in these centres and are receiving training in local handicrafts.

Another important feature of the small industries programme is the development of sericulture industry. There has been a noticeable increase in the quantity of both silk seed distribution among rearers and the green cocoons produced by them over the past 2-3 years. In addition to the already established mulbery farms, silk grainage centre and incubation centres, some more would be set up during this Plan period. Training classes are also being conducted in the sericulture centres at Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Mastung.

Investment, Production and Employment results

The Corporation has so far completed 41 projects in the field of large industries and 27 projects in the field of small industries which involve a total outlay of Rs. 80 crore wherein private investment has been associated to the extent of Rs. 12 crore. Completed projects are meeting, to a fair extent, the country's requirements



Samples of Multan Pottery.

in cement, fertilizers, coal, sugar, paper/board, gas etc., and their combined value of production during the year under review amounted to Rs. 39 crore is an improvement of over 25% over the previous year's figure of Rs. 31 crore. W.P.I.D.C's, projects are also earning foreign exchange on account of export of santonin, gypsum, woollen carpets, and ship repairs to foreign vessels. The export earnings are now in the neighbourhood of half a crore of rupees per annum as shown in Annexs I and II.

ANNEXURE I

INVESTMENT IN COMPLETED PROJECTS LARGE INDUSTRY

(Rs. in millions)

Serial No.	Name of the Projects	Capital Cost/Paid Up Capital		
		Total	W.P.I.D.C.	Private
	(A) FORMED INTO LIMITED COMPANIES :			
	I. Under W.P.I.D.C. Management	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Lyallpur Chemical and Fertilizer Ltd., Lyallpur ..	2.50	1.88	0.62
2	Kurram Chemical Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi	0.10	0.05	0.05
3	Pak Dyes and Chemicals Ltd., Daudkhel	6.00	4.20	1.80
4	Pak American Fertilizer Ltd., Daudkhel	90.00	90.00	..
5	Rosin and Turpentine Factory Ltd., Haripur ..	1.20	1.00	0.20
6	Maple Leaf Cement Factory Ltd., Daudkhel ..	30.00	30.00	..
7	Zeal Pak Cement Factory Ltd., Hyderabad ..	46.20*	39.25	6.95
8	Harnai Woollen Mills Ltd., Harnai ..	5.00	4.12	0.88
9	Bannu Woollen Mills Ltd., Bannu ..	5.00	5.00	..
10	Indus Gas Company Ltd., Karachi ..	5.00	5.00	..
11	Makerwal Collieries Ltd., Mari-Indus ..	15.00	15.00	..
12	Karachi Shipyard and Engg. Works Ltd., Karachi ..	78.69	78.69	..
	Total ..	284.69	274.19	10.50

II. Under Private Management

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Adamjee High Grade Board Paper Mills and ..	30.00**	..	30.00
2	Nowshera Chemical Works. (Adamjee Industries Limited) ..			
3	Sethi Straw Board Mills Ltd., Rahwali ..	11.50	..	11.50
4	Charsadda Sugar Mills Ltd., Charsadda	15.05	2.99	12.06
5	Model Cotton Ginning Factory Ltd., Mirpurkhas ..	0.75	..	0.75
6	Model Cotton Ginning Factory Ltd., Sultanabad ..	0.50	0.05	0.45
7	Model Cotton Ginning Factory Ltd., Sargodha ..	0.90	0.09	0.81
8	Sui Gas Transmission Co., Ltd., Karachi	37.80	8.15	29.65
9	Karachi Gas Company Ltd., Karachi ..	15.00	5.00	10.00
10	Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Ltd. (Sui Multan Gas Pipeline) ..	97.30	97.30	..
	Total ..	208.80	113.58	95.22

(B) NOT YET FORMED INTO LTD., COMPANIES :

I. Under W.P.D.I.C. Management

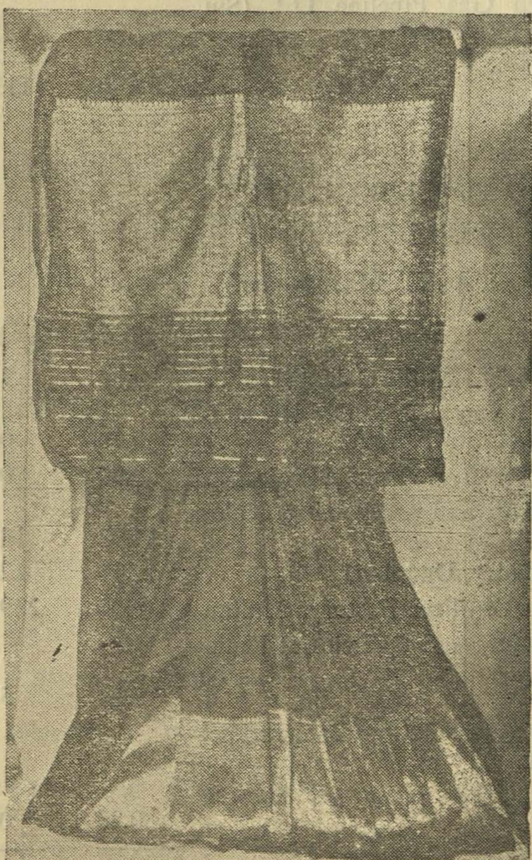
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Qaidabad Woollen Mills, Qaidabad ..	3.06	3.06	..
2	Preparatory Survey of Iron Ore in Dammer Nissar (Chitral Area) ..	0.19	0.19	..
3	All-Weather Road and Tunnel Project ..	0.30	0.30	..
4	Iron Ore survey and prospecting, Kalabagh ..	14.08	14.08	..
5	Penicillin Factory, Daudkhel ..	12.18	12.18	..
6	Natural Gas Fertilizer Factory, Multan	239.00	239.00	..
7 to 12	Rock Salt Mines and Quarries at Kalabagh ..— Khewra, Warcha, Jatta, Bahadurkhel— and Karak ..—	5.28	5.28	..
13	Survey of Shrimp Resources, Makran Coast ..	0.23	0.23	..
	Total ..	274.32	274.32	..

II. Under Private Management

1	D.T.T. Factory, Nowshera ..	3.02	..	3.01
2	Kohinoor Sugar Mills, Jouharabad ..	10.85	1.25	9.60
3	Talpur Textile Mills, Tando Mohammad Khan ..	5.00	2.45	2.55
4	Model Cotton Ginning Factory, Motli,—Noabad and Multan ..—	2.10	0.21	1.89
	Total ..	20.97	3.91	17.06
	Grand Total : (A) + (B) ..	788.78	666.00	122.78

* Includes investment of the fourth kiln.

** Includes investment in Nowshera Chemical Works.



ANNEXURE II

ABSTRACT OF COMPLETED PROJECTS

(Rs. in millions)

Serial No.	Name of the Industry	No. of Projects	Capital investment	Value of Production		Value of Exports	
				1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. Large Industries :						
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Paper/Board ..	2	41.50	30.42	33.23	..	..
2	Ship-building ..	1	78.69	16.19	31.50	1.55	1.80
3	Heavy Chemicals ..	2	3.02*	4.29	5.56	.. **	.. **
4	Fertilizers ..	3	331.50	51.06	74.51	4.08	1.98
5	Sugar ..	2	25.90	41.13	46.68	..	..
6	Cement ..	2	76.20	80.33	96.87	..	..
7	Textiles (Woollen, Cotton & Ginning.	10	22.31	7.00	7.83	0.02	0.06
8	Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Dyes-stuff.	4	19.48	12.03	15.58	0.44	0.41
9	Coal ..	1	15.00	14.18	15.51	..	..
10	Natural Gas ..	4	155.10	50.59	61.01	..	..
11	Salt ..	6	5.28	3.63	4.59	0.06	0.06
12	Survey & Development Schemes.	4	14.80	..	..	..	..
	Total :—(A) ..	41	788.78	310.85	392.87	6.15	4.31

A. Small Industries			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Carpet Development Centres.	8	5.33	..	..	..	..
2	Sales and Display Depots.	8	0.97	..	..	..	..
3	Sericulture Development Centres.	4	1.19	..	..	..	..
4	Peripetatic Parties	3	0.14	..	..	..	..
5	Miscellaneous ..	4	4.30	..	..	..	..
	Total :—(B) ..	27	11.93	..	..	..	..
	Total :—(Aand (B)	68	800.71	310.85	392.87	6.15	4.31

*Investment in Caustic Soda Plant taken over by Adamjee Ltd., included under (A-1) above.

**Figures are for gypsum exports.

ANNEXURE III

Industries Entrusted to W.P.I.D.C.

1. Jute ;
2. Paper, Board and Newsprint ;
3. Heavey Engineering including Iron and Steel ;
4. Ship-building ;
5. Heavy Chemicals ;
6. Fertilizers ;
7. Sugar ;
8. Cement ;
9. Textile ;
10. Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and and Dyestuff ;
11. Coal and Peat ;
12. Exploitation of Marine Fisehries;
13. Development of Small Industries ;
14. Industries based on Forest Products ;
15. Refractory Products and
16. Clay Products.

Mineral Development

Mineral deposits so far located and developed in Pakistan mostly occur in the Western Wing of the country and their proper and scientific development made satisfactory progress during the year 1963-64 as is evident from the following figures :—

1 . Coal

This is one of the most important fuel being consumed in Pakistan on an extensive scale by the industries, Railways and the Defence Services, etc. Realizing the importance of coal for the economic development of the country, a target of 1.5 million tons was fixed in the Second Five Year plan to achieve self-sufficiency in coal. W.P.I.D.C. and 20 other leading coal miners were assigned this job. The coal producing companies made a steady progress and as a result, the production of coal in 1963 touched an all-time high of 12,22,757 tons.

With a view to encouraging the consumption of indigenous coal, a number of steps have already been taken, such as the ban in imported coal for brick burning purposes, on conversion of industrial units from coal to oil and the consumption of increasing qualities of indigenous coal by the West Pakistan Railways and the Defence Services.

Low Temperature Carbonization/-Briquetting plants

A scheme to set up such a plant under the aegies of W.P.I.D.C. based on Quetta coal with a view to manufacturing coke for industrial and domestic purposes, is in the offing in consultation with a West German firm. A briquetting Plant with a capacity of 10 tons of coal brequetts per hour is already operating at Quetta. This plant meets the requirements of Defence Services and Railways for comfort firing during the winter season in Quetta Region.

2. Chromite

Chromite it being exploited commercially in Hindubagh area in the Zhob Valley of Quetta Division since the beginning of the 20th Century and is the major foreign exchange earner for Pakistan. The year 1962-63 has been a difficult period for the Chromite mine-owners in the field of export



A view of the tunnel being extended in a collieries in Quetta.

due to keen competition in the World Market as well as due to the dumping of chromite by U.S.S.R. at very low prices as a result of which Western Europe, U.S.A. and Japan which were the main markets for Pakistan Chromite ceased to lift Pakistani Chrome ore.

Realizing the set-back received by the chromite producers due to the above handicaps, the Government allowed export bonus on chromite ore to the tune of 40% as also its export against the barter of essential commodities. This helped the local producers of chrome ore to clear their stocks to a great extent.

3. Marble

Marble is being produced in Chagai, Mardan and Peshawar Districts. The demand for marble as a docorative and building stone is increasing day by day in the country as a result of the brisk industrial and building activity. Deposits of good quality marble in attractive shades. such as green, pink, black, yellow and milky white are plentiful and steps are being taken to encourage and popularize the use of marble in the country. The use of marble in the State Bank of Pakistan building at Karachi has provided an incentive. Other examples would be

the Quaid-i-Azam's Mausoleum and the National Bank of Pakistan building. The C.D.A. in Islamabad have already made extensive use of local marble in the construction of the Pakistan House at Islamabad.

It is, at present, being exported in the wrought form to various countries including Italy. Some of the concessionaires are engaged in modernizing and balancing their factories as well as raising the working standard of marble cutting and polishing.

4. Gypsum

The production of Gypsum is increasing day by day. 75% production is being utilized in the manufacture of chemical fortilizers and the rest in cement and other industries, etc. At the cottage industry level it is being used for ornamental, articles, such as electric light shades, vases, ash trays, etc.

Under the Indo-Pak Trade Agreement, 1960-63, a contract to supply 150,000 tons of Gypsum to India by June, 1963, concluded between W.P.I.D.C. and Fertilizer Corp. of India Ltd., Sindu, which means that it has a joint market for export in India.

5. Fuller's Earth

It is a natural substance having properties similar to activated bentonite but to a lesser degree which is used for a variety of purposes like refining vegetable oils and as a soap for washing grassy hair. It is also used as insecticide for the protection of plants. It is being exploited commercially and is in great demand within the country.

6. Other Metallic Minerals

The exploitation and development of a number of metallic minerals like iron ore, bentonite, lead ore, copper, antimony, ochres and manganese, etc., are yet in the prospecting stage. Efforts are being made to accelerate the production of these minerals according to the demand as showen in the attached appendix.

7. Non-Metallic Minerals

Similarly, the exploitation and development of a number of non-metallic minerals, such as dolomite, lime-stone, barytes, soap stone, sillica sand, china clay, fireclay, asbestos, mica, chalk and graphite, etc., is also in the prospecting stage for which every possible assistance is being afforded by Government to mining concessionaire in order to make the maximum use of the available indigenous resources. The production of some of these minerals is showing gradually an upward trend.

II. MINERALS PRODUCTION

The production of minerals in 1962 as compared with 1963 is shown in the attached appendix.

III. GENERAL ASSISTANCE TO MINING INDUSTRY

1. Power supply to mining areas

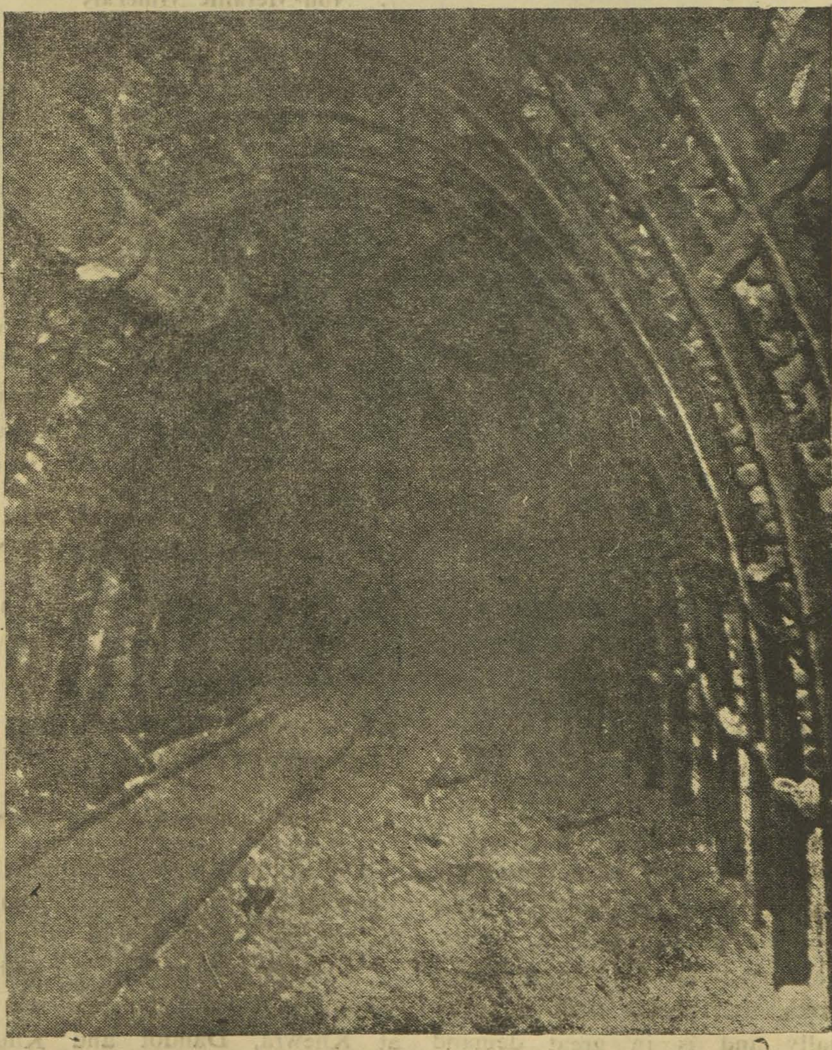
The 15,000 K.W. Thermal Power Plant near Quetta is being completed by the W.A.P.D.A. and is expected to go into commission very shortly. Similarly, power supply to the mines at Khewra, Dandot and Khushab Regions, etc., is being speedily managed.

2. Import Licence to mine owners

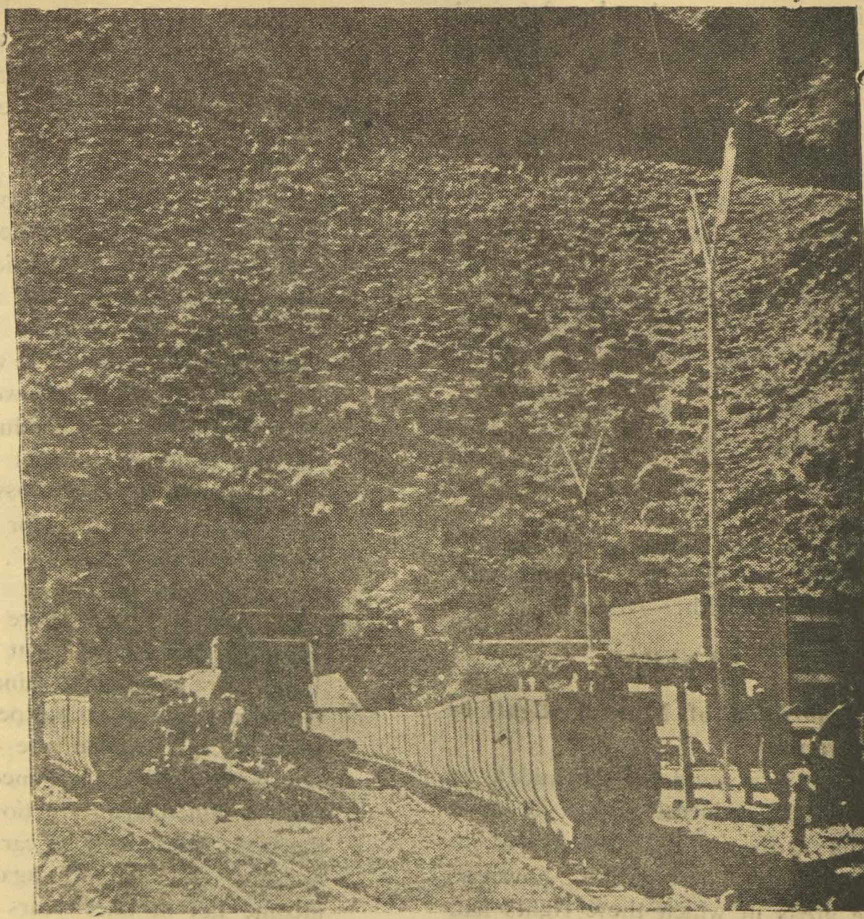
Import Licenes worth Rs. 30 lakh for the import of essential mining machinery and equipment etc., were recommended in favour of the mine-owners for the shipping period January-June, and July-December, 1963. Import Licences worth Rs. 15 lakh have also been recommended for the shipping period Jan-June, 1964.

3. Construction of roads in Mining Areas

The scheme included in the Second Five Year Plan regarding the construction of two roads in Sor-Range-Degari Coal field-the biggest coal producing field in West Pakistan-is now nearing completion at an estimated cost of Rs. 69,35,400.



Inside view of the tunnel of Makerwal collieries.



A general view of the Makerwal coal mine area.

The two roads will connect Hanna with Sinjidi and Spezend railway station with Degari Coal field. There is a gap of about 3 miles between the ends of Hanna-Sinjidi and Spezend-Degari roads which is to be connected. A provision of Rs. 7.8 lakh has been made for the purpose in the Annual Development Programme, 1964-65. This project will be completed before June, 1965.

4. Installation of Telephone in Mining Areas

It has been decided to instal telephones in the mining areas as soon as the requisite equipment is made available by the Post and Telegraph Department.

IV. REVENUE RECEIPTS

The Directorate of Mineral Development is a revenue earning Department.

The revenue receipts for the year under review are expected to be of the order of Rs. 28 lakh, with the following break-up :—

1.	Royalty on coal. ..	Rs.	18,50,000
2.	Royalty on other minerals.	Rs.	9,00,000
3.	Application fee and cost of plans, etc. ..	Rs.	40,000
4.	Fee for surveys ..	Rs.	10,000
	Total : ..	Rs.	28,00,000

The revenue receipts during the financial year 1964-65 are estimated to be Rs. 32 lakh.

GENERAL

1. Acquisition of Mineral Rights by Government

As matters stood till the middle of May, 1961, mineral rights in most of the areas in Pakistan vested in Government. There were, however, some areas in which these rights had been enjoyed by private land-owners since the 19th century. Private ownership of mines and minerals not being conducive to the proper and scientific development of the underground wealth of the country, it was decided by Government in May, 1961 to acquire mineral rights throughout Pakistan.

2. Tax concessions to Mining Industry

The following tax concessions have been allowed to mining industry to provide an incentive to those interested in it.

(*i*) All expenditure on prospecting and exploration upto the stage of commercial production is computed and treated as a loss to be set off against commercial production. The whole of this loss will be allowed in the first year of production if the income exceeds this amount, otherwise the loss will be carried forward for not more than two years.

(*ii*) All capital expenditure on machinery and equipment required for extracting minerals is allowed as a revenue expenditure. If this expenditure cannot be set off against income from commercial production in the first year, it will be carried forward and set off against income tax in later years till it is completely set off.

(*iii*) Similarly, it has been decided that mine owners may be given the option to switch over to the benefits of the tax holiday in respect of their mining operations.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the production of minerals during the year 1962 and 1963.
(Figures in long Tons)

Sr. No.	Name of Minerals.	Production in 1962	Production in 1963
1	2	3	4
1.	Antimony	95	15
2.	Asbestos	2,595	4,841
3.	Baryte	293	432
4.	Bauxite	—	—
5.	Bentonite	293	432
6.	Beryle	—	164
7.	Celestite	288	379
8.	Chalk	71	695
9.	Chinaclay	—	—
10.	Chromite	21,135	14,306
11.	Coal	9,79,327	11,22,757
12.	Copper	—	—
13.	Dolomite	509	648
14.	Feldspar	55	1,220
15.	Flourite	—	10
16.	Fireclay	9,847	35,333
17.	Fuller's Earth	8,882	12,813
18.	Gemstone	2,294	328
19.	Granite	—	31,700
20.	Gypsum	1,79,305	1,94,578
21.	Iron Ore	—	67
22.	Lead Ore	112	72
23.	Lime stone	1,139,563	14,18,579
24.	Magnesite	300	864
25.	Manganese	925	1,367
26.	Marble		
	(*i*) Argonite/Onyx	1,965	2,320
	(*ii*) Ordinary	259	4,851
27.	Mica	—	1,600
28.	Ochres	298	552
29.	Quartz	1,180	—
30.	Rock Salt	1,97,300	2,44,419
31.	Sand Ordinary	—	2,95,302
32.	Sand Gravel	37,019	5,47,110
33.	Silica Sand	17,014	23,492
34.	Soap Stone	1,102	1,840

Printing and Stationery

The main object of the West Pakistan Printing and Stationery Department is to stock and supply numerous kinds of Standard and Non-Standard forms/-Registers to all the Departments/-Offices of Government for their official use and also to arrange the printing of budget literature, West Pakistan Government Gazette, Annual Reports of the various Departments as well as other official publications concerning developmental activities.

The work-load in all the Provincial Government Presses has increased abnormally due to the corresponding increase in the demands of Government offices for the supply of Standard/-Non-Standard, Universal, Accounts and Treasury forms and Registers besides miscellaneous printing work concerning the activities of various Departments of the Government. To overcome this difficulty and to keep abreast of the heavy pressure of work, night shifts have been introduced at the Regional Presses at Peshawar, Bahawalpur and Khairpur. With the introduction of double shifts the Presses concerned are expected to meet the demands of Government Offices falling in their respective jurisdictions.

The following figures for 1963-64 are indicative of the heavy work performed by the Department :—

Expenditure Head

(*i*) Revised budget grant for making supplies of Stationery articles (including paper etc:) to all the offices of Government in West Pakistan as well as for making supplies of Stationery Paper, Binding/-Printing materials to Government Presses for meeting the demands of various Departments for Printing/Binding, was Rs. 1,36,78,480

(*ii*) Final Budget grant for making supplies to Judicial Paper (Water marked Paper used with stamps to all the treasuries in West Pakistan during the year was Rs. 1,04,710

(*iii*) Final budget grant for making recoveries from Commercial

Departments on account of supplies of Paper/Stationery, was

Rs. 11,47,150

(*iv*) Final grant for making recoveries from other Government and Commercial Departments on account of execution of their Printing/binding work, was

Rs. 7,05,000

Receipt Head

Total revised grant of the Printing and Stationery Department under this head during the year 1963-64, was

Rs. 50,05,000

The receipt includes sale proceeds of the official Gazette and other publications and forms and supply of Stationery to Local Bodies on payment etc.

The scheme regarding expansion and shifting of the present Forms Press, Lahore to Kot Lakhpat, where the new District Jail is being constructed, received active attention of the Government. After shifting of this press to the new site it will be expanded to make it an independent Unit with fulfledged capacity to cater to the needs of Government/Offices in respect of supply of all kinds of forms and registers. Besides, printing of the official Gazette in Urdu will also be undertaken at this press. It has been decided, in the lager public interest, that Gazette Notifications which are of public interest should be translated into Urdu and published in the West Pakistan Government Gazette. Additional funds for the staff and machinery required for the purpose have been provided.

A sum of Rs. 94,000/- has been allocated to this Department for the completion of the paper reel-godown in the Secretariat Press which is under construction since 1962-63.

During the year under review, 9 schemes relating to the expansion and renovation of the existing printing presses in West Pakistan were executed.

LABOUR

Minimum Wages Board.

The West Pakistan Minimum Wages Board was constituted in February, 1962 with a Chairman and two Members representing Employers and Workers respectively and an Independent Member.

The Board collected figures of cost of living indices and wage rates prevailing in different parts of the country and in different industries from various sources. It has so far made its recommendations with regard to the following five industries :—

1. Steel Re-rolling Industry.
2. Motor Road Transport Industry.
3. Cotton Textile Industry.
4. Ice Manufacturing Industry.
5. Sugar Industry.

For the purpose of holding enquiries in all the above industries, the Board issued questionnaires not only to individual industrial undertakings, but also their Associations, Trade Unions of Workers and their Federations. It also obtained the views of various Government Departments such as the Department of Industries, Labour and Road Transport Board and Commissioners of Divisions. In addition, the members of the Board visited factories and personally examined working conditions there.

The Government of West Pakistan have since accepted the recommendations of the Minimum Wages Board in respect of Wages of workers in Steel Re-rolling, Motor Road Transport, Textile, and Ice Manufacturing Industries. The recommendations of the Board in respect of Sugar Industry are still under consideration. After taking into consideration the interest of both the labour and employers, the Board fixed the minimum wages of workers in the above four industries which were approved by the Government during the years 1962-64.

Industrial Court, Lahore.

Under the Industrial Disputes Ordinance a machinery has been set up for resolving Industrial disputes. The first stage in the process is an

attempt to be made by the Conciliation Officer and if he fails in bringing about a settlement between the parties within the prescribed period, he issues a certificate of failure. Any one of the parties equipped with the certificate of failure may apply for the adjudication of the dispute by the Industrial Court set up for the purpose.

During the year under review, certificates of failure were issued in 71 cases and 53 cases (including those pending) were decided.

The Ordinance protects workmen against any interference by employers with the terms and conditions of their service and against any disciplinary action proposed to be taken by the employers against them during the pendency of the conciliation proceedings before the Conciliation Officer and the pendency of the conciliation proceedings in the Industrial Court and during the period between the conclusion of the conciliation proceedings and the commencement of the proceedings in the Court. No employer can alter the terms and conditions of service of a workman or discharge, dismiss or otherwise punish him without the prior permission of the conciliation Officer, or the Court, as the case may be. During the year under review, 154 applications were submitted to the court and 62 were disposed of.

The ordinance also confers a right on the workmen, who have been discharged, dismissed or otherwise punished or whose terms and conditions of service have been altered to his prejudice, to seek the protection of the Court. 306 applications were received from workers seeking redress of their grievances during the year under review and 245 were disposed of.

The Ordinance confers on the Court, magisterial powers to try cases involving violation of certain provisions of the Industrial Disputes Ordinance or the rules made thereunder. 309 applications under these provisions were received in the court and 146 were disposed of.

Industrial Court, Karachi.

The Federal Territory of Karachi on its merger with the Province of West Pakistan became the Karachi Division of West Pakistan and the Central Industrial Court ceased to exercise jurisdiction in respect of the industries falling within the provincial sphere. Consequently, that Court was also declared as the Second West Pakistan Industrial Court by the West Pakistan Government.

The Government of West Pakistan considered it necessary to constitute another full time industrial court in Karachi, being the biggest industrial area. The Industrial Court (Provincial) at Karachi started functioning in early March, 1963, with jurisdiction over Karachi, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Quetta and Kalat Divisions. The Second West Pakistan Industrial Court also enjoyed the concurrent jurisdiction over the Division of Karachi.

On the promulgation of the new Constitution, in 1962, 'Labour' became a provincial subject. Hence the Government of Pakistan transferred the then Central Industrial Court to the West Pakistan Government. Accordingly, there had been working two full time Provincial Industrial courts in Karachi until 1st February, 1964 when the Government of West Pakistan constituted the West Pakistan Industrial Court there, with jurisdiction over Karachi, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Quetta and Kalat Divisions.

Unlike the other Courts of Law which deal exclusively either with the criminal or civil work, this Court has both the jurisdictions. In addition, it has also to adjudicate and determine industrial disputes, as an arbitrator. besides the implementation of the Industrial Disputes Ordinance, 1959, the Court has also to deal with cases under the Working Journalists (Condition of Service) Ordinance, the Trade Unions Act and other Labour Laws.

To save the labouring class from unnecessary expenditure and to avoid any dislocation of work in industries, the Court moves in circuit to decide cases at the places of disputes or at places nearer to them. No fee, whatsoever, is charged for the institution of any proceeding in this Court. Copies as well as inspections are also allowed free of any charge.

During the year under report, Industrial Court (Provincial), received 180+123 pending cases and disposed of 199 cases; the Second West Pakistan Industrial Court (Central Industrial Court), received 100+336 pending cases and disposed of 341, upto 31st January, 1964. The pending cases of both the industrial courts totalling 199 were passed on to the newly constituted West Pakistan Industrial Court, Karachi. This court has also received 124 fresh cases and from 1-2-64 to 30-6-64, 181, were disposed and 142 are still pending.

Labour Welfare

The Directorate of Labour Welfare is devoted to the fulfilment of national goals which aim at the healthy growth of trade unionism, on sound relationship between employers and employees, peaceful settlement of disputes through conciliation and adjudication, provision of special amenities to workers, reduction of un-employment and technical training of workers.

In order to safeguard the working class from injustice, hardship and privavation, and with a view to improving their working and living conditions measures such as regulation of hours of work, reduction of un-employment, provision of an adequate living wage, protection against sickness, diseases and injuries, protection of children, young persons and women, equal remuneration for work of equal value, freedom of association, organization of vocational and technical education and other welfare amenities, are undertaken by the Directorate.

After the promulgation of the Constitution in 1962, transferring the subject of Labour to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Provinces, there has been tremendous increase in the res-

ponsibilities of the Directorate and to meet the needs and requirements of the changing times, it has been strengthened and made more effective. Due to constitutional changes, the following organisations have been transferred to the Province from the Central Government :—

1. Manpower and Employment Exchange Organization including Technical Training Wing ;
2. Inspectorate of Mines ;
3. Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organization ;
4. Offices of the Central Labour Commissioner and Assistant Labour Commissioner ;
5. Dock Labour Safety Office.

A. Enforcement of Labour Laws

The efforts made by the Directorate for the implementation of various Labour Enactments are reviewed below :—

(*i*) Industrial Disputes Ordinance. 1959

The Conciliation Machinery of the Directorate made appreciable efforts for the amicable settlement of industrial disputes between employers and workers. As a result, strikes staged by workers in different undertakings in the Province were called off after settlements were arrived at. In addition, 144 industrial disputes were amicably settled. Where conciliation proceedings could not prove fruitful, failure certificates were issued to the parties to facilitate adjudication by the Industrial Courts under the Industrial Disputes Ordinance. On certain occasions, Conciliation Machinery had to voluntarily intervene in apprehended disputes where no strike notice was received. Of 67 such disputes, 58 were settled. In 47 cases, settlement was arrived at, through conciliation by the Conciliation Officers of the Directorate.

(*ii*) Trade Unions Act, 1926

As many as 86 Trade Unions were registered during the year 1963-64. At the same time registration of 54 Trade Unions had to be cancelled for violating the provisions of the Act. During this period, 5 Trade Unions were revived, bringing the number of Registered Trade Unions to 321 in the Province excluding Karachi Division.

In Karachi Region, 56 Trade Unions were registered and the registration of 26 Trade Unions cancelled. The present number of Registered Trade Unions in this Region is now 309 and the total number of registered Unions in the Province stands at 630.

(*iii*) Factories Act, 1934

During the period under review, no less than 4,786 inspections of factories were carried out and 6,512 prosecutions lodged for violation of different provisions of the Factories Act. Out of these cases, the courts decided 4,537 cases, and a total fine of Rs. 1,00,716 was imposed on the offenders. In Karachi Region, 799 inspections were conducted separately, with 1,295 prosecutions and Rs. 54,115 were realized as fine.

Apart from conducting inspections, 181 new factories were registered under the Factories Act, while 163 factories were de-registered.

(*iv*) Payment of Wages Act, 1936

989 complaints of non-payment of wages were received of which 667 cases were decided, and an amount of Rs. 21,373 was paid to the complainants. In Karachi Region alone, 69 claims were received and a sum of Rs. 7,423 was paid to workers. Besides, 662 inspections were conducted in Karachi Region and 184 prosecutions launched of which 52 were settled and a fine of Rs. 6,575 was realized.

(*v*) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

Under this Act, 210 cases were decided and an amount of Rs. 1,46,607 was paid to injured workers and the dependents of workers who died in accidents. In addition, 1,173 cases were received in Karachi Region, of which 1,136 were disposed of, and Rs. 4,88,176 were paid to workers as compensation under the Act.

(*vi*) Shops and Establishments Acts

The field staff launched 21,671 prosecutions under the Trade Employees Act, Shops Act and Weekly Holidays Act, out of which 16,214 cases were decided and a fine of Rs. 1,73,481 was imposed on the defaulters for infringement of different provisions of the said Acts. In Karachi Region alone 10,011 prosecutions were lodged and Rs. 61, 888 were realized as fine. Of the estimated number of 70,000 shops and establishments, 16,638 inspections were made in Karachi Region.

(*vii*) Road Transport Workers Ordinance, 1961

In order to safeguard the interests of workers employed in Road Transport Industry and to regulate their working conditions, efforts were made to give effect to the Road Transport Workers Ordinance, 1961, which inter alia, provides for the minimum age of employees, hours of work, weekly holidays and compensatory leave etc. During the period under review, 1,005 inspections were carried out, and in the cases of habitual offenders 2,916 prosecutions were lodged, and approximately a sum of Rs. 10,486 was realized as fine from them.

(*viii*) Industrial Statistics Act, 1942

For the first time, the Directorate of Labour Welfare embarked upon the programme of collection, compilation, computation and dissemination of statistical data under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942. The Quarterly Return concerns Labour turn-over man-hours worked, wages and salaries of production and non-production workers ; while the Annual Return relates to the welfare facilities provided to workers in registered factories, which include housing, education, medical and transport facilities, bonus and gratuity etc. The Returns for the last two quarters of the year 1963, and the Annual Return for the year are being processed, and the first phase of this programme is to be completed by August, 1964.

(*ix*) Weights and Measures Acts

3,966 prosecutions were lodged for violation of various provisions of Acts

regulating Weights and Measures in the Province. In all, 1,459 cases were decided, as a result of which a fine of Rs. 74,674 was imposed. In addition, 7,91,729 weights, 1,39,330 weighing instruments, 16,684 measures of capacity, 8,744 measures of length and 1,851 measuring instruments were verified and stamped and a sum of Rs. 6,33,623 was realized as verification fee. As many as 1,121 unauthorized weights in circulation were also seized.

B. Implementation of Revised Labour Policy

The implementation of Revised Labour Policy of the Government of Pakistan announced in February, 1959, is also one of the main functions of the Directorate. While some of the principles of Policy have been enforced through legislation, there were quite a large number of them which employers had to be persuaded to enforce. An all-out campaign was undertaken as a result of which 99 establishments have provided training facilities to their workers both inside and outside the factory. About 96 employers have engaged qualified supervisors. Similarly, 40 establishments have introduced incentive bonus schemes for their workers.

Apart from these measures, 50 establishments have set up co-operative thrift societies and co-operative consumer stores and 89 Fair Price shops were opened where wheat/Atta was supplied to workers at Rs. 13.50 per maund. Out of 62 undertakings employing more than 500 workers but less than 1,000 workers, 42 concerns have so far appointed Welfare Officers to look after the welfare of their workers. As regards, establishments employing more than 1,000 workers, 62 out of 72 concerns have appointed Personnel Officers.

Although the problem of procuring land to provide housing accommodation to workers is acute, 96 industrial establishments have provided houses, and the percentage of labour force accommodated roughly ranges from 10% to 60% in these establishments. Lastly, 95 industrial units organised programmes for educating workers in observance of safety regulations and inculcating in them the habit of clean and hygienic working and living.

C. Technical Training Centres

The rapid industrial development of the country has created a great demand for skilled workers. A large number of personnel required by industries belong to the lower category of technically trained people, and for their training hardly any other facility exists than the one provided by the Technical and Apprenticeship Training Centres run by the Directorate of Labour Welfare. Hitherto, the planning of technical education was mainly directed towards the training of higher categories of technicians like Mechanical and Electrical Engineers etc., but very little was done for training the mass of workers who operate valuable machines and handle costly equipment. The Technical and Apprenticeship Training Centres, therefore, impart intensive training to adults under modern scientific conditions to fit them for employment in occupa-

tions suiting the requirements of both the workers and the industry.

At present, four Technical Training Centres are functioning at Karachi, Gulberg (Lahore), Moghalpura (Lahore) and Peshawar, with a seating capacity of about 1,000 trainees. Training in these Centres is given in thirty mechanical, electrical, wood working and building trades. Ex-servicemen and their sons are exempted from the payment of tuition and admission fees, if they are allowed stipend by the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund authorities. Once a trainee successfully completes his course and passes final test, his name is recommended to the local Employment Exchange for making arrangements to procure suitable job for him.

With a view to meeting the needs for skilled workers in the developing economy of the country Government has approved the reorganisation of the existing four Centres and the establishment of two more at Hyderabad and Multan to impart training to 350 persons per year.

D. Employment Exchanges

At present, there are 15 Employment Exchanges located at different important places all over the Province, which assist employment-seekers to get jobs according to their qualifications, and help employers to procure the service of suitable workers. In addition to providing assistance in finding employment, Employment Exchanges maintain an Advisory Service for applicants who are advised about the suitable job-opportunities and availability of local employment market.

During the period under report, on less than 2,51,495 names of applicants were registered for employment assistance, and as many as 43,755 persons were provided employment through the Employment Exchanges. To achieve more fruitful results, Employment Advisory Committees have been constituted at all Employment Exchanges. Besides, eighteen Refresher Courses were conducted to improve the efficiency of the staff engaged in Employment Exchange Service.

In the Employment Exchanges, special sections have been opened to assist University students in finding part-time jobs to supplement their income. Apart from keeping liaison with members of the legislatures and other representatives of public, chairmen of various Union Councils were also kept in touch with the Employment Exchange Service. Postal Registration Forms were supplied to Union Councils so that job-seekers could benefit from the employment exchanges and apply for registration by post. To provide facilities to the inhabitants of the farflung areas, mobile units also operated at various places.

The Governments of Saudi Arabia, North Nigeria, Sudan, Iraq, Doha, Qattar, Ceylone and Libya etc., notified vacancies of different categories, for which the Employment Exchanges made arrangements, to provide qualified and experienced persons. Upto 30th June, 1964, 13,526 applications were accepted and forwarded to U.K. Ministry of Labour for the grant of Employment Vouchers to Pakistani nationals. In addition to this, 37,300 forms received from the British Imi-

gration Officer were supplied to Employment Exchanges for issue to the desirous candidates.

The Government of West Pakistan has approved a scheme for the opening of one more Employment Exchange at Abbottabad during the financial year 1964-65.

E. Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation

This Organisation is primarily entrusted with the task of formulation and accomplishment of schemes for the welfare of Coal Mine workers, which include schemes relating to education, health, recreation, rehabilitation and housing of workers. These welfare amenities are provided out of the fund which is collected by levying a cess of 50 paisa per ton on the coal dispatches from various collieries in the Province.

During the period under review, the hospitals at Choa Saidan Shah and Sinjidhi functioned satisfactorily and about 4,000 patients were treated for which no charges were recovered and even the diet was supplied free of cost. The seven schools at Pidh, Makerwal, Lamshiwal, Sharigh, Khost, Mach and Jhimpir administered by the Organisation showed good results, and almost 25% increase was recorded in the number of students. In these schools, free reading and writing material and free clothing is supplied, in addition to the payment of stipends to miners' children.

The Miners Institute at Dandot maintained satisfactory progress, where the annual average attendance of persons was 3,000. This Institute provides facilities of Library, Reading Room, Games, Film Shows and Lectures, besides affording training in handicrafts, knitting and sewing etc., for the women-folk of the miners.

The Advisory Committee and Housing Board of this Organisation have approved certain schemes at an approximate cost of Rs. 14,00,000 which include the construction of a hospital at Khushab, 12 miners' colonies, a dispensary at Mach, Rest and Recreation Centre, Mobile Film Projectors and upgrading of schools.

F. Mines Inspectorate

The Mines Inspectorate fully emphasised the utility and need of safety measures for various mining hazards. 39 prosecutions were launched against mine-owners for contravening the provisions of the Mines Act, 1923 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Besides, making enquiries into fatal and serious accidents in mines, 67 inspections were carried out. In all, 19 cases were decided and a fine of Rs. 1,375 was imposed.

G. Other Developments—

(i) *Industrial Relations Institute*

To impart practical education and perfect training to employers, trade unionists and Government officers in the subject of Industrial Relations, this Institute has been established. So far three courses have been organised for officers of the Directorate. 35 Labour Officers, Assistant Labour officers, Assistant Managers of Employment Exchanges, Manpower Survey Officers

and Labour Inspectors have been trained in new patterns, practices and other aspects of Industrial Relations, including Labour enactments administered by the Directorate.

(ii) *Labour Welfare Centres*

Two more Labour Welfare Centres have been set up at Nowshera and Hyderabad to provide welfare and medical facilities to industrial workers. These centres are fully equipped with libraries, dispensaries and lecture rooms. The Centres provide facilities for promoting literacy among workers and for educating them in understanding and appreciating their rights and obligations as citizens and workers with a view to developing in them a healthy, progressive and constructive out-look of live. The total number of welfare centres is now four.

(iii) *Industrial Courts*

The Central Industrial Court at Karachi under the administrative control of the Central Government was transferred to the Provincial Government towards the end of 1963. To ensure speedy disposal of cases, one more Court has been sanctioned for Lahore. The total number of Industrial Courts thus becomes four.

(iv) *Amendment of Labour Laws*

The amendment of existing Labour Laws was considered absolutely necessary in order to bring them in conformity with the constitutional changes and with a view to re-modelling the defective enactment in a fashion that may suit the changed circumstances. The suggestions made during the course of discussions in the Labour Advisory Board and Tripartite Labour Conference, as well as the proposals received from leading organisations of workers and employers, were taken into account. The amendments of all important Labour Laws have been finalised, which are presently under the active consideration of Government.

(v) *Re-Constitution of Labour Advisory Board*

This highest Tripartite Consultative Body in the labour field in the Province is being re-constituted and its present composition and structure is being changed to add more members to it, in order to enable the Board to function more effectively.

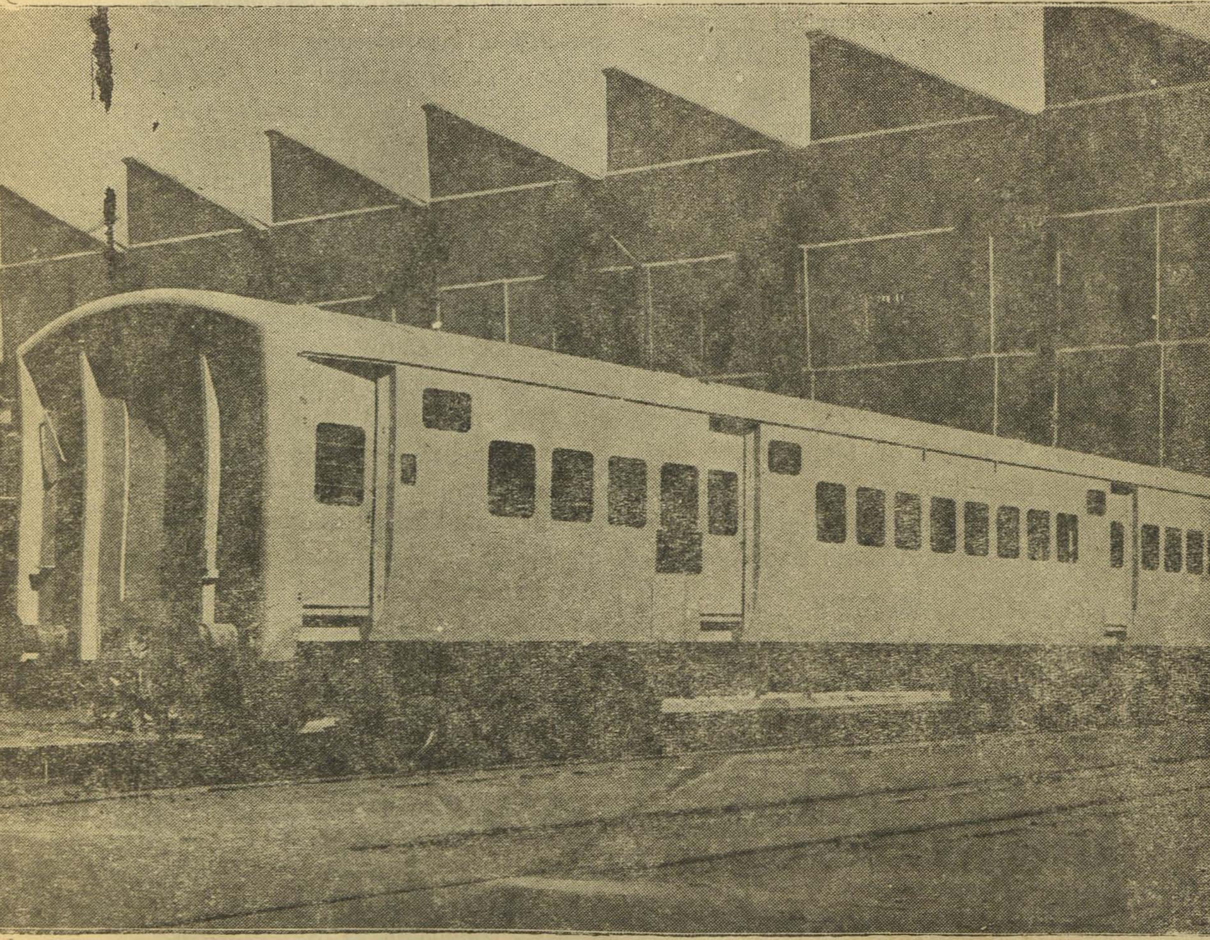
(vi) *Scheme for Social Security*

The scheme of Social Security for providing benefits to workers and their dependent in the event of sickness, maternity, employment injury, death and other allied matters, has also been finalised, and is receiving greater attention from Government. Legislation on the subject has also been re-drafted to meet the needs of the Province. A sum of Rs. 2 lakh has been earmarked to put this scheme into operation as soon as other legislative formalities are completed.

(vii) *Weights and Measures Laboratory*

Arrangements to set up a Weights and Measures Laboratory have been completed, and all necessary equipment has been provided, for the periodical verification of Secondary Standards of Weights and Measures of capacity.

Pakistan Western Railway.



A lower class coach fabricated in Moghulpura.

With effect from 1st July, 1962, the Pakistan Railways were bifurcated and as a result the control of the Railway was transferred from the Central to the Provincial Government. The West Pakistan Railway is now administered and managed by a Railway Board which performs the following functions :—

(*i*) As a Provincial Government department carries out the usual secretariat and policy-making functions of Government in the sphere of control and regulation of the affairs of the West Pakistan Railway. The work of development, planning and progressing also forms part of the secretariat function of the Board.

(*ii*) The highest technical authority for evaluation and determination of all technical problems connected with the working of the Pakistan Railway.

(*iii*) A Board of Management for the administration, construction, operation and maintenance of the West Pakistan Railway.

The Railway Board thus functions in a distinct manner. It is not only a Secretariate department of the Provincial Government, but also the highest administrative and technical authority controlling all important matters, and, at the same time, directly discharging the executive and management function of the West Pakistan Railway.

Passenger traffic. The passenger receipts of the Pakistan Western Railway constitute 37 per cent of its total earnings. Four classes of travel are in vogue, namely, first and second class which constitute the upper classes and intermediate and third class which constitute the lower classes. Railcar service has also been introduced with only two classes, *viz.*, upper and lower. In addition, first class air-conditioned coaches are operated between important stations such as Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Quetta. The upper class coaches have uphol stered and well-sprung seats which are convertible into sleeping berths. In the lower class carriages, only sitting accommodation is ordinarily provided ; on certain trains, however, sleeping accommodation is provided in the intermediate class. Fans are now progressively being furnished in the lower class carriages. To make rail travel more attractive and comfortable for the passengers in the lowest class, an express train comprising exclusively new third class carriages fitted with 3-tier berths designed for providing sleeping accommodation has been introduced between Peshawar and Karachi in 1964. Important trains carry dining-cars, some of which are air-conditioned. Lower class passengers constitute 99.6 per cent of the total number of passengers carried on the Railway ; of these 78 per cent travel in the 1-50 mile zone.

The passenger traffic over this Railway during the year 1963-64 has registered increase both in the number of passengers carried and passenger-miles as compared to the previous year by 6.73% and 6.58% respectively.

To provide more frequent passenger services and in order to relieve over-crowing, the Railway has introduced additional 38 trains and 6 railcar services on the broad-gauge sections. This has been done through more intensive utilization of stock and better operation.

Air-conditioned accommodation has been provided on all important Mail and Express trains.

Freight traffic. The freight earnings constitute 55 per cent of the total earnings. There is a general flow of imported goods from the Port of Karachi towards the interior of the country ; exportable materials like cotton, oil-seeds, hides and skins, salt, wool etc., move in the reverse direction. Due, however, to the rapid industrialization of the country, the pattern of traffic is now fast changing, as new industrial concerns have been set up in different parts of the country, thus increasing the internal movement of manufactured goods and reducing the volume of imported consumer



Open wagon locally manufactured at the P.W.R. Workshops, Moghulpura.

goods. Nevertheless, foodgrains account for 15 per cent of the tonnage carried on the system, stone accounts for 11 per cent, coal for 9 per cent, firewood for 5 per cent and cement for 9 per cent. The rest are miscellaneous commodities. The freight wagons continue to be mostly four-wheeled stock, with an average carrying capacity of 22 tons.

Earnings and Expenditure. The West Pakistan Railway enjoys a traditional stability in its financial position. Thus, during the year 1963-64, its gross earnings amounted to Rs. 543 million, and operating expenses (including depreciation) to Rs. 440 million, leaveing net operating income of Rs. 103 million. The percentage of its operating expenses (including depreciation but excluding interest) to gross earnings was 81.1. The amount spent on wages, allowances, provident fund,s etc., of the staff was approximately 44 per cent of the operating expenses'

Rating structure. The rates structure in force during the year 1963-64 provided for grouping of all commodities into 14 classes for the purposes of charging freight. The "Class rates" applicable to these groups were based on the telescopic principles, there were several "Schedule" rates and "station-to-station" rates, which were lower than the class rates and afforded a concession over the entire system in case of the former and between specific points in the case of the latter. The new rates structure coming into force from 1st July, 1964 provides for 12 classes, of which the first group oj 9 caters for primary commodities previously moving at schedule rates and the second group caters for high graded traffic. Simplified all-inclusive rates have been quoted for the new classes without separate terminal, short-distance and transhipment charges. Another feature of the new rate structure is that freight charges are related to loadability. For this purpose four weight groups have been devised for each class rate, in a manner so as to provide sufficient incentive for merchants to offer goods in wagon loads in preference to "smalls".

During the year under review, a large number of concessions in freight were given for goods traffic in the shape of reduced station-to-station rates and rebate in freight on certain commodities meant for export. Reduced rates for a number of commoditie moving as parcels were also introduced. The usual concessions in passenger fares allowed to students, teachers, sports teams, tourists, pilgrims, boy scouts, nurses, delegates to all-Pakistan Conference, etc., remained in force.

There has been some increase in the railway freight rates since independence but a comparison of the class rates in force during the year under review with those in force at the time of Independence would show that the increase has not been more than 32 to 68 per cent over short distances and 30 to 33 per cent over long distances. This increase was insignificant as compared to the phenomenal rise, during these periods, in the prices of railway material and stores as well as of other commodities and articles of public use.

Operating positions. The year witnessed unexpectedly rapid growth in the volume of traffic which mainly resulted from the Indus Basin replacement works and other activities connected with the development in the industrial and agricultural sectors. Other factors which contributed to the increase were higher production of Baluchistan coal, a bumper crop of rice and cotton which moved largely for export to Karachi, larger import of wheat, cement and other general cargo and resumption of Afghan in-transit traffic from September, 1963.

With the development of the country in different spheres, the demands for transport have been showing a sharp upward trend and while the loading has been going up from year to year, it has not been always commensurate with the growing requirements.

During the busy season the daily average requirements of wagons, as represented by the registration of goods, were 8,338 in terms of wagons against which the daily average loading was 3,225 wagons. Even during the summer months the daily average requirements of wagons were 6,695 against which the daily average loading was 2,946. The demands therefore remained well above the day to day loading throughout the year so that there was no slack season unlike the past years.

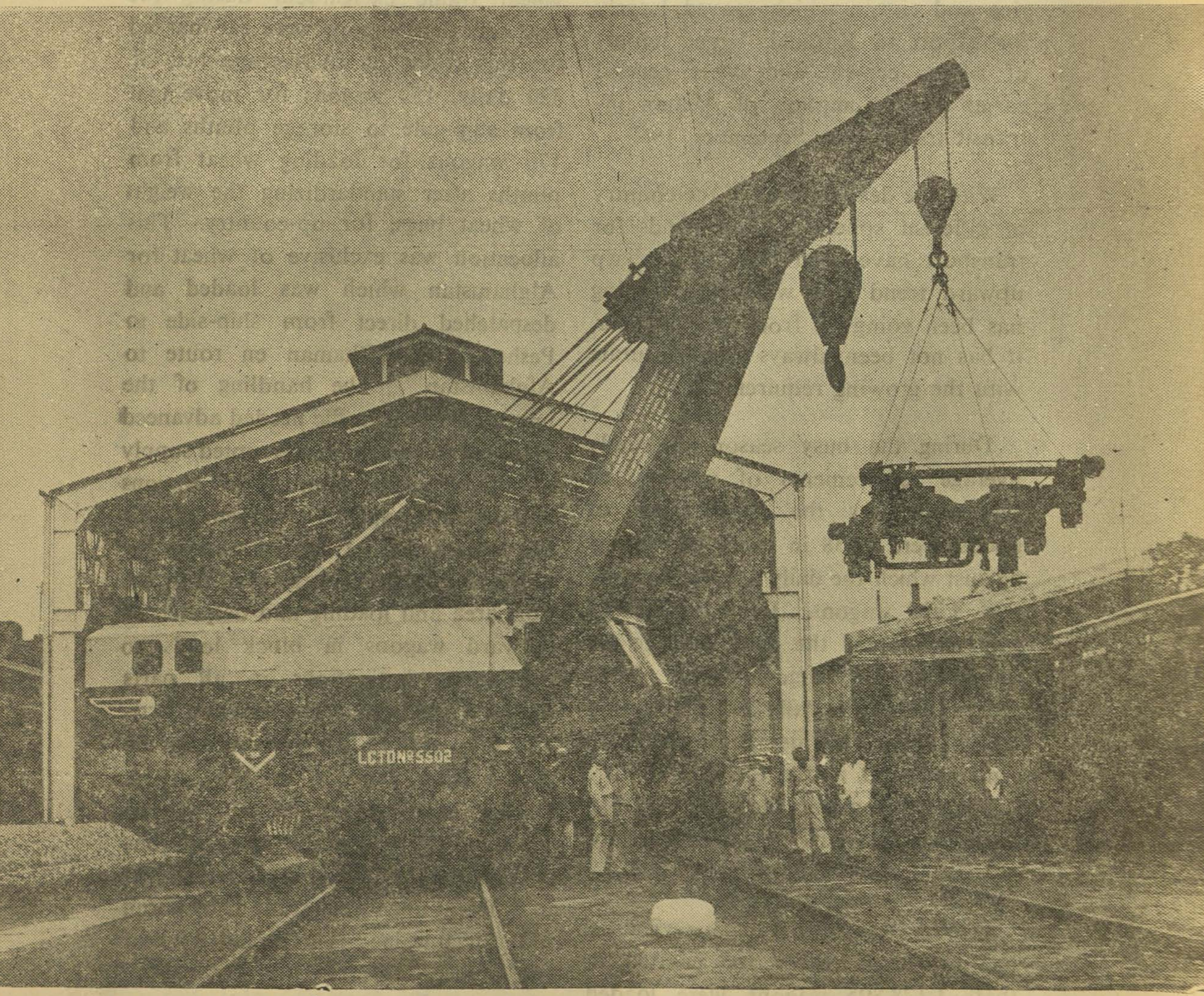
During the year under review, a new record of loading was created, in that, 1,128,895 wagons were loaded against 1,095,722 wagons in the previous year which in itself was the highest loading figure since Independence. In March, 1964, 107,152 wagons were loaded giving a daily average 3,457 wagons, which surpassed all previous monthly records. On 25th March, 1964, the Railway set up an all time record for a single day's loading of 4,147 wagons.

A special feature of moving imported wheat traffic ex-Karachi during the year was that wagons were ear-marked for this traffic at an average rate of 320 daily, 150 wagons for movement from ship-side to storage plinths and 170 wagons for loading wheat from plinths after standardizing the weight of wheat bags, for up-country. This allocation was exclusive of wheat for Afghanistan which was loaded and despatched direct from ship-side to Peshawar and Chaman en route to Afghanistan. The handling of the imported wheat traffic needed advanced planning to ensure uninterrupted supply of the requisite number of wagons and called for special arrangements for the replacement of inward wagons for unloading on the storage plinths in the Port area and loading and despatch of outward wagons in block loads to upcountry destinations in all parts of West Pakistan. The heaviest arrivals of wheat at Karachi were in the period from January to May, 1964. During this period 26,781 wagons carrying approximately 535,620 tons of wheat were loaded and despatched to different upcountry stations by about 412 special trains. This included wheat for Afghanistan.

The loading of imported cargo at Karachi on account of the foreign

contractors of Water and Power Development Authority continued to be on a big scale. The bulk of the traffic handled was for the Mangla Dam contractors which was moved from Karachi by special trains. Up to the end of the year under review, 175 special trains were run with equipment for Mangla Dam. This figure is exclusve of 8 special trains which were run from Karachi with imported cement for Mangla Dam contractors in the month of June, 1964. These special trains were moved on high priority and the average time taken between Karachi and Lala Musa was 68 hours.

Notable success was achieved in speeding up movement of goods in



65-Ton Diesel Crane at work Lahore in the Locomotive Shed,

wagon loads between important commercial centres ; wagons loaded in Karachi for Lahore reached destination within 48 hours and those for Rawalpindi and Peshawar reached destinations in about 100 hours. The average speed of through goods trains on main line during the year was 13.0 miles per hour.

Dieselisation. Extention of diesel electric tract on main and branch lines continued. During the year, 82 diesel electric locomotives, comprising 42 units of 1,200 h.p. and 40 of 2,000 h.p., were received, thereby increasing the fleet from 229 to 311. Seventy-four of these locomotives were placed in service during first half of the year and the remaining 8 received in June, 1964, were made available for service from the month of July, 1964. With the augmented diesel fleet more goods and passenger services were dieselised on the main and branch lines and in the process utilization of rolling-stock and sectional capacities was improved.

Diesel repair facilities. Augmentation of diesel maintenance facilities continued throughout the year. The combined maintenance and heavy repair workshop at Karachi which had already been expanded and developed for undertaking running and classified repairs to 130 diesel electric locomotives on the line, was brought into full use. The first phase of the plan for setting up a diesel electric locomotive repair shed at Lahore, providing running repair facilities for 100 locomotives on the line, was completed and work on the second phase to cater for another 100 units, was in hand. Additions and alterations to the steam locomotive running repair shed at Rohri for the purpose of developing it as a diesel electric locomotive running repair shed, with an intital capacity for 100 units, were carried out. Installation of a lift shop in Rohri shed as a facility for diesel electric locomotive repair also planned preparatory work was carried out for making additions and alterations to the steam locomotive running shed at Kundian for providing diesel repair facilities.

Construction of the central diesel maintenance workshop at Rawalpindi was well under way. Phases I and II, providing a capacity for 200 locomotives were completed in December, 1964. The workshop woold be equipped for undertaking heavy repairs to all electrical and mechanical items of diesel locomotives and railcars. The workshop has been planned so as to permit expansion up to a repair capacity for 500 locomotives on the line.

Maintenance facilities were planned for a fleet of about 100 railcars and 200 trailers. Running repair facilities would be provided at Lahore, Khanewal, Rohri and Rawalpindi, Facilities for overhauling of car bodies would be made available in the central mechanical workshops at Moghalpura, while periodical repairs to diesel engines and transmission equipment would be undertaken in the new central diesel maintenance workshop at Rawalpindi.

Diesel training school. The diesel training school at Karachi Cant. conti-

nued to function efficiently for imparting systematic training to maintenance and operating staff. Approximately, 1,450 students in different categories of diesel trades were trained in the school during the year, bringing the total number of staff trained to 4,550 up to the end of 1963-64.

Benefits of dieselisation. Substantial economies and other advantages afforded by the diesel traction accrued during the year, though to a slightly lesser extent due to the extension of diesel services on branch lines and other less remunerative services. The dieselised trains were speeded up and durations of halts were curtailed.

In the case of diesel locomotives the figure for locomotive miles per day in use was 211.3 against 108.5 for steam locomotives. Although the average number of diesel locomotives on line was only 280.6 *i.e.*, 31.1% of the total locomotive fleet, the gross ton-miles earned by them constituted 66.6% of the Railway's total gross ton-mileage.

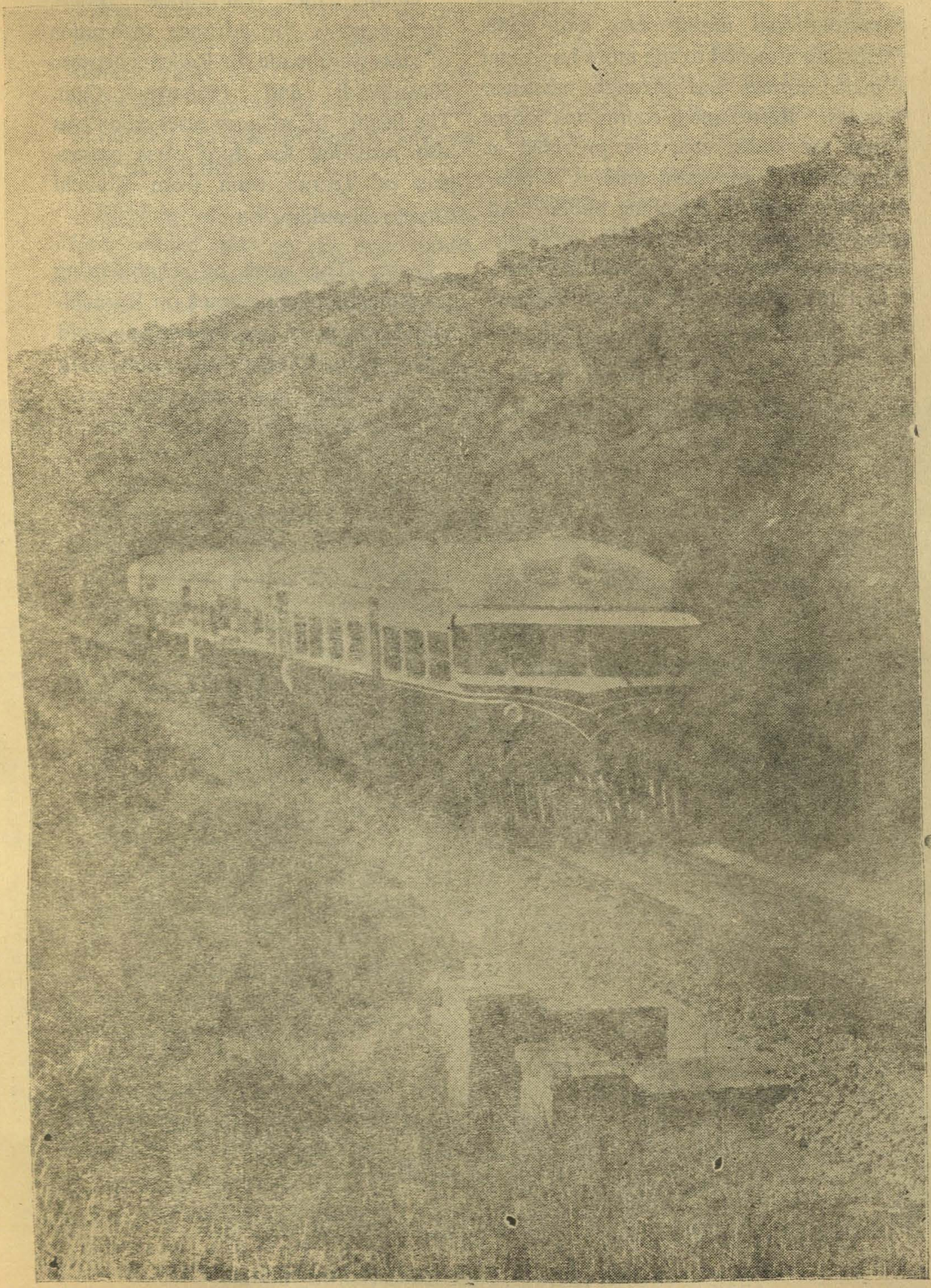
On the basis of repairs undertaken, which included heavy overhauls up to and over 6 years period, the maintenance cost per diesel locomotive mile was Re. 0.88 as against Re. 1.12 per mile for steam locomotives. On the other hand, the operating cost per diesel locomotive mile was Rs. 2.89 against Rs. 5.13 per steam locomotive.

New passenger coaches. Orders were placed for 101 broad-gauge carriages thus bringing the total number of coaches ordered to 312 broad-gauge and 10 metre-gauge. These included 64 broad-gauge and 10-metre-gauge coaches to be imported in fully finished condition, of which 20 broad-gauge suburban coaches and 10 metre-gauge coaches were received and placed in service. Out of the remaining 248 broad-gauge coaches to be imported in dismantled condition, 80 were received, and of the latter 55 were completed assembled, furnished and finished in local workshop and placed on line.

Railcars. In view of the popularity of railcar services with the travelling public, 32 more railcars with 92 trailers, were sanctioned and orders for these would be placed in due course.

Passenger amenities. Liberal funds have been made available in the current budget for the provision of greater amenities to lower class passengers in the form of well equipped waiting halls with separate enclosures for ladies, shelters on passenger platforms, con- more electric fans in lower class ages, on passenger platforms and in waiting halls, replacement of conventional type urinals and lavatories by flush system, provision of mosaic benches in waiting halls and on platforms and installation of electric water coolers at a large number of stations. Water trollies fitted with containers for ice cooled water have been provided at stations not equipped with electric water coolers, where ice is locally available, for supply of cool drinking water to passengers. Telephone booths have been provided at certain important stations for the convenience of the travelling public.

In order to provide good and wholesome food and refeshments to the

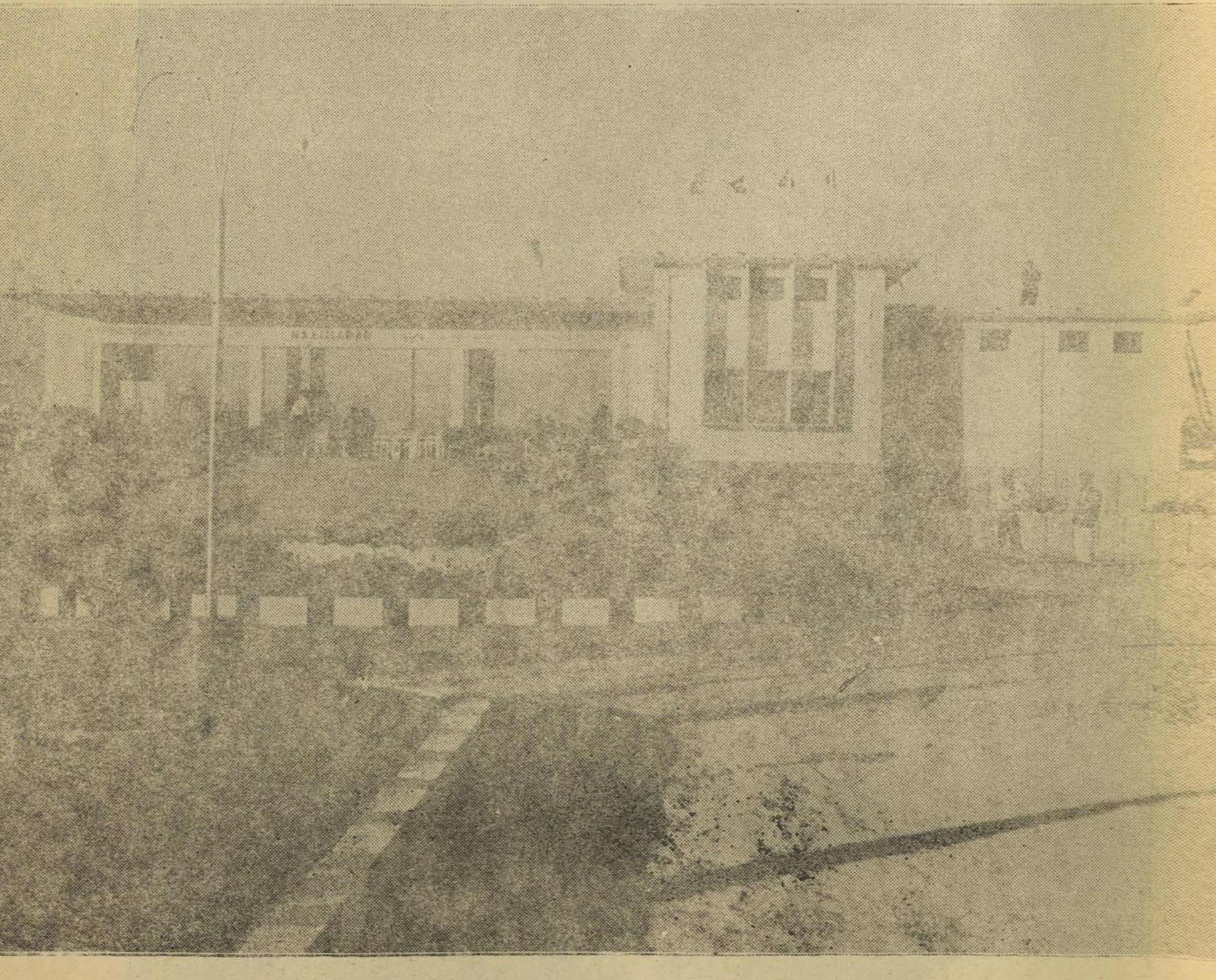


Railcar on way to Rawalpindi near Tarki Station.

travelling public, air-conditioned and conventional dining cars and buffet cars are attached to the more important mail, express and through passenger trains. Refreshment rooms, tea rooms and tea stalls, etc., are provided at most of the important stations to cater for the needs of travelling public. All the catering and vending establishments are regularly inspected to ensure that the refreshments sold at stations, and in trains are nutritious and prepared under hygienic conditions.

During the year under review, arrangements for advance reservation of seats were made for Railcars between Rawalpindi and Peshawar Cant. The facility of advance reservation was also provided for third class passengers of Tezrao train from Karachi City to Havelian.

Track. The work of rehabilitating and strengthening the track on Karachi-Lala Musa main line by replacing old 90-lb. with 100-lb. rails, increasing



Karachi circular Railway, Nazimabad Railway Station.

sleeper density and ballast cushion with the object of raising the speed of express trains to 75 m.p.h., is well under way. During the year, 167 miles of rail and 133 miles of sleeper renewals were carried out.

Welding of rail joints to provide long welded rails on the new 100-lb. rail track between Raiwind and Montgomery has also made some headway. As a start, the rails are being welded in "situ" by the "Quick Thermit" process into half mile long rails. About 32 miles of rails have already been welded.

Action has been taken for the adoption of new construction methods and utilization of modern equipment and techniques in the construction and maintenance of the high speed track.

It is programmed to set up a factory at Sukkur for the manufacture of pre-stressed concrete sleepers. Plans for the layout of the factory and the details of plant and machinery are being prepared in collaboration with a well established foreign firm manufacturing pre-stressed concrete sleepers.

New constructions. (*a*) Karachi Circular Railway.—Karachi Circular Railway project comprises two phases, namely, I-Drig Road-Kharadar Railway line and II-Kharadar-Karachi City rail link. Construction of phase I of the project was taken in hand in the early part of 1960 and the line was opened for goods traffic on 27th January, 1963. Phase I of Karachi Circular Railway was completed during the second half of 1964 when it was opened to passenger traffic. The work on phase II of the project would begin very shortly. The Circular Railway will serve as an efficient and economical means of transport for the growing needs of Karachi and also help promote the development of Industrial concerns located in the area.

(*b*) Construction of a heavy repair diesel electric locomotive backshop at Rawalpindi.—A heavy repair shop at Rawalpindi is being constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.21 crore, including foreign exchange of about 7 millions to cater for the heavy repairs to about 200 diesel locomotives. The work on this project commenced early in 1961. The steel sheds imported from abroad have been erected and the installation of the machinery is well under way.

(*c*) Construction of a Railway Hospital at Rawalpindi.—A new railway hospital has been planned to provide for about 122 beds at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 million. The work on this project is in progress and it is expected to be completed by about the middle of 1965.

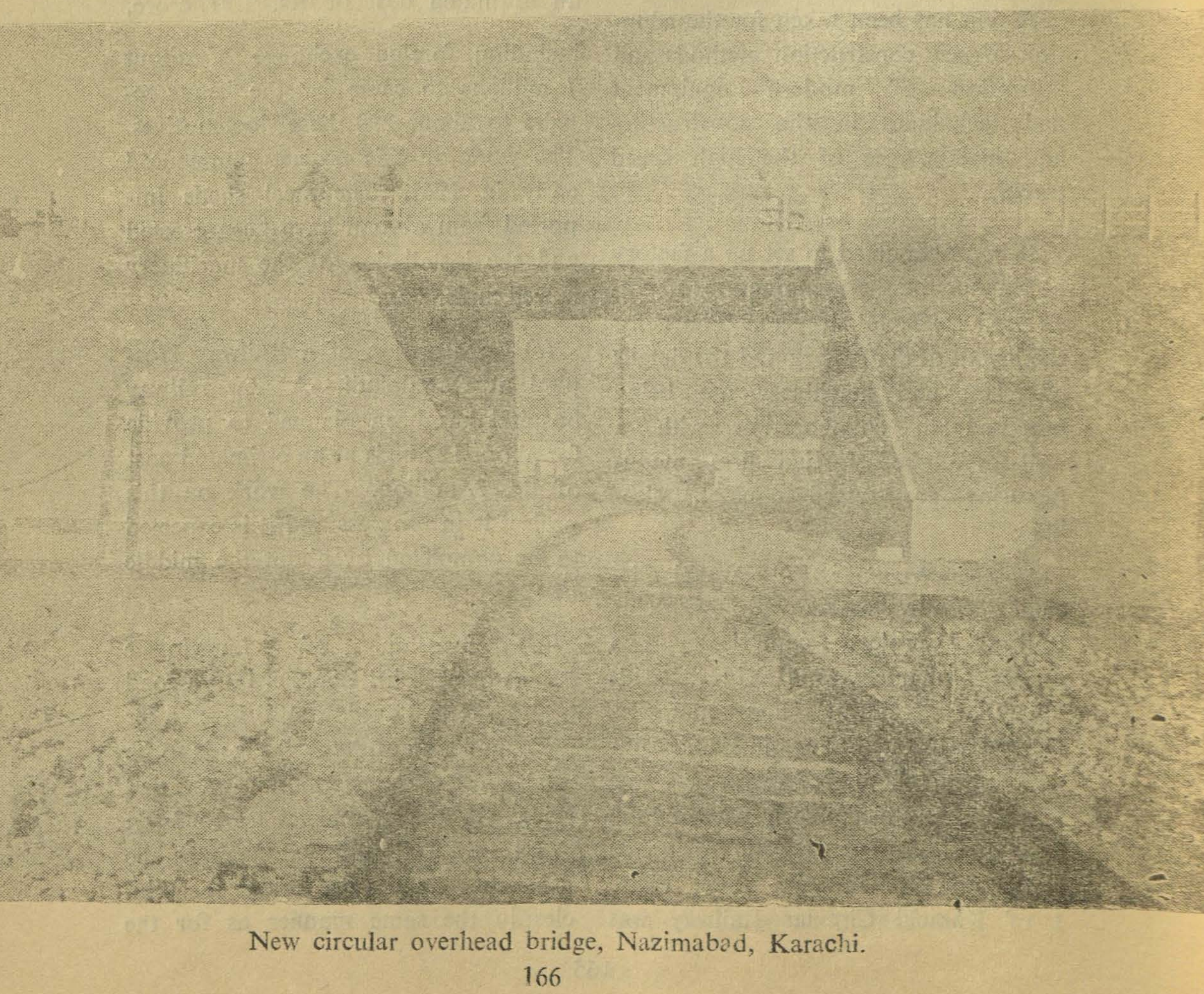
(*d*) Conversion of Lansdowne Bridge over Rohri Channel into a road bridge.—The Lansdowne Bridge after the completion of Ayub Bridge is to be retained and converted as a road bridge for public vehicles up to 3-ton axe load. Toll is levied from public using the Landsowne Bridge for vehicles in the same manner as for the

foot-traffic on this bridge at present. This is necessary in order to meet the annual maintenance charges. The project costing about Rs. 0.65 million, was completed on 11th June, 1964 and it was formally opened to road traffic on the same day.

(*e*) Construction of Apprentice Training Centre at Moghalpura.—The training centre planned for apprentices, under construction, made much headway. The centre is planned to provide capacity to train 400 apprentices at a time. This work costing Rs. 1.75 million commenced in October, 1962 and the centre is expected to be ready by the end of June, 1965.

(*f*) Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory at Lahore.—The Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory under construction in the neighbourhood of the Central Mechanical Workshop would replace the existnig laboratory. The work estimated to cost Rs. 0.5 million commenced in June, 1963 and is expected to be completed by the end of 1965.

(*g*) Reconstruction of Sukkur Channel Bridge on Rohri-Habib Kot



New circular overhead bridge, Nazimabad, Karachi.

Section.—The existing wrougnt iron girders of Sukkur Channel Bridge, which was constructed in 1889, being weak for the present day loading and having out-lived their normal life, have had to be renewed. This has been programmed at a cost of Rs. 5.5 million. Sub-soil investigations have been completed and the work of re-construction of the bridge has been started.

Wagon building. One thousand, six hundred and seventy-nine broad-gauge wagons of all-welded construction, comprising 961 covered and 75 cattle wagons, 540 open trucks, 48 tank wagons and 55 goods brake-vans, were built in the Mechanical Workshops, Moghalpura and placed on line. In addition, 594 broad-gauge wagons, comprising 396 bogie wagons and 198 four-wheeled wagons of different types received from abroad in dis-mantled condition, were assembled in the Hyderabad/Moghalpura Shops and placed on line.

Carriage building.—Twenty broad-gauge carriages of light-weight, all-welded construction, have been programmed for manufacture in Moghalpura Workshops as a first step towards the plan to set up a carri-age factory locally. Under this pro-gramme, a proto-type third class coach, with luggage and brake compartments, was manufactured and placed on line. The construction of the remaining coaches would commence on receipt of raw materials from abroad, for which orders have been placed. In addition, 23 broad-gauge and 5 metre-gauge four-wheeled other coaching vehicles are manufactured in Moghal-pura Workshops and placed in service.

Other important activities of work-shops.—(*i*) The newly completed spring shop has gone into production. It is estimated that when it begins to func-tion up to its full capacity, it would effect a foreign exchange saving of Rs. 3.2. million annually. Construc-tion of this shop with all its equipment has entailed a capital investment of Rs. 1.9 million.

(*ii*) Manufacture of spare parts for diesel locomotives has been stepped up through a re-organisation of pro-duction sub-shops.

(*iii*) A new training centre for ap-prentice mechanics and trade appren-tices was under construction at Moghal-pura at a cost of Rs. 1.75 million. The school building has been completed and the construction of the training workshop and hostel buildings was in a fairly advanced stage.

(*iv*) With the expanding activities of the Railway it became necessary to provide a bigger and better equipped laboratory. A new building costing Rs. 0.5 million was under construction, and is comletion expected during the next year. It would be equipped with additional items so as to furnish the additional necessary facilities.

Staff training.—The West Pakistan Railway attaches great importance to the proper training of its staff in the various trades in which they are emp-loyed. For this purpose it runs a

school near Lahore called the Walton Training School, which imparts training to all new entrants to the Railway Service as well as staff in service, who undergo refresher and promotion courses. During the year 1963-64, 1927 attended the school. They belonged to various categories, namely, station masters, telegraphists, commercial clerks, guards, drivers, yard staff, inspectors like traffic inspectors, locomotive inspectors, permanent-way inspectors, inspectors of works, etc.

The Pakistan Regional Railway Training Centre functions in the school premises. This centre imparts training in railway operation and signalling, to railway officers from the countries of the Middle East and the Far East and of South-East Asia and has a well-effuipped model room containing latest equipment used on some of the advanced railways. About 51 trainees attended the training centre during the year.

Staff welfare.—(1) Housing and Recreation centres.—A sizable portion of the year's budget was utilized for the provision of additional housing accommodation, recreation centres, stadia and sports grounds.

During the year, 183 Class III, 199 Class IV staff quarters and 8 flats and 5 bungalows for officers were completed. Special attention was also given to improve sanitary conditions, repairs to roads and street lighting in staff colonies.

There are now 50,608 staff quarters which accommodate approximately 40 per cent of the total staff of the Railway.

(2) *Medical facilities.*—There are sixty-two railway hospitals and dispensaries, including a sanatorium for tuberculosis patients, where free medical facilities are provided to the staff and their families. Apart from the nursing and other staff, these hospitals and dispensaries are manned by 128 doctors, including 13 lady doctors and four dental surgeons. Facilities are provided for indoor patients for which purpose there are 882 beds in the hospitals.

In addition to Sardar Bahadur Khan Sanatorium at Quetta, which is one of the most modern institutions of its kind in Pakistan, there are tuberculosis wards in the Railway hospitals at Lahore, Multan, Karachi Cant. and Rawalpindi.

Five dental clinics are attached to the principal hospitals, one each at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Multan, Quetta and Karachi Cant.

There are 23 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres of which ten have family planning clinics.

(3) *Education.*—Although education is the responsibility of the Provincial Government, the West Pakistan Railway is running schools for the benefit of the children of railway employees at various stations particularly those where adequate facilities for education do not exist. Six high and one primary schools are provided exclusively for the railway staff. Besides, nine schools, including four

Industrial Training Centres for girls, are aided from the Staff Benefit Fund. The annual expenditure incurred by the Railway, on the Railway-managed and the Railway-aided schools during 1963-64 has been approximately Rs. 0.24 million out of which about Rs. 80 thousand were spent from the Staff Benefit Fund on the Railway-aided schools.

Education being a vital measure for staff welfare has been assigned priority and an Officer on Special Duty has been appointed to draw an elaborate scheme for the expansion of educational facilities for the Railway employees children on the basis of an education survey already carried out.

The new educational programme envisages the establishment, where necessary, of primary, secondary and even higher secondary schools, as also the provision of hostels at important educational centres for the children of Railway employees posted at out-stations.

To encourage the staff to educate their children in higher classes, monthly educational assistance is given to the employees who are in receipt of pay up to Rs. 230 per month, and whose children are studying in 9th and 10th classes of recognised schools. To bring the benefits of higher technical education within the reach of class III and IV Railway employees, thirty-six scholarships were awarded to their sons/daughters studying in F.Sc. Medical and Non-Medical at Rs. 25 per month. Eighteen scholarships for M.B.B.S. and B.Sc. Engineering, *i.e.* (nine for M.B.B.S. and nine for B.Sc. Engineering) at Rs. 35 per month were sanctioned during 1963-64. Of these, 50% scholarships for F.Sc. Medical and Non-Medical were reserved for class II employees. Besides this, six scholarships were also granted to the sons/daughters of Railway employees studying in M.Sc. (Pure) and M.Sc. and B.Sc. (Technology), during the year under review. A sum of Rs. 0.11 million was spent from the Staff Benefit Fund on this account.

(4) *Recreation.*—Provision of facilities for entertainment and recreation of staff received due attention. For this purpose a net-work of forty-two institutes, sports and recreation clubs has been provided at Divisional Headquarters and at large stations for the use of staff and their families with facilities for outdoor and indoor games. In addition to this, the West Pakistan Railway Sports Control Board and Boy Scouts Association functioned in a most organized manner. Sports activities on the Railway have grown and railway sports-men and athletes are distinguishing themselves in national fields. During the year 1963-64, 22 railwaymen were members of the Pakistan National teams/contigents who participated in international meets and championships.

(5) *Canteens.*—There are thirty-nine canteens on the Railway set up at the Divisional Headquarters and important workshops, sheds, depots, etc. These canteens were opened by advancing loans from the Staff Benefit Fund. The Administration has provided

building, furniture, crockery and cooking utensils, etc. In these canteens hygienically prepared tea, light refreshment and meals are served on "no-profit-no-loss" basis, to the employees.

(6) *Co-operative Credit Society.*—The West Pakistan Railway Co-operative Society, Lahore which provides facilities of cheap credit and savings bank to the staff, advanced a sum of Rs. 2.01 million as loans to 3,754 employees during the year under review.

(7) *Co-operative Stores.*—One hundred W.P.R. Employees' Co-operative Stores established at different stations provide consumer goods and grocery items of daily use at reasonable prices to the staff who are afforded credit facilities for enabling them to pay in easy monthly instalments. These co-operative stores are self-supporting and managed by Committees consisting of the representatives of share-holders.

A Central Co-operative Stores at Lahore, with its four regional branches (one each at Rawalpindi, Multan, Quetta and Karachi) is financed with an interest free loan of Rs. 0.60 million granted by the Government and a Share Capital of Rs. 59 thousand. This organization makes bulk purchases and acts as a wholesaler and distributor to the unit-co-operative stores on the Railway.

(8) *Staff Benefit Fund.*—During the year, a sum of Rs. 0.56 million was contributed from the railway revenues to the Railway Staff Benefit Fund for financing various welfare activities. In addition, a sum of Rs. 22 thousand was sanctioned from the Railway revenues for scholarships to the children of Railway employees.

A sum of Rs. 0.15 million was spent on providing facilities for recreation and sports to the Railway employees and their families.

A sum of Rs. 0.12 million was spent for giving subsistence allowance to T.B. patients, Rs. 11 thousand on comforts to indoor patients and for free supply of spectacles, and Rs. 43 thousand on grants/loans to individuals in distress. A sum of Rs. 4 thousand was spent on free supply of artificial limbs to railway employees who met with accidents.

Tourist attraction.—Few countries in the world can boast of ancient relics like Moenjo-Daro which provide a prelude to the story of human progress dated back to 3,000 B.C. Not only that, there are the architectural specimens at Thatta and Lahore which are among the glorious monuments of Muslim culture, and scenic resorts like Kaghan, Swat, Dir and Chitral, which make Pakistan a true vacation land. These and others are subjects of perennial interest for the students of history in general and for the tourists in particilar. Besides, Gilgit and Baltistan, which have a peculiar aura of enchantment for the mountaineers, are areas of historical fame for the opportunities which they offer for holiday hiking and are visited throughout the year by a large number of tourists who come over from different parts of the globe

to see the world's largest concentration of high peaks like K-2, Nanga Parbat, Raka Poshi, Harmosh and Masherbrum, and above all the mighty glaciers may be singled out for a special mention among the numerous other items of irresistible tourist attraction.

Most of these places are served directly by the West Pakistan Railway, while the others have convenient rail-heads. The Pakistan Western Railway was the first to realise the importance of tourist travel and during the past several years, has done a great deal to give a fillip to local and foreign tourism.

The rail-heads serving the different points of tourist attraction are shown below :—

Rail-heads		*Places of interest*
Jungshahi	..	Sukkur Barrage and the single span Ayub Bridge over Rohri Channel, the third largest of its kind in the world.
Dokri	..	Moenjo-Daro excavations.
Quetta	..	Hanna Lake, Hanna Dam and Ziarat, a beautiful sanatorium.
Montgomery	..	Harappa excavations.
Lahore	..	Moghal gardens at Shalimar, Bagh-e-Jinnah, Tombs of Emeror Jahangir and Empress Noor Jehan, Badshahi Mosque, Golden Mosque, Wazir Khan's Mosque, Lahore Fort, Museum, Zoological Gardens, etc.
Taxila	..	Excavation of Buddhist relics.
Rawalpindi	..	Murree and Galies, health resorts with a scenic splendour all their own.
Havelian	..	Kaghan Valley and Galies, well-known tourist areas.
Peshawar-Landi Kotal	..	Historic Khyber Pass and Jamrud Fort.
Durgai	..	Swat, Chitral and Dir, picturesque tourist resorts.

ROAD TRANSPORT

PRIOR to the establishment of Pakistan as an independent State the road transport industry was purely in the hands of private operators in this part of the Country. The operating conditions were naturally chaotic due to lack of planning. There was complete disregard of public interest due to profiteering motives of the private enterprise.

As early as 1945 it was realized that road transport could only flourish under Government control. Consequently the former Punjab Government stepped into the field of road transport operation and nationalized the Nanda Bus company operating in Lahore on 11th April, 1945. The other provincial governments also followed suit and nationalized the road transport industry in their respective Provinces. In 1951 three Provincial Autonomous Boards were established under the Motor Vehicles Amendment Act, 1951. Consequent upon the integretion of various Provinces the West Pakistan Road Transport Board came into existence on 15th October 1957. The members of the former Boards were part-time which impeded the day to day administration and business of the Board. On 18th May, 1963, the Board was constitutionally converted into a Corporation in order to improve the administration of this commercial organization which needs quick policy decisions and streamlined administration. The Corporation consists of a chairman and two full time members.

The capital investment of the Corporation on 1st July, 1963 was as under :—

		Rs.
(1) West Pakistan Government	..	458.39 lakh
(2) Central Government		156.37 lakh
Total	..	614.76 lakh

The Corporation has to pay 4% interest on capital and 3% dividend to the Government. Out of the remaining profits, 50% has to be contributed towards the national Road Development Fund.

Out of 9,000 passenger buses in the country, 1,700 vehicles are owned by the Transport Corporation. These buses are operating on 425 routes and performing a daily mileage of 150

thousand and carrying 4,000 thousand passengers.

The nationalized services have got certain advantages over Private Operators. Firstly, the Road Transport Corportion is the largest Organization in the Country, operating throughout the length and breadth of the Province.

Secondly, it is a public Corporation which has made considerable profits. As against the total investment of Rs. 6.14 crore the Corporation has earned gross profits of Rs. 7.23 crore during the last 10 years. The new profits on an average work out to be 12% of the total investment.

Thirdly, the Corporation provides services which are well known for their punctuality, time schedule, courtesy, low rate of accidents etc.

Fourthly, the Corporation provides jobs to about 10,000 employees in the Province. These employees are well looked after and provided with uniform, medical and educational facilities, Provident Fund, Bonus etc.

Services

Each Regional Office is supervised by a District Manager, or Regional Manager assisted by technical staff and traffic and accounting specialists. All Regional Units have well equipped workshops to handle necessary repairs and maintenance work. Also there are two Body Building Workshops at Lahore and Peshawar where bus bodies of modern design are fabricated.

The operational sphere of the nationalized transport is divided into the following six main units fully equipped with modern workshop facilities capable of undertaking heavy repairs, over-hauling etc.

The Services of the Road Transport Corporation have played a vital role in placing the transport industry on a sounder footing. Operating statistics for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64, are given below to illustrate the overall progress achieved by the Government Transport Services :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Number of buses	1,611	1,639
Mileage (In Lakhs)	447.09	470.63
Passengers carried (In Lakhs) ..	1,364.38	1,499.78
Income (In Lakhs of rupees) ..	525.58	591.38
Expenditure In Lakhs of rupees)	442.58	503.38
Profit (In Lakhs of rupees) ..	83.00	88.41

Besides operating comfortable buses on almost all the routes, air-conditioned station wagons and luxury coaches fitted with luxurious and relaxable seats are operated on important routes in the Province.

Advance Booking facilities are provided and waiting rooms, rest houses etc. have been constructed at almost all the important Stations. Public complaints and suggestions are examined promptly and given seriour attention.

Tourism

The Corporation has also played a vital role in encouraging tourist trade. A greater number of foreign tourists from every corner of the world who attracted by our historical monuments and scenic beauty visit Pakistan every year, are specially conducted by this Organization. Rest Houses at important places have been constructed for the convenience of Tourists.

Education.

The year 1963-64 witnessed a tremendous expansion in the field of education for obvious reason that the path-blazing reforms brought about by the Revolutionary Government were implemented with full force. Implementation was effected at various levels of education such as Primary, Middle, High School, College, Teacher Training and Technical Education. New syllabi and curricula for various stages of education were introduced' Keeping in view the rapid progress in various field of education, large allocations have made for the year 1964-65.

The following table, showing the monetary allocations at various levels for the years 1964-65 as also in 1963-64, is a solid proof of Government's efforts in providing educational facilities to the masses.

BUDGETARY PROVISION FOR THE YEAR 1964-65 AND 1963-64

(Separate Non-Development and Development) (Non-Development (in thousand)

Name of Head		1964-65	1963-64	Increase+ Decrease—
1. Primary Education	..	1,31,709	1,10,950	20,759
2. Secondary Education	..	50,028	46,906	3,122
3. Universities	..	51,890	46,206	5,684
4. Special Education	..	8,262	7,526	736
5. General	..	16,177	16,108	69
6. Technical Education	..	7,215	7,401	186
Total	..	23,392	23,509	117

Development (in lacs)

Name of Head		1964-65	1963-64	Increase+ Decrease—
Education and Training	..	1,516.18	1,353.68	..

Primary Schools

During the 2nd Plan period, by the end of 1962-63 about 14,000 teachers were provided to Primary Schools in the Province increasing the enrolment capacity by another 2 lacs. In 1962-63 there were 28,338 Primary schools, in 1961-62 was 24,930, which means an increase of 3,408 schools. This increase comprises 2,043 schools for boys and 1,365 schools for girls. During the same period 1,63,584 more students were added to the total enrolment of 19,07,058 students in 1961-62, raising the figure to 20,70,642 in the year 1962-63. This increase consists of 1,10,226 boys and 53,358 girls .During 1961-62 the number of teachers in primary schools was 54,833.This number rose to 62535 in 1962-63 making an increase of 7,802 teachers. This increase comprises 5,778 trained teachers and 2,024 untrained teachers.

Middle Schools

During the first three years of the Second Plan, provision had been made for the up-gradation of 600 primary schools to middle standard, whereas during 1963-64 funds were provided for the upgrading of 170 schools at a cost of Rs. 45 lacs for additional 28 thousands students.

The total number of middle schools during the year 1962-63 was 2,237. This is 226 more than the total number of middle schools in 1961-62 which was 2,011. This increase shows 167 schools for boys and 59 schools for girls. Enrolment in middle schools in 1962-63 was 4,11,602. Increase in boys' enrolment was 38,227 as against 20, 738 enrolment for girls. Teaching staff of middle schools was 18,651 in 1962-63 which shows an increase of 1,967 over the year 1961-62 in which it was 16,604. This increase of 1,967 comprises 1,184 trained teachers and 783 untrained.

High Schools

The Second Plan provides for the upgradation of 50 Government and 100 non-Government middle schools to high schools. During the first three years of the Plan period (1962-63) thirty six Government and thirty four non-Goverment middle schools were upgraded to high standard whereas 7 Government and 33 non-Government middle schools have been upgraded during 1963-64. After the provincialization of Primary Education the local bodies middle schools which are upgraded to high standard will be treated as Government schools.

During the year 1962-63 the number of high schools stood at 1,349 as compared to the previous year 1961-62, when the total number was 1,300. The comparison of the above figures shows that there was an increase of 49 schools,

during the year 1962-63. These institutions include both types of high schools *i.e.*, Government as well as non-Government. Increase in schools for boys was 29 whereas increase in girls schools was 20.

During the year 1962-63 enrolment in the above mentioned institutions was 6,29,073 as against 5,70,688 in 1961-62 showing the marked increase of 58,385. Increase in boys enrolment was 30,502 whereas increase in girls enrolment was 27,883. The total number of teachers both trained and untrained, male and female during the year 1962-63 was 22,480 as compared to 21,492 in 1961-62, showing an increase of 988.

Colleges

The Second Plan provides for the establishment of 24 Intermediate colleges. Twenty two colleges have already been established by the end of 1963-64.

During 1962-63 the total number of colleges, both Degree and Intermediate, in West Pakistan was 157, *i.e.*, 11 more than the total of 146 in 1961-62. Enrolment in colleges in 1962-63 was 93,285 *i.e.*, 17,649 more than the total enrolment of 75,636 in 1961-62.

Universities

During the year 1963-64, the University Sector made a steady progress. Campuses of the Punjab, Sind, Karachi and Peshawar Universities are being completed to provide proper atmosphere for higher studies and research. By 1962-63 Rs. 217 lacs have been provided to these Universities.

The post graduate enrolment of these Universities during 1962-63 was 4,062. There was an increase of 670 as compared to the enrolment of 3,492 in 1961-62. The enrolment in two professional universities (Agricultural University of Lyallpur and West Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore) during 1962-63 was 1,792. In 1961-62 it was 1,469 which means an increase of 323 students.

Scholarships

Since long the Government has been pursuing a liberal policy of awarding scholarships to the needy and talented students. For that purpose a scheme has been drawn for the province of West Pakistan. The Education Department of the Government of West Pakistan had been spending 50 lacs of rupees prior to the introduction of new internal scholarships scheme. During the year 1962-63 the whole scheme of scholarships was reorganised, raising the amount to Rs. 10.77 lacs which was provided during the year 1962-63. The amount spent on scholarships and stipends during the year 1963-64 was Rs. 19.85 lacs which is an eloquent testimony to the fact that the award of scholarshops is getting increasied attention day by day. The actual amount for 1964-65 is Rs. 23.28 lacs which shows an increase of Rs. 3.43 lacs over the previous year.

Scholarships (External)

An amount of Rs- 35.00 lacs was provided in the Second Five Year Plan for award of external scholarships for high studies.

Uptil 1963-64 Rs. 13-60 lacs have been spent on educationists going to foreign countries for higher professional studies. Rs. 9.60 lacs will be arranged during the year 1964-65.

Teaching Education

Although considerable progress has been made particularly in the last few years to improve the system and institutions which are imparting various types of technical education, much remained to be completed in this respect. In the first Plan period the provision for education at polytechnic level was very meagre but after the report of the Commission on National Education substantial funds were made available by the Government to implement the recommendations of the Commission. The Planning Commission of the Government of West Pakistan had estimated that 7,000 diploma holders technicians would be available during the Second Five Year Plan.

The total of diploma awarding institutions (polytechnics, commercial institutions, Vocational and Industrial) was 50 in 1962-63. The enrolment in these institutions was 9,454. This was 576 more than the enrolment of 8,878 in 1961-62.

The major change that occurred in the technical education was the creation of West Pakistan Board of Technical Education in July, 1963. This step was considered necessary with a view to controlling technical education in the province more efficiently. The main function of the Board is to conduct examinations pertaining to various technical subjects in the province and to effect improvements in various aspects of education.

It may be mentioned here that if the National College of Arts and the Institution of Industrial Design and Graphic Arts are added to the Diploma level technical institutions, the intake and output will increase considerably.

Teacher Education

In education and training sector of the First and Second Five Year Plans the relatively more neglected sector was the field of Teacher Education. This is particularly true of teachers of the Polytechnics and similar institutions. It was felt that the training facilities shall have to be expanded not only to meet the present deficiencies of training teachers in existing institutions but also to provide additional teachers required for the institutions which would be established and expanded during the Third Five Year Plan period. The Education Department of the West Pakistan Government has proposed the qualifications, pay scales and other service conditions for different levels of the teachers. When approved these would improve the situation. Consequently more and more capable persons would be attracted to this profession.

To meet technical teacher shortage, Technical Teachers Training Wings were added to the Karachi and Rawalpindi Polytechnics. An independent college for training of teachers of Polytechnics is also proposed to be established during the Third Five Year Plan, as the present arrangements

cannot ensure the quantitative output of required teachers.

There were 42 Normal Schools in 1962-63 as compared to 41 in 1961-62. The enrolment in 1962-63 was 7,686 and in 1961-62 it was 6,611 which means an increase of 1,075. There were 62 high schools with attached units of normal classes in 1962-63. In the previous year, *i.e.*, 1961-62, this number was 58. There was an increase of 4 high schools with attached units of normal classes. The enrolment in attached units of normal classes in such schools was 2,742 in 1962-63 and 2,447 in 1961-62 which shows an increase of 295 students.

The West Pakistan Bureau of Education

The West Pakistan Bureau of Education was set up in October, 1958 as an integral part of the Education Department in response to a need for specialized agency which could provide a regular flow of information on educational developments in the Province. The Bureau is primarily concerned with collection, analysis, dissemination and exchange of educational information in the form of pamphlets, documents, bibliographies, educational maps, charts and other audio-visual materials. It is a utility organization which offers services to the educationists and research scholars, administrators and legislators, parents and the general public, individuals and agencies, at provincial, national and international levels. Presently the three sections of the Bureau namely Statistical, Documentation and Publication are operating. The fourth section, the Research Section is about to go into operation very soon. A brief account of the activities of the various sections of the Bureau since its inception is given below :—

The Statistical Section

The Statistical Section is mainly responsible for the collection, scrutiny, consolidation, analysis and interpretation of educational statistics pertaining to all levels of education in the Province. Apart from preparing annual statistical bulletins this Section also compiles statistical reports, charts and graphs, etc., required by governmental and non-governmental agencies.

The Annual Statistical Bulletins

The need and importance of the statistical data in sound and accurate educational administration and planning cannot be ignored without serious perils. The lack of such data often leads to failure of many a plan and scheme. The Statistical Section realized this fact fully. It is giving priority attention to the compilation of annual statistical bulletins on education for the whole province which still remains one of the most important tasks of the Statistical Section. The annual publications in this series so far prepared are listed below :—

(1) Educational Statistics for West Pakistan for 1956-57.
(2) Educational Statistics for West Pakistan for 1957-58.
(3) Educational Statistics for West Pakistan for 1958-59.

(4) Educational Statistics for West Pakistan for 1959-60.

(5) Educational Statistics for West Pakistan for 1960-61.

(6) Educational Statistics for West Pakistan for 1961-62.

Other Statistical Pamphlets

The Statistical Section also collects and manipulates other equally useful statistics and publishes them in the shape of small booklets and pamphlets. Two such publications are listed below :—

(1) Primary Schools in West Pakistan since 1948-49.

(2) Comparative Educational Statistics in West Pakistan for 1961-62 (under compilation).

Statistical Charts and Graphs

A programme aiming at the preparation of statistical charts and graphs on various aspects of education was started during the year 1963. So far the Section has prepared the following charts incorporating statistics since Integration :—

(1) Primary Schools enrolment in West Pakistan.

(2) Primary Schools in West Pakistan.

(3) Teacher-pupil ratio in Primary Schools in West Pakistan 1955-56 to 1960-61.

(4) Map of West Pakistan showing Primary Schools in each Division.

(5) High Schools at Divisional Level in West Pakistan.

(6) Expenditure on High Schools at Divisional level in West Pakistan.

(7) Expenditure on Primary Schools in West Pakistan.

(8) High School Teachers in West Pakistan.

(9) Enrolment in High Schools at Divisional level in West Pakistan.

(10) Middle Schools in West Pakistan.

(11) Enrolment in Middle Schools in West Pakistan.

(12) Teacher-Pupil Ratio in Middle Schools in West Pakistan.

(13) Expenditure on Middle Schools in West Pakistan.

The Documentation Section.

For the development and progress of national education, documentation facilities are considered as a pre-requisite. Although a new concept, a beginning has already been made in Pakistan in this direction by setting up one such centre, in the Central Bureau of Education at Karachi and two such centres with Provincial Bureau one in each wing. The Documentation Section of the West Pakistan, Bureau of Education, provides documentation facilities to the educationists, research scholars, administrators, legislators, students, members of the general public and also to the workers of the Education Department with a view to

enabling them to do full justice to their respective jobs. A most up-to-date collection of foreign and local books, pamphlets, reports, journals etc., on various aspects of education has been provided in the Educational Documentation Centre of the Bureau.

Documents Published by the Section

The Documentation Section has so far brought out the following :—

(1) Teacher Education in West Pakistan (Pamphlet).

(2) Directory of High Schools in West Pakistan (Part I) Quetta Region.

(3) Directory of High Schools in West Pakistan (Part II) Peshawar Region.

(4) Directory of High Schools in West Pakistan (Part III) Hyderabad Region.

(5) High Schools in West Pakistan 1962-63 (Directory).

(6) Bibliography of Books, Pamphlets etc., (English and Urdu) on Education in West Pakistan Series No. 1.

(7) Bibliography of Theses/Dissertations and Research Reports etc., University of Sind.

(8) Bibliography of Theses/Dissertations and Research Reports etc., University of Peshawar.

(9) Bibliography of These-Dissertations and Research Reports etc., University of Rajshahi.

(10) Bibliography of Theses/Dissertations and Research Reports etc., University of Karachi.

(11) Bibliography of Theses/Dissertations and Research Reports etc., University of the Panjab.

(12) Educational Development in West Pakistan (Bibliography).

(13) Directorates and Inspectors of Education in West Pakistan.

(14) West Pakistan Bureau of Education—An informatory pamphlet.

(15) Directory of Colleges in West Pakistan.

(16) Medical Education in West Pakistan.

(17) University Education in West Pakistan—Pamphlet (under print).

The Publication Section

The Publication Section of the Pakistan Bureau of Education is primarily concerned with the publication and distribution of educational information collected, analyzed and consolidated by other Sections in the form of pamphlets, documents, educational maps and charts. The functions of this Section include editing, designing and publishing all the educational documents etc., prepared by other Sections of the Bureau.

The Publication Section publishes educational pamphlets pertaining to various significant aspects of education

in West Pakistan. This Section also prepared a variety of educational reports on the activities of the Education Department.

Publications brought out so far—

A sufficient number of publications have been planned, initiated, edited and published by this Section since 1959, some of which are :—

(1) Girl Guiding in West Pakistan (Pamphlet).

(2) Boy Scouting in West Pakistan (Pamphlet).

(3) Adult Education In West Pakistan (Pamphlet).

(4) Special Education in West Pakistan (Pamphlet).

(5) Social Work Education in West Pakistan (Pamphlet).

(6) The Reorganized pattern of Educational Administration in West Pakistan (Pamphlet).

(7) Primary School Building (Pamphlet).

(8) Requirements of Secondary Schools in West Pakistan (Pamphlet).

Provincial Educational Agencies

An EDUCATION EXTENSION SERVICE CENTRE was established in 1959 with a view to provide facilities for inservice education of teachers, inspectors and other officials of the Education Department. The Centre is also entrusted with the responsibilities of developing Pilot High Schools in the Province.

The Centre continued its activities more vigorously during the past years in another field also, *i.e.*, devising methods and material for the improvement of teaching of languages particularly secondary schools. The number of teachers and administrators retained and reinspired in the following types of courses and workshops during the year 1963 are as follows :—

Name of Course		Number of Course	Number of persons retained
Leadership Course	..	4	150
Workshops for the Head Masters and Headmistress of Pilot Secondary Schools	..	2	22
Inservice course for subject teachers	..	15	543
Seminar of the Deputy Director/Directress/Inspector/ Inspectess of Schools 3	..	1	26
		22	741

The Physical Education and Sports Centre was created in May, 1960 in order to encourage, promote and control physical education and sports for men and women in the educational institutions of West Pakistan. An important function of this Centre is to hold seminars, workshops, refresher and inservice training courses in the field of physical education. This Centre also made a survey to assess the needs of educational institutions in respect of physical education and sports.

The West Pakistan Sports Control Board allocated grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 6,61,645.00 during the year 1962-63 to various sports organizations in West Pakistan. The total number of divisional, zonal and provincial sports organizations which received grants-in-aid during the above mentioned period is 82. The Board has also created three posts of coaches in football, wrestling and athletics to assist the respective sports organizations in their training and coaching programmes.

Inspectorate of Schools for Deaf, Dumb and Blind Children was set up in 1962 under the reorganization scheme and controls the functioning of the institutions meant for special education in the province. There are three Government institutes for the blind at Lahore, Peshawar and Bahawalpur respectively. A workship is also attached to Government Institute for the Blind, Lahore where blind workers are provided jobs on daily wages. Similar workshop has also been added to the Government Institute for the Blind, Bahawalpur.

A fullbright scholar attached to this Inspectorate has conducted two seminars for the training of teachers for these institutions and has trained about 50 teachers of different schools. This scheme is expected to enable the Department to start an integrated class of blind children with the sighted ones.

The Government of West Pakistan has sanctioned Rs. 72,000 for the establishment of an institute for the blind at Karachi where at present no such facilities exist. As far the schools for Deaf and Dumb, there is one Government High School at Lahore. The Deaf are given vocational training along with education at secondary standard.

The Bureau of Curriculum Development was created in 1963. The functions of this Bureau are to evaluate, develop and improve the curricula and syllabi for the primary and middle classes for all types of schools in the province and also curricula of the teachers training classes and improvement of the system of examination.

It also approves supplementary reading material for the libraries of West Pakistan educational institutions. Another function of this Bureau is to bring about uniformity in the syllabi of Primary and Middle classes.

West Pakistan Textbook Board

The West Pakistan Textbook Board was established under the West Pakistan Textbook Board Ordinance, 1962. The whole work relating to the preparation and production of text books upto the Intermediate

standard has been entrusted to this Board. The Board undertook the following projects during the year 1962-63 :—

1. Preparation and production of textbooks from 5th to 8th class at regional and provincial levels.

2. Improvement of Urdu Quaida for class I prescribed in schools in Lahore Region.

3. Drafting of scheme for the preparation and production of textbooks for the deaf and dumb children in the province and its submission to the Government.

4. Submission of the scheme of the production of books for the teachers of Primary classes to Government.

5. Preparation and production of textbooks on practical arts i.e., woodwork, metal work and applied electricity.

Social Welfare.

As a result of reorganisation, the subjects of Medical Social Work and the Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped have been transferred from the Social Welfare Department to the Department of Health and Education respectively. The Department now concentrates mainly on Social Welfare work throughout the Province.

Urban Community Development

There are in all 43 Urban Community Development Projects in West Pakistan in which a fairly large number of persons participate daily as shown below.

S. No.	Programme.	Total No. of Centres.	Average daily attendance.
1.	Women's Needle-craft Centres. ..	77	2364
2.	Women's Adult Education Centres. ..	49	770
3.	M.C.H. Centres. ..	12	463
4.	Dispensaries-allopathic. ..	13	1194
5.	Other-dispensaries. ..	14	363
6.	Primary schools. ..	37	3631
7.	Secondary/lower secondary schools.	2	777
8.	Libraries/Reading Rooms. ..	48	1503
9.	Recreational Centres/Clubs for Children and youth. ..	76	2056
10.	Recreational Centres for Adults. ..	53	1207
11.	Vocational Centres for men:		
12.	(*a*) Normal persons. ..	11	280
	(*b*) Handicrapped persons. ..	2	30
13.	Cooperative Societies. ..	4	500 (Membership)

During the year under review a number of cultural programmes like "Milad's, Mushairas", "Picnics" and Outings, etc. were held. Coaching classes for school-going children were also organized in many projects. Although there has been no increase in the number of projects, the activities of the existing ones have increased considerably.

3. Home for Destitutes and Under-Privileged Women, Karachi/Rawalpindi

In spite of lack of proper accommodation, the Destitute Home at Karachi is making satisfactory progress. During the period under report, forty six women were admitted in the Home. Twenty five were rehabilitated, one was married, eight were returned to their parents and five were reconciled with their husbands. Twenty seven women are currently residing in the Home.

The Home at Rawalpindi is rendering support to women in distress. A Vocational Training Centre established in the Home is making good progress.

4. Socio-Economic Centre, Karachi

In this training-cum-production Centre for women about 157 girls and women received training in hand-cum-machine embroidery, cutting, drafting, sewing, doll-making, knitting etc.

Articles worth Rs. 1,163/- were prepared and wages were paid to the trainees according to the work done by them.

5. Social Workers, Workshop Camp

A Social Workers Workshop Camp was held in Karachi from May 26 to June 3, 1964. It was the first get-together of over 500 leaders of Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies, professional experts, senior social workers, community leaders from all over West Pakistan and of the field staff of the Social Welfare Department as well as that of the Social Welfare Council. This Workshop Camp was held to provide an opportunity for a joint intellectual exercise to the participants to live-together, think-together and to promote the sense of fellowship amongst them, besides promoting understanding and goodwill between various groups and ranks of Social Workers. This Workshop Camp was held essentially to foster understanding and cooperation among public and private sectors and to highlight the importance of organized Voluntary Social Work, besides paving way for the direct participation of the people by associating various tiers of basic democrates with Community Development and Social Welfare activities.

In all, 7 General Sessions and 21 Group Discussions were held to discuss frankly and freely all important Socio-Economic Problems and their complexity so as to discover their workable remedies. Specific recommendations were formed, as a result of discussions by the various groups. A Committee has been appointed to consider these recommendations so as to determine their workability and implementation by the Social Welfare

Organization of the Government. Such recommendations as are to be implemented by other Government Departments shall be forwarded to them and other recommendations and suggestions which are to be implemented by Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies shall be sent to them.

6. Exchange visit of the U.C.D. Leaders

The Directorate of Social Welfare initiated a programme which culminated in the visit of 13 voluntary leaders from one wing to the other wing. The delegation from East Pakistan arrived at Karachi in April, 1964 and spent a fortnight in visiting Bahawalpur, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Lahore. During their stay, they visited Urban Community Development Projects and other Social Welfare Organizations.

The delegation from West Pakistan consisting of community leaders from Karachi, Bahawalpur, Lyallpur, Rawalpindi, Mardan, Peshawar, D.I. Khan and Lahore left in the last week of April, 1964 for East Pakistan where they visited Dacca, Chittagong, Comilla, Jessore and Khulna. At the end of their visit, a meeting of Urban Community Development leaders was held in Dacca for a discussion of common problems, at which it was decided to perform an organization called the "All Pakistan Urban Community Development Association". The encouragement received from the officers of the Social Welfare Department in East Pakistan proved very valuable in the deliberations of this conference.

7. The Child Welfare Training Institute, Lahore

In order to introduce scientific knowledge and modern techniques of child care and welfare activities in the existing children's institutions in West Pakistan and provide better trained staff for governmental and non-governmental agencies, engaged in child care and welfare work, the Government of West Pakistan in collaboration with the UNICEF has started a Child Welfare Training Institute at Lahore since October, 1963. The Institute conducts two types of courses: (*i*) the Short-term Course which is for four weeks and (*ii*) the long-term Course of six months duration. The first Course is for Planners and Administrators of various Social Welfare Agencies engaged in child care and welfare work and the second one is for those who are working as workers in such agencies.

The Institute has completed one four-weeks course and one six-months course. The number of trainees who joined the first Short-term Course was thirty nine and that of trainees in the Long-term Course was thirty. In place of the second Short-term Course, a four day Seminar on "Child Care and Welfare" was held in Lahore from 26th to 29th August, 1964. It was attended by senior persons from all over West Pakistan, engaged in one way or the other in child care and welfare work in both Public and Private organisations. Various topics of child care and welfare work were discussed. The recommendations submitted on the

conclusion of the Seminar are receiving active consideration.

Another Seminar in which members of the faculty of Child Welfare Training Institutes of East and West Pakistan participated was held at Lahore from 14th to 18th September, 1964. The main object was to exchange notes and learn from each other's experience. It has helped in formulating a uniform curricula for the two Institute and avoiding mistakes in the future planning of training programme for child welfare workers and administrators, etc.

According to the present Plan of Operation, training courses will be held upto the end of 1965, after which the position will be reviewed in the light of experience gained and according to the future needs of child care and welfare programmes in the Province.

Social Welfare Council

The West Pakistan Social Welfare Council was created in 1956 to stimulate and guide the activities of Voluntary Social Welfare agencies. It has 26 members of whom 6 are officials representing the Basic Democracies and Social Welfare, Health and Finance Departments and the Punjab University. The Council holds quarterly meetings to discuss policy matters and allied subjects.

Aims and Objects :

The Council primarly aims at planning and providing training and monetary assistance to Voluntary Social Welfare societies. Thus it helps to create a climate for social welfare and activates and motivates self-help efforts.

Social Welfare is not a separate or a clearly definied department, it is a way of life and forms part of all activities in the private and public sectors.

To create this awareness, a well-knit dedicated unit of officers with ability to communicate ideas to the people as well as to other Government Departments is needed. The West Pakistan Social Welfare Council is attempting to fill this need.

Grants-in-Aid

The distribution of Grants-in-Aid is subject to certain guiding principles. One is the matching principle which means than an agency can receive only the equivalent of that which it is able to collect itself, excluding any grant given by the Local Government or any other agencies.

Grants vary according to the needs of the Community around which a society is centred and donations are calculated to include things in kind such as buildings, voluntary labour, etc. This assures a flexibility of assessment of the real need and aim of an agency by the West Pakistan Social Welfare Council when fixing a Grant-in-Aid.

It is the aim of the Council to give strength to a struggling social welfare society in its initial stages. The principle of diminishing grants adopted by the Council is one whereby the grant is gradually decreased as the agency becomes self-sufficient but where an

agency expands its field of activities and becomes more and more useful to the Community, grants may not diminish in actual fact. Here again consideration is carefully given to old and established agencies which are growing stronger financially as well as organisationally. The Council keeps in view all the time its main aim which is to strengthen voluntary effort wherever it occurs.

As regards schools for handicapped children, blind, deaf and dumb etc ; the Council gives grants to them until they come up to the required standard and can be taken over by Government.

Large grants are given by the Council for Medical Social Work, *e.g.*, T.B. Association, Maternity and Child Health Association. The Health Department sometimes takes over a dispensary or privately founded M.C.H., Centre. The Council is impressing upon such agencies that they should concentrate on the aspect of prevention, follow-up treatment and rehabilitation rather than only diagnostic and curative work which is primarily the duty of the Health Department.

Co-operative Societies :

Co-operatives of women and disabled people are being aided to the extent of Rs. 30 per head per annum on the condition that the co-operative should have at least 30 members to assure an economical unit. But the above-mentioned amount may be increased for special purposes.

Technical Assistance :

The Council continues to provide technically qualified assistance to many societies which are in need of guidance for their organisations.

This scheme is to provide a suitable person who is properly trained in the field of a particular project under which he or she will work.

News-Letter :

The "News-letter" of the Council is appearing regularly. All agencies and societies are now able to send reports and photographs to the "Editor" for inclusion in this monthly issue. Different aspects of social welfare needs and suggestions are being included and pamphlets in both Urdu and English are available, free of cost, for use throughout the Province.

Short Training Courses :

Short Training Courses are provided throughout the Province for voluntary and paid social workers of all grades. The courses provide an opportunity and platform for people interested in social welfare to get together and discuss some of the problems that exist in their field. During these courses, voluntary and paid social workers of private and local government agencies, especially B.D. Members engaged in Community work, get to know each other better and have an opportunity to discuss their programme. It enables them to know each other's activities which leads to better understanding and co-operation between the various

agencies and workers. This clears the way for more harmonious working and gives impetus and guidance in all forms of activities.

Courses are usually of one week's duration which is long enough for the participants to benefit and short enough for volunteers from outlying districts to attend the full course.

Short in-service training courses are being planned to give technical assistants as well as agency officers a chance ro discuss their problems and devise new ways and means of promoting social welfare.

The Council's field extends throughout the province of West Pakistan and during 1963-64, 122 agencies were assisted financially through Grants-in-Aid as well as technical assistance. They fall under the following categories :—

(1) Socio-Economic Projects.

(2) Child Welfare.

(3) Women Welfare.

(4) Social Welfare Training.

(5) Community Development and Organisation.

(6). Youth Work.

(7) Medical Social Work.

(8) Recreation Centres.

(9) Care of the Physically Handicapped.

A sum of Rs. 7 lakh was provided to the Council during the financial year 1963-64.

A U Q A F

The Auqaf Department remained generally busy with the task of consolidation of the management of waqf properties already taken over by it. During the period under report six new properties were taken over bringing the total number of such properties to 565.

The management and administration of waqf properties registered remarkable improvement. Repairs to mosques and shrines etc., were carried out according to requirements and the expenditure on this item showed an increase as compared with the figures of the previous years. Special attention was focussed on the shrines/mosques neglected by the ex-Mutwallis etc., and the Department spent a total sum of Rs. 6,40,669 on their repairs.

Special construction committees have been constituted for the repairs and renovation of various important mosques and shrines. A master-plan was prepared for the renovation and extension of Darbar Data Sahib, Lahore, the most important and famous shrine in West Pakistan, on which an expenditure of about Rs. 1,50,000 was incurred. Another sum of about Rs. 4 has been earmarked for the acquisition of landed property around the shrine for implementation of the extension scheme. This is, however, only a small proportion of the total expenditure which has been incurred or will be incurred on this shrine. Private donors have also felt encouraged to construct magnificent new gates and incur other expenditure on its renovation. During the year major renovation was carried out at the shrine of Madho Lal Husain in Lahore, and work at top speed has been taken up at the shrine of Hazrat Mian Mir. Work of large scale renovation, in addition to usual repairs, is visualised in the case of some other properties also.

Arrangements have been made for imparting religious training to the public in general through mosques and Dars-e-Quran and Hadith has already started in almost all the mosques in the Central Zone. Similar arrangements are under way in other zones.

Pilot Schools opened by the Auqaf Department functioned quite satis-

factorily and have gained popularity among the public. Maktabs and other educational institutions set up by the Administration are being looked after by the Managers and Assistant Managers.

The free dispensary at Darbar Data Ganj Bakhsh established by the Auqaf Department functioned satisfactorily and in order to provide medical facilities to the public on holidays, additional staff was sanctioned for the dispensary.

The X-Ray plant, which has cost the Department about Rs. 78,000, has been installed at the Dispensary. An air-conditioner for the plant is also being installed and the plant would start working shortly.

The total number of patients visiting the Dispensary now ranges between 1300 to 1500 daily. As usual, patients are being provided with medicines free of cost and diseases requiring smaller operations are also being treated at the Dispensary.

The Auqaf Department has drawn up a scheme for assisting the publication of the works of saints, whose shrines have been taken over by the Auqaf Department, major Sufi classics and other Islamic literature and journals. The scheme was put into practice, starting with the grant of assistance for the publication of seven books of 'Tasawwuf' and religious history. Assistance is also being given to the following journals whose copies are supplied to Imams and Khatibs :—

(1) 'Baseerat' Lahore.
(2) 'Ar-Rahim' Hyderabad.
(3) 'Salsabeel' Lahore.

Under the scheme which cost about Rs. 70,000/-, during 1963-64, the publication of books is undertaken by private publishers out of their own resources, but they are given interest free advances to meet part of the expenditure.

A landmark in the history of Islamic education in the sub-continent was the establishment of Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur, which was inaugurated by the President of Pakistan on 9th October, 1963. Apart from lower classes, teaching is being imparted in the following 'Takhassus (M.A) classes :—

(1) Tafseer-o-Hadith.

(2) Fiqh-o-Qanun.

(3) Dawat-o-Irshad.

(4) Islamic History.

Steps have been taken to give statutory recognition to the degrees and diplomas of the Jamia during the period under report. An Ordinance has been promulgated giving effect to this decision.

Shah Waliullah Academy was established in February, 1963, which has started a monthly research organ named 'Ar-Rahim' to propagate the teachings of Shah Wali ullah. The journal has earned a high place in religious periodical literature. The Academy has also arranged to issue the Journal in Sindhi.

Shah Waliullah's books entitled 'Lamhat' (Arabic) and 'Shah Waliullah-ki-Taleem' (Urdu) have already been published by the Academy.

Besides, lectures by eminent scholars are being arranged and facilities for consulatation and guidance are being provided to those visiting the Academy.

The course of study for the senior Auqaf Khatibs, who, on completion of their training, are appointed in the scale of Rs. 250-400, has now been extended to two years. These khatibs, who have completed Dars-e-Nizami, and are already functioning as khatibs in Auqaf mosques are imparted higher religious education, with training in modern methods of teaching; History of Pakistan, general knowledge etc., at the Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur.

In-service training for 3 months and another 9 months' course for Imams and Muallim Imams respectively has been separately started at the Jamia. The shorter training is a sort of refresher course, while longer training is (like J.V.) intended to equip Imams as Teachers (Muallims) also. Fourteen Muallim-Imams are under training at present.

The West Pakistan Government has evolved a comprehensive scheme for the organization of the religious side of the work done by the Auqaf Department. Under this scheme District Khatibs will be appointed in all districts of the Province while Zonal khatibs will be appointed at the Zonal Headquarters. The District khatibs will be responsible for the proper maintenance of mosques under the Auqaf Organization, for supervising the Maktabs functioning in these mosques and for the activities of the mosque functionaries in the districts, while the Zonal khatibs will supervise their work, and will be available to the Administrators of Auqaf working in five zones for Mosques' administration and consultation in religious affairs. This work is supervised at the Headquarters by a Nazim-e-Masajid, with the help of two senior Khatibs appointed as Naib Nazims. Part of this scheme has already been implemented. Nazim-Masajid has been functioning for some time and some zonal and District khatibs have also been appointed. It is hoped that when the scheme is properly implemented, it will not only improve the administration of mosques under the charge of the Auqaf Department, and increase their importance, but also provide an organization for strengthening religious life in the Province.

Buildings And Roads

Administration

Buildings and Roads Department is under the administrative control of the Communications and Works Department. Its activities primarily relate to the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and public buildings in West Pakistan. It also helps the Provincial and Central Departments in sponsoring their development schemes relating to works.

The West Pakistan province is divided into five regions and each regional office is headed by a Chief Engineer.

Each region comprises four or more Circles of Superintendence and a Circle has about four Divisions. One Consulting Architect is attached to each Region who is responsible for the preparation of detailed designs and working drawings of buildings etc. Besides, an Officer designated as Land Acquisition Control Officer is attached to each Region, in order to look after the acquisition of land for roads and buildings required for public purpose.

In each Region there is a Circle/ Division for looking after the maintenance, repairs and purchase of electrical and mechanical Works and machinery in use such as rollers, tar boilers, mixers, trucks and jeeps etc.

The Northern region consists of the district of Peshawar, Mardan, Hazara, Kohat and the Agencies of Malakand, Mahamand, Khyber and Kurram in the Peshawar Division and the districts of D.I. Khan and Bannu and North and South Waziristan Agencies in the D.I. Khan Division.

The central region consists of the districts of Lahore, Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Sialkot, in Lahore Division, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrat and Cambellpur in Rawalpindi Division and Sargodha, Mianwali and Jhang in Sargodha Division.

The Eastern region comprises the district of Lyallpur in Sargodha Division, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Montgomery and Muzaffargarh districts in Multan Division and Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar and Rahimyar Khan districts in Bahawalpur Division.

The Southern region has 9 districts, Khairpur, Jaccobabad, Sukkur, Larkana and Nawabshah in Khairpur Division and Sanghar, Tharparkar, Hyderabad, Thatta and Dadu in Hyderabad Division.

The Western region consists of the districts of Karachi and Lasbela in Karachi Division, Quetta/Pishin, Sibi, Loralai, Fort Sandeman (Zhob) and Chagai in Quetta Division and Kalat, Makran and Kharan in Kalat Division

The work done by the B & R Department in the field of construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges and buildings during the year is detailed below :—

Road Construction and Improvement

A grant of Rs. 51.72 million was made for the construction and improvement of roads in the Province during the year under report, as a result of which 130 miles of metalled roads were constructed and other works undertaken in the various regions.

Northern Region

In this Region 24 miles of new roads were constructed and the following Works were completed.

(*i*) Construction of Dadar-Bhogar Mang-Sacha-Battal Road—Length 23.22 miles, Cost. Rs. 16,92,000/-.

(*ii*) Reconditioning of a portion of the Mardan—Katlang Road at a cost of Rs. 3,61,000/-.

(*iii*) Diversion of a portion of the Gulabad-Shankargarh Road to avoid erosion by Swat River at a cost of Rs. 1.0 lac.

(*iv*) Construction of shingle Road from Munda to Shahi, length 22.0 miles, cost, Rs. 20.64,587/-.

(*v*) Reconditioning of a portion of the G.T. Road, cost, Rs. 1,88,178/-.

(*vi*) Constructing Ghakhra-Jullian Link Road in Hazara District, length 4.09 miles, cost Rs. 2,55,900/-.

Work was also in progress on 210 miles of black topped and 160 miles of shingled roads. The improvement and widening of the Hazara Trunk Road from Hassanabdal to Abbottabad, improvement of the Abbottabad-Murree Road and the construction of a portion of the Indus Highway from D.I. Khan to Mirran has also been undertaken at a cost of Rs. 46,18,550, Rs. 43,34,600 and Rs. 95,68,400 respectively.

Central Region

In the Central Region 35 miles of new roads have been completed and the improvement of the West Pakistan highway in the Lahore-Multan section has been undertaken at a cost of Rs. 26,16,120/-. The Jhang-Shorkot Road, Jhang-Chiniot Road were nearing completion at a total cost of Rs. 52,31,300/-. In addition the following important roads remained under construction in this Region :—

		Length	*Cost*
(*i*)	Chund-Lallian road. ..	.. 21.7 miles	Rs. 14,11,800
(*ii*)	Kalabagh-Shakardara road.	.. 24.52 miles	Rs. 95,91,000
(*iii*)	Pind Dadan Khan-Gojra road.	.. 22.17 miles	Rs. 14,80,400
(*iv*)	Mandi-BahaudDin-Rasul road.	.. 8.80 miles	Rs. 5,26,00

Carpetting of Roads

A new Plant with a capacity of 60 to 80 cubic feet of bitumen material has been obtained for completing roads and is working in Lahore Cantt. During the year most of the Corporation roads in Lahore were renovated by this modern and upto date method. A stone crusher costing Rs. 6.0 lakh has also been installed to facilitate the crushing of stones.

Eastern Region

In Bahawalpur Region 52.87 miles of new roads have been constructed and 25 miles of the West Pakistan Highway widened. The following works are also in progress in this Region :—

1. Improvement of the West Pakistan Highway from Reti to Uch., estimated cost Rs. 69.02 lakh; length 113.62 miles.
2. Highway between Bahawalpur and Bahawalnagar, estimated cost Rs. 78.44 lakh; length 108 miles.
3. Construction of Rajanpur-Kashmore Road; length 65 miles, cost Rs. 85.0 lakh (Part of the Indus Highway).

In addition, about 205 miles of major and other roads will have black tops for the convenience of the travelling public.

Southern Region

New roads were constructed during the year and work was in progress on 275 miles of other roads. In addition, the Karachi-Hyderabad Section of the West Pakistan Higway and the Mirwah-Jamesabad road were improved at a cost of Rs. 59,89,689.

The following roads are under construction in this Region :—

1. Improvement of the West Pakistan Highway in Khairpur District length 52 miles, cost Rs. 30.0 lakh.
2. **Indus Highway**

	Length	*Cost*
(*i*) Kotri Pataro Section.	15.3 miles	Rs. 15,42,000
(*ii*) Pataro-Manjahand Section. ..	15.5 miles	Rs. 15,08,582
(*iii*) Manjahand-Amri Section. ..	27.75 miles	Rs. 20,21,529
(*iv*) Sehwan-Dadu Section.	29.25 miles	Rs. 21,01,421
(*v*) Dadu-Khairpur-Nathan Shah Section.	16.25 miles	Rs. 20,22,714
(*vi*) Ratodero-Garhi Yasin Section. ..	16.1 miles	Rs. 6,13,000

Western Region

In Quetta Region 24 miles of metalled roads, 118 miles of shingled roads and 230 miles of Katcha roads have been built. Work on 203 miles of metalled roads, 324 miles of shingle roads and 125 miles of katcha roads is progress. Details of the major roads are given below :—

1. Karachi-Kalat Quetta Road, length 235 miles, cost. 1,52,69,000/-.
2. Quetta-Lak Pass-Kalat Road, length 71.25 miles.
3. Hanna-Sinjidi in Sor Range Area, length 19 miles, cost 30 lakh.
4. Spezand-Degari Road in Sor range Area, length 19 miles, cost 28,70,000/-.
5. Construction of service road along the proposed coastal road from Bela-Awaran-Turbat to Pishin (Pak: Iran Border) length 343 miles.
6. Construction of all fair weather metalled road, where not existing, from Quetta-D.G. Khan Border Via Lora Lai.
7. Improvement of Roads in Dera Bughti Area, length 8 miles.
8. Khuzdar-Saroona Road, length 135 miles.
9. Khuzdar-Mula Pass-Gundawan Road, length 110 miles.

Road Maintenance

An allocation of Rs. 34.70 million was made for the repairs and maintenance of 21007 miles of roads in the Province. All possible efforts were made to keep the roads in good condition within the financial limitations. Region wise break up of the total mileage maintained during the year is given below :—

Region.	Peshawar	Lahore	Bahawalpur	Hyderabad	Quetta	Total
High type. ..	1674	3073	2149	1502	929	9327
Low type. ..	2525	309	1239	1693	5914	11680

Highways

In order to achieve expansion and renovation of the National Highways system the "Highway Nucleus" was created in November, 1963 under the administrative Control of the Communications and Works Department in order to plan for the expansion and renovation of the National Highways system including new Highways links connecting all major cities and commercial centres to cope with the execution of large agricultural and industrial projects, the growth of supporting industries and rapid and reliable movement of basic goods like building materials, equipment, machinery and finished consumer goods. With this end in view it has made feasibility study of five sections of the Highway at a cost of about Rs. 42 lakh.

Bridge Construction

The Bridge Directorate set up in 1962, has been busy with major bridge designs and concentrating on major river bridges. The design of a new bridge over the river Jhelum near Jhelum city has been approved by World Bank consultant and tenders for its construction have been received. This is a major bridge and the first of its type ever undertaken by the Buildings and Roads Department. This bridge estimated to cost Rs. 1.34 crore is 3300 feet long and work on it is expected to start in the very near future. Its construction would remove a major bottleneck for traffic on this important highway.

Another bridge over Ravi at Chichawatni is being built at a cost of Rs. 40 lakh. It would be 1000 feet long with a roadway of 24 feet and two side walks of 3 feet wide on either side.

Detailed design for another major bridge over the river Sutlej near Bahawalpur has been completed. The bridge is proposed to be 2000 feet long and would connect Multan and Bahawalpur divisions. The provision of this bridge has been a long felt need of this area and its absence has been a great handicap to the development of this region. It would consist of two roadways of 24 feet and 2 footpaths of 5 feet on either side and is expected to cost Rs. 1.2 crore.

The design for a 4-lane bridge on the river Ravi near Baradari has also been completed. It would be 1400 feet long and will be built 4000 feet downstream of the present road bridge. The existing bridge has over-lived its utility and the need for a new bridge has been felt badly. Provision has been made for 2 carriageways of 23 feet each with footpaths of 6 feet on either side.

Construction work is in progress on the Deg Nullah bridge on the Norrowal-Pasrur Road, Prestressed concrete bridge on the Cill Kas Nullah, Naiwala Bridge on the Indus Highway and overhead bridge at Multan.

Road Research

The Road Research Institute is a premier institution of its kind in the whole of Pakistan which is engaged in material testing for roads, highways and air-field pavement design, conducts bridge foundation investigations and original research in these fields. It consists of the following major sections in addition to a workshop and a drawing section.

1. Soil and Pavement Section.
2. Road Aggregate and Bitumen Material Section.
3. Traffic Engineering Section.
4. Chemical Section.
5. Publication and Documentation Section.

Soil and pavement section

This section has facilities for the subjecting soil to various tests. These basic tests are on soil characteristics and its behaviour in various conditions.

Parties are sent out to collect samples which are tested in the Laboratory and recommendations made about the design of pavement, keeping soil, traffic, moisture and other local conditions in view. So far this laboratory has suggested pavement design for 4600 miles of roads including National Highway material roads and secondary roads. Three complete reports on investigations and pavement designs for air-fields at Khuzdar, Chitral and Skardu have been prepared. Investigations for bridge foundation have been carried out in respect of Chicha Watni Road Bridge, Sohan Bridge at Rawalpindi, Over-head Bridge at Multan, Hub-River Bridge at Karachi, Maqsood Bridge at Abbotabad and a Bridge over Sutlej at Bahawalpur.

Road aggregate and bitumen material section

This section carries out routine tests on road aggregate bitumen, tar, steel, paint and other road building materials. Facilities exist for all standard tests of these materials. Large number of samples of bitumen, straight-run, cut back and emulsion, received from field engineers are tested for penetration, ductility, softening point, specific gravity, solubility, aggregate adhesion, foaming temperature and flash point. Survey of sources of aggregate in West Pakistan is being carried out by this section to enable field engineers to utilize the aggregate sources available in the vicinity of different projects under way.

Traffic Engineering Section.

The Traffic Engineering Section has conducted traffic survey of all the roads emerging from Lahore, to study the prevailing traffic conditions, congestion, and delays caused on these roads and traffic accidents. Traffic study is very important for the proper planning of Geometric standards for roads, reduction of congestion and minimizing traffic accidents. Data has been collected and is being processed to suggest a satisfactory solution to these problems in Lahore city.

Chemical Section.

This section which has been newly created carries out chemical analysis of soils both qualitatively and quantitatively and determines P.H. value etc.

Publication and Decumentation Section.

The Road Research Laboratory has recently published a Directory of road research and allied organizations throughout the world. It has also prepared synopsis cards to render facilities to the research staff. All available literature in the laboratory has been categorised according to subject matter.

The following special problems are under study :—

1. Compaction control in earthwork.
2. Roads in Water-logged areas.
3. Capilary cut off-A means to protect roads in water-logged areas.

4. Road marking paint.

5. Improvement in the design of animal driven carts.

The number of buildings constructed and under construction during the year under report is given department wise below :—

	Completed.	Cost.	Under Construction.	Cost
1. Agriculture.	7	Rs. 5828000	13	—
2. Civil Works.	4	Rs. 4258592	52	—
3. Cooperatives.	—	—	2	—
4. Courts.	1	Rs. 337000	—	—
5. Education.	63	Rs. 11107582	52	—
6. Food.	16	Rs. 1737000 of 9 buildings.	24	—
7. General Administration. ..	9	Rs. 420544 of 8 buildings.	4	—
8. Health.	46	Rs. 30094441	59	—
9. Housing & Settlement. ..	—	—	6 & 4000 D type quarters at Hyderabad.	
10. Industries.	1	Rs. 101000	1	—
11. Jails.	—	—	4	—
12. Local Bodies. ..	1	Rs. 133200	1	—
13. Other Departments. ..	1	—	1	—
14. Police.	2	Rs. 273600	3	—
15. Printing & Stationery. ..	2	Rs. 155787	—	—
16. Veterinary.	16	Rs. 1453538 of 12 buildings.	1	—

In the Agricultural field, a sum of Rs. 1950000 has been spent on the extension of the Agriculture College, Tando Jam while the provision of additional facilities for agricultural research and education at the same place has cost Rs. 3291000. The remaining amount has been spent on the setting up of seed farms and agricultural stores.

Of the sum of Rs. 4258592 spent on civil works the lion's share of Rs. 3446000 has been consumed by the One-Unit buildings at Bahawalpur.

In the educational sector, large amounts have been spent on new

buildings for middle and high schools mostly in tribal and backward areas and degree colleges. These colleges at Rahimyar Khan, Bahawalnagar, Montgomery, Muzaffargarh & Mirpur Khas have alone cost Rs. 4661000 and the Technical Institute, Bahawalpur, Teachers' Training College, Multan, Normal School, Sanghar and Cultural Centre, Hyderabad have cost Rs. 3775000. Important buildings under construction are for the degree colleges, D. I. Khan and Thana (Malakand Agency), Cadet College, Kohat, Polytechnic Institutes at Lahore, Khairpur and Hyderabad, Technical Teachers Training College and Training College for Evaluations of Primary Education at Lyallpur.

Most of the expenditure in the Health Sector has been incurred on the construction of buildings for hospitals and rural health centres. The first phase of the Nishtar Medical College and Hospital, Multan has cost Rs. 21000000.

Buildings for Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the tribal area of Peshawar Division have alone claimed about Rs. 8 lakh.

Building Research.

A Building Research Station was set up in May, 1961 for the research and study of building problems and for the introduction of new techniques of construction. Although the Institute is understaffed it has been conducting research on many useful problems to ensure economy, convenience and guidance for the construction of buildings. The main items of Research are briefly mentioned below :—

New Bricks.

New bricks of size 7⅝" x 3⅝" have been developed by the Research Station to replace the conventional bricks. The use of the new bricks is expected to cause saving in mortar, labour and number.

Hollow Slab Roofs.

The hollow roof tiles, already designed by the institute, had some difficulty in their construction due to double shuttering involved. The station has now modified this roof by replacement of re-inforced slab with "Zed" tiles.

No-Fine Concrete.

In order to reduce rain penetration and capillary rise of water, a concrete mixture, without any fine aggregate has been developed by the Research Station. Further Research work on this concrete is going on.

Solar Data.

Solar charts for all the towns in West Pakistan have been prepared in order to enable Engineers and Architects to orientate buildings correctly at different Latitudes with maximum benefit from environmental conditions.

Scarcity of Cement.

In order to overcome the difficulty arising from shortage of cement the Buildings Research Station is doing research on the following alternatives :—

Sahel Plaster.

This plaster has newly been developed and constitutes lime (one part), sand (two parts) and Hessain (1 to 1½ Lbs/-

Cft. of lime) which when adopted will totally eliminate the use of cement in plaster.

Lime.

Research is being conducted on 'Lime' which is available in the country in large quantities, in an effort to replace cement.

Survey of material.

Very useful data is being compiled as a result of survey of brick kilns, throughout West Pakistan.

A study of crushed stone from 'Sangla' and 'Chiniot' is being made to determine its use as course aggregate in R.C.C. work, so as to reduce the cost of concrete involved in the long haulage of water worn gravel.

Testing Facilities.

The Research Station has earned Rs. 13,000/- in about six months by providing testing services to various Government non-Government Agencies and even to private builders for the investigation of building construction.

Specifications.

The research station has already developed new specifications for the removal of wastage in material and labour involved in building construction. These specifications have been utilised in the construction of a few buildings and are proposed to be adopted in future constructions as they reduce the cost of building construction to a considerable extent.

Studies.

Studies of the following subjects have been carried out :—

(*a*) Various mortars used in masonry.

(*b*) Criteria of R.C.C. Lintels supporting Brick Work.

(*c*) Behaviour of colour in respect of fluctation of temprature in connection with distemper and paints.

(*d*) Amount of radient heat absorbed by window panes.

(*e*) Ventilation problems of the house.

(*f*) Orientation of house in relation to wind directions.

(*g*) Design of cavity walls to overcome the problem of summer discomfort.

(*h*) Qualities of Foam Concrete, by the manufacturing machine of the Research Station.

Literature.

The Research Station has developed close contacts with sister organizations all over the world and has collected useful literature from U.K., U.S.A., Canada, India, Japan, S. Africa, Australia, Norway, Indonesia, C.I.B. (Holland) and United Nations etc. for the benefit of Research workers.

Electrical and Mechanical.

A new plant with a capacity of 60-80 cft. of Bitumen material has been obtained for the carpeting of roads. This material is laid on the road which is covered by the required thickness of premixed carpet. This is the modern and upto date method of road renovation. A stone crusher costing about Rs. 6 lacs has also been installed to crush the stone to the desired gauge.

Town Planning

Organization.

The Provincial Town Planning office which was set up in 1938-39 was reorganised at the time of independence and continued till the unification of West Pakistan in 1955-56. In 1962 a Town Planning Department was set up under the Communications and Works Department in order to cope with the preparation of Master Plans and other expanding activities connected with planning. It has three Regional Directorates one each at Lahore, Peshawar and Hyderabad with the Advisor, Town Planning at Lahore as Head of the Department.

Physical Planning.

The physical and functional expansion of several cities in West Pakistan since 1951 is due to the rising tempo of economic development and this trend is expected to continue with further development. The higher rate of increase in population, socio-economic changes and migration from the rural to urban areas focussed attention on the need to re-develop old towns, accompanied by rational planning to forestall the inevitable economic and social disorder due to incompatible land uses, traffic hazards, lack of community facilities and haphazard growth. A comprehensive Development Plan or Master Plan is needed to guide the orderly development of a city to promote the health, safety, welfare and convenience of the community. It organizes and coordinates the complex relationships between urban land uses.

During the Second Five Year Plan it was envisaged to prepare Master Plans for 11 major cities of West Pakistan. Accordingly in 1960-61, Master Plan Projects were launched at Lahore, Peshawar, Lyallpur and Hyderabad. These projects are expected to be completed by June, 1965. Alongwith the four Master Plan Projects a Master Plan Cell which was created at Lahore coordinated the efforts for all the Master Plan Projects and to provide necessary guidance. Work on Master Plans for the remaining 7 cities could not be taken in hand due to the non-availability of technically qualified staff. Realising the paucity of qualified technical personnel, the Provincial Government

arranged post-graduate studies in Town Planning in the University of Engineering and Technology Lahore and the first batch is expected to be available by the end of the current year.

The survey of health, educational and recreational facilities begun previously has been completed at Lahore and Hyderabad and is nearing completion in Lyallpur and Peshawar. The target for socio-economic surveys has been achieved for Lahore, Hyderabad and Peshawar, while for Lyallpur three fourth work has been done. Similarly Winter and Summer Traffic surveys for Peshawar, Lahore, Hyderabad and Lyallpur have been completed as also the Historical Evaluation work at Lahore, Peshwar and Lyallpur. Topographical Maps showing limits of the proposed Plans Aerial Survey and photographic Mosaics of all four projects have been completed. Major work that has yet to be completed concerns mapping.

The figures given in the statement below show yearly expenditure on the Master Plan Projects at Lahore, Lyallpur, Peshwar and Hyderabad and that on the Master Plan Cell, Lahore.

APPENDIX "A". **YEARLY EXPENDITURE ON MASTER PLAN PROJECTS IN WEST PAKISTAN**

(in million of Rupees)

A

	Total cost of scheme	Budget provision 60-61	Actual 60-61	Budget provision 61-62	Actual 61-62
1. Master Plan Cell.	0.500		0.012	0.082	0.071
2. Master Plan, Lahore. ..	0.950		0.350	0.182	0.182
3. Master Plan, Lyallpur. ..	0.650		0.123	0.087	0.087
4. Master Plan, Peshawar. ..	0.700	7.62	0.109	0.092	0.080
5. Master Plan, Hyderabad. ..	0.550		0.155	0.078	0.074
Total :— ..	3.350	7.62	0.750	0.521	0.494

B.	Budget provision 62-63	Actual 62-63	Budget 63-64	Actual 63-64	Anticipated 1964-65
1. Master Plan Cell.	0.068	0.063	0.076	0.072	0.117
2. Master Plan, Lahore. ..	0.136	0.134	0.163	0.154	0.160
3. Master Plan, Lyallpur. ..	0.090	0.079	0.078	0.072	0.100
4. Master Plan, Peshawar. ..	0.084	0.065	0.079	0.064	0.099
5. Master Plan, Hyderabad. ..	0.072	0.061	0.063	0.050	0.087
Total :— ..	0.450	0.402	0.459	0.412	0.540

Legislation.

Some laws have been enacted about Town Planning but there is complete absence of legislation regarding housing. The draft of a comprehensive Town Improvement Act has already been finalised, and it is expected to come into force in a couple of months. The object is to provide legislation incorporating the various needs/-concepts of Town Planning and Housing.

Survey Maps and Master Plans.

There are 44 towns in West Pakistan having a population of more than 30,000 for which Master Plans have been proposed during the third Plan costing Rs. 27 million. In addition, it is necessary to have upto date survey for the towns with a population of more than 10,000 as without these basic maps no water supply, drainage, sewerage, electrification or town expansion schemes can be prepared.

Professional and Vocational Schools.

Some laws have been enacted about of qualified Town Planners and Architects, a faculty of Town Poanning and Architecture has recently been set up at the Engineering University, Lahore.

Housing / Settlement Agency.

In May, 1962 the National Housing and Settlement Agency was transferred from the Central Government to the Provincial Government and was renamed as the West Pakistan Housing and Settlement Agency under the charge of a Director General. The former Agency was previously responsible for the Greater Karachi Resettlement Programme only, which was initiated in 1959 by the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Similarly the defunct Urban Rehabilitation Department was dealing with the provision of Refugee Housing Schemes in the rest of West Pakistan which has also been merged in the West Pakistan Housing and Settlement Agency in August, 1963.

The Agency has prepared schemes for 33 satellite towns including 'C' and 'D' type colonies in different towns of West Pakistan such as Karachi, Lahore, Lyallpur, Gujranwala, Sargodha, Jhang, Montgomery, Multan, Rawalpindi, Bahawalpur, Rahimyar Khan, Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas and Nawabshah. Most of these schemes were started before the First Year Plan was launched but they could not make much headway. So far 13 schemes have been implemented and the sites for six others have been developed. The remaining 14 schemes are also nearing completion. All these schemes have enabled the settlement of 59,794 families by the end of 1962-63.

It has been decided to set up new satellite towns in Hyderabad, Sukkur, Jacobabad, Khairpur and Quetta. The details of these schemes such as selection of sites, preparation of surveys, feasibility and project reports, lay out plans, rough cost estimates are being worked out. As far as congestion in Lahore is concerned, it has been decided to set up a big township near Kot Lakpat Railway Station to the east of Model Town. It will provide about 23,000 developed sites including 10,000 one roomed quarters and a small Industrial Estate for the economic rehabilitation of the families settled there. This township will cover about 3000 acres of land and will take nearly 5 years to complete.

This Agency is carrying out a survey of shelterless families in important towns of West Pakistan through the District suthorities. After the results of this survey are known and priorities assigned to different towns, schemes for more new satellite towns will be initiated in the Third Plan period.

In Karachi (before taking over the work of resettlement of displaced families by the former National Housing and Settlement Agency in 1959), the Ministry of Rehabilitation, then in-charge of refugee rehabilitation, had settled 59,700 families in various old displaced persons Colonies. Thereafter the Agency settled 18,350 families in the Greater Karachi Resettlement Scheme viz. Korangi and North Karachi Township upto the end of 1962-63. During 1963-64, a sum of Rs. 4.9 crore (Rs. 3.50 for Karachi and Rs. 1.29 crore for the rest of West Pakistan) was provided out of which an expenditure of Rs. 1.30 crore was incurred on Karachi Schemes and Rs. 0.68 crore on other schemes upto the month of February, 1964. The remaining provision is likely to be spent by the end of this financial year. The provision is mainly meant for the acquisition of land and development of the area so as to provide metalled roads, sewerage and drainage system and supply water. About 4,000 families are to be settled in Karachi and about 2000 families in various schemes in the rest of West Pakistan during 1963-64.

Survey and studies have been made throughout West Pakistan to assess the total housing needs of West Pakistan during the Third Plan Period. On the basis of these studies report is being prepared for the Housing Sector of the Third Five Year Plan. The report focusses attention on housing needs, the resources available and need for the development of housing and contains suggestions for the solution of the housing problems.

HEALTH

Medical Education.

At the time of Independence facilities for the training of doctors were very limited. There was only one fully equipped Medical College-King Edward Medical College, Lahore; the other one at Karachi (Dow Medical College, Karachi) was then in its initial stages of development. In order to overcome the acute shortage of doctors additional Medical Colleges were established and the number of admissions was increased. By the time of integration of West Pakistan the number of Medical Colleges had risen to six. At present these six Medical Colleges in the Province are turning out nearly 600 Graduates per annum. The number of seats at present available for admission in the 1st Year class in each of the Medical Colleges is given below :—

King Edward Medical College, Lahore. ..	110
Fatima Jinnah Medical College, Lahore. ..	85
Nishtar Medical College, Multan. ..	115
Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad. ..	110
Dow Medical College, Karachi.	130
Khyber Medical College, Peshawar. ..	75
Total :— ..	625

It is proposed to increase the admission capacity of these colleges further from the academic year 1964-65.

In addition to the above there is one Dental College at Lahore for the training of students in Dental Surgery who are awarded the Degree of B.D.S. on successful completion of the course. Another Institution for the training of Dental Surgeons has been established as a separate Department in Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad, which, within the next few years, would also be producing Dental Surgeons to meet the requirements of the country.

The extreme shortage of doctors at the time of independence is evident from the fact that there were only about 1000 Registered Doctors in West Pakistan in 1948. This number

increased over 8000 by the end of 1963. As such, there is, at present, one Registered Doctor for a population of about 6000.

Post Graduate Teaching.

Before independence, there were facilities only for two Post-Graduate Diplomas at the King Edward Medical College, Lahore. Since then seven additional Diplomas have been started in this College to give specialist training in different subjects in order to produce junior specialists for filling posts in various teaching hospitals as well as in the District Headquarters hospitals in the Province. During the year under review Post-Graduate teaching was also started at the Nishtar Medical College, Multan, and Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad.

The Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine which was established in 1949 imparts training to Post-Graduates doctors in Public Health and allied sciences. This Institute is catering for the needs of both the wings of Pakistan. So far, 204 graduates have been training in Public Health and Preventive Medicine. These graduates belonged to different organizations and parts of the country. From October, 1963, the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine has started a course for medical graduates in Maternal and Child Health.

Primary F.R.C.S.

A six month preparatory course for the Primary F.R.C.S. of England was instituted in July, 1961, at the King Edward Medical College, Lahore. The first examination was held in December, 1961/January, 1962, and was conducted by the Examiners from Royal College of Surgeons, England, Out of 33 candidates who appeared 13 passed, giving a pass percentage of 39.4. In the second examination held in December, 1962/January, 1963, the number of successful candidates was 22 out of 48 who took the examination, the pass percentage being 45.8 In the third examination in December, 1963/-January, 1964, the pass percentage was 34.4 as 24 candidates were declared successful out of 61.

The pass percentage of the candidates trained in King Edward Medical College, Lahore, for the Primary F.R.C.S. has been consistantly good and most encouraging. Such a percentage has not been consistantly obtained at any centre, in London or in any other country for this examination.

Post-Graduate Training in the Country.

The number of post-graduates qualified locally during the last year, those under training at present and Government Medical Officers for whom arrangements will be made for post-graduate training in the next year is as under :—

(1) 36 doctors qualified for Diplomas from the King Edward Medical College, Lahore, during the year 1962-63. Of these 27 were West Pakistan Government Servants. At present 49 are under training. Of these 23 are West Pakistan Government Servants.

(2) 14 doctors qualified for Diploma in Public Health during the year 1962-63. Of these 7 were West Pakistan Government Servants. At present 25 doctors are under training at the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicines, Lahore, of whom 19 are West Pakistan Government Servants.

(3) 7 doctors including 6 women are at present undergoing training for the Diploma in Maternal and Child Welfare. Of these 3 are West Pakistan Government Servants.

(4) 8 West Pakistan Government Servants are at present undergoing training at the Jinnah Post-graduates Medical Centre, Karachi.

(5) During the next financial year, 38 Government Medical Officers would be admitted to various post-graduate courses in the King Edward Medical College, Lahore, Nishtar Medical College and Multan, Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad, while 23 Government Officers would be admitted for training for Diploma in Public Health at the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Lahore. Further Provision has been made for deputing 10 Officers of the West Pakistan Govt; for post-graduate training at the Jinnah Post-graduates Medical Centre, Karachi, in non-clinical subjects while 20 officers would be deputed to this Centre and to other Medical Colleges to undertake post-graduate training for the Fellowships of the newly established Pakistan College of Surgeons and Physicians. In addition, 15 Government Officers would be deputed to attend the fourth Primary F.R.C.S. Course to be held at the King Edward Medical College, Lahore. It will thus be seen that during the next financial year the Provincial Government will depute as many as 106 Government Officers for higher post-graduate training within the country for various special courses.

Higher Training Abroad.

Since independence 204 Government servants of West Pakistan have been given higher training in various subjects abroad. Thirty-four Officers have been sent abroad for such training during the year 1963-64. Forty-five more have been selected who are likely to go abroad during 1964-65.

Nursing Education.

At the time of Indepednece the position regarding Nursing Services was very much worse than even the Medical Service and only about 100 registered nurses were left in West Pakistan. There were only two Government Nursing Schools. The number of Nursing Training Institutions run by Government is now 12 (including 2 semi-Government). The number of Non-Government Training Institutions

for Nurses has also increased from 6 to 14 by 1963. At present their total annual admission capacity is about 270. The number of registered nurses at the end of 1963 was 2829.

Training of Lady Health Visitors.

There was only one School at Lahore for the training of Lady Health Visitors at the time of Indepedence in the whole of the Province. Its annual admission capacity was only 12. To meet the growing requirements of the country this school was -reorganized and the number of admission was raised. The annual admission capacity of this School is 65 at present. Four more Schools have so far been established at Peshawar, Hyderabad, Quetta and Karachi. The total annual admission capacity at present in all the five Schools is 150. The admission capacity of the Hyderabad and Quetta Schools is to be doubled, in the near future, from 15 to 30 each. The number of Lady Health Visitors qualified since Independence is 733. At present a total of 357 girls are under training as Lady Health Visitors in the five Schools.

Training of Midwives and Dais.

New Schools for the training of Midwives have been established, since integration, at Peshawar, Multan, Bahawalpur and Hyderabad. The older schools at Lahore have been expanded. At present the total number of seats available for training of Midwives in Government Institutions in West Pakistan is 150 as compared to only 20 at the time of Independence.

There were only 76 trained Dais in the whole of West Pakistan at the time of Indepednence. By the end of 1963 their number increased to 6611. At present 970 Dais are under training all over West Pakistan.

Training of para-Medical Staff.

The training of Dispensers is carried out in the Distt: Headquarters hospitals. There were 3189 registered Dispensers at the end of 1963 in West Pakistan.

Two separate schools have been established at Bahawalpur and Quetta for the training of Rural Health Inspectors to provide personnel to the Rural Health Centres.

The training of Sanitary Inspectors is carried out at the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Lahore. The Sanitary Inspectors are given a thorough training in preventive aspects of medicine. Since independence 823 Sanitary Inspectors have qualified.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

There has been a steady increase in the number of hospitals and dispensaries in the Province. The number of hospitals and dispensaries with their bed strength at the end of 1947, 1955, 1958 and 1963 is given below :—

		Institutions		Bed Strength in	
		Hospitals.	Dispensaries.	Hospitals.	Dispensaries.
1947	..	285	712	12531	1847
1955	..	333	964	16969	2228
1958	..	338	1112	18841	2328
1963	..	366	1409	20700	2494

The most important development in the large hospitals has occurred in Hyderabad, Quetta, Bahawalpur, Multan, Lahore and Peshawar.

The Liaquat Medical College Hospital, constructed at Jamshore, was occupied in September, 1963. It is one of the best planned hospitals in the country and with its opening excellent facilities have become available to the people of Hyderabad Region. At the time of integration the total number of beds available at the Civil Hospitals, Hyderabad, was less than 200 as compared to 500 now in the Liaquat Medical College Hospital. The medical, nursing and other staff has been largely increased and now compares favourably with the best teaching hospitals in the country.

Sandeman Civil Hospital, Quetta, has also been expanded by the construction of an Infectious Diseases wing which was opened during the year 1963-64. A school of Nurses was started at this hospital during 1961. A modern school building for the use of Nurses and Lady Health Visitors has been completed and. occupied during the current year A Nurses Home for the Nursing Staff and students has also been completed and occupied during the year. The medical staff has been strengthened and nursing staff has also been increased.

The B.V. Hospital, Bahawalpur has been modernised and largely expanded. It is now one of the best hospitals in the Province. More than 200 beds have been added to it since 1955.

Nishtar Hospital, Multan, has been completed during the 2nd Five Year Plan period. A modern new block of out-patients has been completed and another block has been added to the Nurses Home.

Services Hospital, Lahore, is under great pressure owing to large number of Government servants and their families now posted at Lahore. This hospital is being expanded during the year 1964-65.

Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar, has been completely re-organized since integration to serve for the practical training of students of the Khyber Medical College. The annual expenditure has been more than doubled owing to the largely expanded medical and nursing staff.

District Headquarters Hospitals.

Out of the 45 settled districts in the Province 18 have newly constructed District Headquarters Hospitals. The 2nd Five Year Plan included provision for the construction of five new District Headquarters Hospitals and upgrading of 14 existing Civil Hospitals into District Headquarters Hospitals. Construction work at the District Headquarters Hospitals at Jhelum, Gujrat, Sialkot and Sanghar is in a advanced stage and land has already been acquired for the fifth at Jhang.

Construction work has been completed at two upgraded District Headquarters Hospitals at D.I. Khan and Turbat (Mekran) and will be completed at the third at Dadu during 1964-65. Construction work connected with the

upgrading of the existing Civil Hospital, Rawalpindi, is also likely to be completed in 1964-65. The upgrading of existing Civil hospitals at Gujranwala, Bahawalpur, Rahimyar-Khan and Nawabshah has been approved and construction work will be started during the year 1964-65.

Tehsil Headquarters Hospitals.

It was proposed to construct 5 new Tehsil Headquarters Hospitals and to upgrade 10 existing Civil hospitals into Tehsil Headquarters Hospitals. Construction work at on Tehsil Headquarters Hospital at Shakargarh has been completed. The construction work at the other 4 hospitals of Kahuta, Isakhel, Digri and Bag is in advanced stage and expected to be completed during 1964-65.

The upgrading of two Tehsil Headquarters Hospitals at Swabi (Mardan) and Wazirabad (Gujranwala) has been completed and is likely to be completed at four other places, Hasilpur, Ahmadpur East, Michinabad and Fort Abbas during 1964-65.

Dental Clinics.

To provide dental treatment facilities at places where such facilities did not already exist, 6 Dental Clinics were established during the year under review at Kohat, Sialkot, Jhang, Khairpur, Thatta and Turbat. Six more Dental Clinics are proposed to be opened during 1964-65, one each at Bannu, Gujranwala, Lady Aitchison Hospital (Lahore), Lasbela, Dadu and Loralai.

Rural Health Centres.

This is the most important programme so far undertaken in the Province for the development of curative and preventive health services in the rural areas. With the implementation of this project the benefits of modern research will be carried to even the remotest villages.

So far 86 Rural Health Centres have been sanctioned in the Province. Out of these 53 were functioning on the 31st December, 1963. The rest are expected to be completed during 1964-65.

Public Health Administration.

The 2nd Five Year Plan included a programme for sanctioning offices of District Health Officers in places where such offices did not exist and sanctioning offices of Medical Superintendents in places where District Health Officers were holding dual charge of both curative and preventive services. To implement this programme 6 offices of District Health Officer for Mardan, Khairpur, Nawabshah, Tharparkar (Mirpur Khas) Lasbela and Zhob-Loralai and 6 offices of Medical Medical Superintendents for Jhelum, Gujrat, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Jhang and Montgomery, were sanctioned upto 1963-64. Two more offices of District Health Officer have been sanctioned for 1964-65 for Hazara and Karachi.

Assistant District Health Officers.

To supervise work at the Tehsil level and to assist the District Health

Officer in their administrative and supervisory functions, 77 posts of Assistant District Health Officers have so far been sanctioned and made mobile by the provision of transport. Each Assistant District Health Officer is responsible for supervision of one or more Tehsil depending upon the number of medical institutions and the population to be looked after.

Malaria Eradication Programme.

An ambitious programme to eradicate Malaria from West Pakistan over a period of 14 years at a total cost of Rs. 325 million was launched in 1960-61. At present the programme is in progress in 11 districts of Sheikhupura, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Lahore, Lyallpur, Jhang, Sargodha, Gujrat, Montgomery, Bahawalnagar and Hyderabad. During the year 1964-65 the programme will be extended to 12 more districts of Mianwali, Campbellpur, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Bahawalpur, Rahimyar Khan, Khairpur, Nawabshah, Sanghar and Tharparkar.

Thus more and more districts will be covered in a phased manner till complete coverage of the Province is attained by 1975-76. The total population of the districts where the programme has been in operation is more than 17 million which is about 40 per cent of the total population of West Pakistan.

T.B. Control Measures.

Tuberculosis still remains one of the biggest public health problems facing the Province. Due attention is paid to the eradication of this enemy of mankind and various schemes for its prevention and treatment have been worked out and implemented. At present there are 5 T.B. Sanatorium, 11 T.B. Hospitals and 53 T.B. Clinics in West Pakistan. The total number of beds reserved for T.B. patients is 2200.

BCG vaccination is the cheapest and easiest method to protect the people against Tuberculosis. 17 BCG Teams were working in the Province during 1962-63 and nine more were added in 1963-64. Upto the end of 1963 a total number of 29 million persons had been tested with tuberculin and 10 million vaccinated with B.C.G. in West Pakistan.

Under the 2nd Five Year Plan, 20 T.B. Clinics were proposed to be opened in the Province. Of these, 16 Clinics have so far been established and 4 more will be opened during 1964-65. As such, all the 20 clinics will be functioning by the end of the plan period.

Trachoma Control Project.

Trachoma is the most important cause of defective vision and blindness in the Province. To assess its incidence and the most practical way to treat this disease, 5 Trachoma Control Projects have been established one each at Khairabad (Peshawar District), Lulliani (Lahore District), Tando Jam (Hyderabad District) Korangi (Karachi District), and Pishin (Quetta District). The teams have already completed survey of the incidence of the disease.

The data collected by these Teams are being processed. Pilot treatment project for control of the disease has now been undertaken and will continue to function during 1964-65. Future expansion of the programme will be determined by the results of this Pilot Project.

Maternal and Child Health Services.

To look after pregnant and nursing mothers and infants and toddlers a total number of 367 Maternity and Child Health Contres has so far been established in the Province each under the charge of a Lady Health Visitor who is assisted by a trained Dai. In addition to these Maternity and Child Health Centres, 53 Rural Health Centres are also functioning in the Province. In each Rural Health Centre A Lady Health Visitor is incharge of the Maternity and Child Health Section in each Health Centre and there is a trained Midwife and a Dai to assist her.

The Maternity and Child and Health Centres also serve as training Centres for Dais.

School Health Services.

In order to continue to health coverage afforded to infants and toddlers through Maternity and Child Health Centres nd Rural Health Centres, a programme of establishing School Health Services has been undertaken. 15 such units are functioning out of the 20 envisaged in the 2nd Five Year Plan.

Health Education Services.

To create health consciousness and promote individual and community health measures for maintaining health and proventing diseases, a proper organization for imparting health education is considered essential. Consequently, six Health Education Units were created one for each Region of West Pakistan. The technical staff for these units was given necessary preliminary training at the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Lahore, and have been sent abroad for further training at American University, Beirut.

Food and Nutrition.

With a view to checking adulteration of foodstuffs, the powers of Food Inspector have now been delegated to Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Rationing Controllers and Food Controllers, Tehsildars and Chief Officers/Secretaries of Municipal Committees, etc. This has resulted in manifold increase in the number of food samples seized by the ex-officio Food Inspectors. To cope with this increased work, the Central Food Analysis and Nutrition Research Laboratory at Lahore is being expanded and two new Food Analysis Laboratories are being established, one each at Quetta and Sukkur. Work at Quetta has been completed and the Laboratory there has started functioning. The work at the Central Food Analysis and Nutrition Research Laboratory, Lahore, is expected to be completed during 1964-65.

FAMILY PLANNING

With increasing public health and medical aid facilities leading to a fall in infant and general mortality rates and with the birth-rate remaining at a high level, poplation is increasing at a rate that is almost nullifying the expected benefits of economic development meant to raise living standards. The need for effective family planning has, therefore, become urgent. To provide family planning advice and service. a total of 1,032 Family Planning Clinics have so far been established in the Province. These Clinics are run by the existing staff of hospitals and dispensaries and afford free advice and, in rural areas, material on family planning. It is proposed to give further impetus to this programme and Basic Democrats are also being given necessary training with a view to opening Family Planning Clinics in each Union Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

The Public Health Engineering Department was created in August, 1961 to help Local Bodies and Basic Democracies in planning, designing, execution and maintenance of the Public Health works. It works in the following fields.

(*a*) Urban Water Supplies.

(*b*) Urban Sewerage and Drainage.

(*c*) Rural Water Supplies.

(*d*) Deposit Works on behalf of Municipal Committees/Local Bodies etc.

In the 2nd Five Year Plan, Rs. 13.5 crore are provided for Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sewarage Schemes. Rs. 8.5 crore are meant for Urban Water Supply and Sewerage and the remaining 5 crore for rural areas. Since the Organization was to start from scratch, implementation in the first 2 years of the Five Year Plan was limited. The Public Health Engineering Department has, since its creation, given the required impetus to the preparation of projects and their early implementations.

According to Government policy it is the responsibility of Local Bodies/union councils themselves to finance the schemes pertaining to public health. But since they have not got sufficient resources, for water supply and drainage schemes Government have decided to give one third amount as grant-in-aid and one third as loan, whole the remaining one third will be paid by the Local Bodies themselves.

As regards rural water supplies schemes Government will give full amount of the capital cost as grant-in-aid.

In all cases the maintenance and operation cost will be borne by the Local Bodies/union councils themselves. Certain non aided schemes of Local Bodies are executed also by the Department.

During the year under report the following schemes were sanctioned :—

(1) 28 Urban Water Supply Schemes at a cost of Rs. 7.18 crore to benefit a population of 20.43 lakh.

(2) 15 Urban Drainage Schemes at a cost of Rs. 3.04 crore for a population of 9.96 lakh.

(3) **Rural Water Supply Schemes :**

So far no attention was paid to the supply of water to rural areas where 85% of the population lives. In the absence of good drinking water there was collosal morbidity and mortality. First priority as given to those places where health centres have been established so as to give maximum health facilities to the people. In all 75 schemes have been sanctioned for all districts in West Pakistan. Special attention is also given to those places where there is scarcity of drinking water.

The cost of these schemes is Rs. 11.67 crore and the population to be benefited is 35.05 lakh.

Besides the execution of the above works 110 schemes of Urban Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage and Rural Water Supplies costing over Rs. 4.60 Crore have been prepared.

Basic Democracies

The system of Basic Democracies has had a far reaching impact on the country's socio-economic set-up and the pace of development. It has facilitated the emergence of self-managed communities at various levels. Various tiers of Basic Democracies have the powers, authority and means to undertake local development schemes. Tremendous enthusiasm has been generated among the rural people who had been neglected in the past. They are now actively participating in the development of their respective areas and are also making voluntary contributions in cash as well as providing free labour.

The Union Councils in West Pakistan started from a scratch and till they are economically developed they cannot raise sufficient revenue to meet their obligations. Apart from executing development schemes, they have a number of other civic functions to perform viz., provision and maintenance of play-grounds, lighting of public ways and streets, sanitation and conservancy for which recurring expenditure is required.

Finances

To meet these obligations and ensure proper discharge of their responsibilities, government continued providing financial assistance to the Local Councils in 1963-64 as shown in the following statement :—

		Rs.
(*i*)	For Divisional Councils (12) Rs. 20,000/- each	2,40,000
(*ii*)	For District Councils (9), 3 in Quetta Division, 3 in Kalat Division and 1 in Karachi Division viz. Lasbela Rs. 20,000/-	1,80,000
(*iii*)	For Tehsil Councils (194) Rs. 2,500/- each	4,85,000
(*iv*)	For Union Councils (3109) Rs. 2,500/- each	77,72,500
(*v*)	For Rural Public Health Schemes in the Province.	20,00,000

(*vi*)	For Rural Development through Basic Democracies. .. .. .. (10 lakh for merged areas)	70,00,000
(*vii*)	For maintenance and repairs etc., of District Councils' Class-II roads. ..	4,00,000
(*viii*)	For Basic Democracies Conventions and Seminars in the Province.	4,60,000
(*ix*)	For Rural Works Programme in the Province.	10,00,00,000

The funds allocated for Rural Development in 1961-62 and 1962-63 (Rs. 70,00,000/- only) were highly inadequate as there are 3192 Union Councils, 58 District/Agency Councils and 197 Town Committees in the Province. On an average there are 10 to 12 villages in a Union Council which means the average annual development grant made available to a village during the preceding two years was about Rs. 200/. Although they have very limited capacities, they try their best to augment their own meagre financial resources. Their efforts are highly appreciable since against a sum of Rs. 60,00,000/- (Rs. 32,64,100/- were spent out of this allocation on development schemes), Rs. 24,03,700/- were provided by the local communities in cash and in the form of free land.

During the year under report, the Local Councils in the Province undertook the following small development schemes in the rural areas which were financed out of Rural Development Funds.

Education (opening of new Institutions)

Primary Schools ..	305
Middle Schools ..	42
High Schools ..	14
Other Institutions ..	14

Communications (construction of)

Katcha/pucca roads	380 miles
drains ..	1,12,000 ft.
Streets ..	60,000 sqr. ft.
Bridges ..	148
Culverts ..	1470

Health / Sanitation (construction/-opening of)

Civil Dispensaries ..	22
Rural Health Centres	15
Maternity Centres ..	12
Water Wells ..	35
Hand pumps ..	218
Water tanks ..	50

Agriculture / Animal Husbandry

Model Farms ..	84
Fertilizers supplied	2,82,000 mds.
Improved seeds distributed ..	7,00,000 mds.
Veterinary dispensaries	17
Poultry Farms ..	5

Irrigation/Drainage

Irrigation channels	60,520 ft.
Bunds ..	54
Tube Wells ..	5

Miscellaneous

Union Halls ..	112
Mosques ..	3
Eid Gah ..	2

Local contribution

A sum of Rs. 24,03,700/- was contributed for various schemes.

In view of the successful performance of Basic Democracies and the vital role played by them in the field of development more funds were allocated to Local Councils which have helped in the execution of the Rural Works Programme in the Province.

Objectives of the Works Programme

The primary objectives of the Works Programme for which a sum of Rs. 10 crore was provided in 1963, are :—

> To bring the rural populace of West Pakistan more fully into the nation's developmental efforts by building up local capabilities in identifying planning and executing effective and useful works, by utilising unemployed or under-employed rural labour in constructing these local projects and by strengthening the Basic Democracies as expressions of local capacity for self-government initiative and self-reliance.

Administrative arrangements

As regards administrative arrangements, the programme was entrusted to the Basic Demorcracies and Local Government Department and a Director of Projects (Rural Works Programme) was specially appointed. A high-level Committee was appointed at the Provincial level to deal with questions of policy and administration. In the Districts, the Deputy Commissioners/Political Agents incharge of the Districts/Agencies of West Pakistan were designated as Project Directors and made responsible for the administration of the programme in their respective areas. In the field, however, the principal agents of execution are the Projects Committees of the Union Councils who are responsible for the expenditure of over 2/3rd of the total allocation of the Province.

Financial Procedures

Allocations of funds has been made in a manner that would ensure adequate expenditure even in the poorest areas. The sum of Rs. 10 crore was allocated half on population basis and half divided equally between districts. This formula ensured financial subsidy to a District which had a comparatively smaller population but whose requirements were greater and resources limited. One of the most significant features of the financial arrangement was that 75% of the allocation was to be utilised through the Union Councils and only 25% by the District Councils. This formula led to the constitution of Project Committees composed of Basic Democrate and interested citizens of the area and enabled the Union Councils to under-take the execution of their projects in a practical and efficient manner.

The sanctioning capacity of various councils was also determined. The District Council could sanction schemes

upto Rs. 50,000/- and the Divisional Councils upto Rs. 5 lakh. Though the Tehsil Councils were not given any financial powers for the execution of the Works Programme, they proved useful in due course. These institutions examined the schemes of the Union Councils initially and were responsible for the over-all supervision of Union Councils work in their respective areas.

Planning and Preparation

Upto 31st October, 1963, a period devoted to the preparation of projects, a total number of 15,505 projects were planned. Out of these, 13,964 were Union Councils Projects. The estimated cost of the projects was Rs. 8,38,35,707/- i.e. 83.8% of the total amount budgeted. Rural roads received the highest priority as 28.6% of the allocation is being incurred on the building of roads. Next in importance are schools consuming 25.2% and 46.2% of the expenditure is budgeted for minor irrigation works, flood protection bunds, community buildings, soil conservation, water supply schemes etc.

Training

For executing a programme of this magnitude, the officers, Secretaries and members of Union Councils were to be given adequate training. This was necessary especially when most of the programme was to be planned by Project Committees consisting of Basic Democrats at the Union Councils level who had to know planning and processing of schemes, accounting procedures, supervision and timely completion of projects etc., etc. The two Basic Democracies Training Institutes, one located at LalaMusa and the other at Tandojam, imparted training to 1,117 Secretaries of Union Councils and 248 Tehcil level Officers like Development Officers, Supervisors and Works Overseers. The tehsil level training was followed by District level officers training Conference which was attended by Assistant Directors of Basic Democracies, District Engineers and Secretaries of District Councils. As a result of discussions during these courses and conference, a training manual was prepared to serve as a guide to Union Councils. Seminars and Conventions were held throughout the Province almost in every district. These Seminars provided a plat-form for the Basic Democrats to discuss and understand the Rural Works Programme and other aspects of Basic Democracies.

Training Material

During the year under report the following literature was produced for the guidance of Local Councils by the Publications Section of this Department :—

(1) Ham-se-Poochaye.

(2) Bugets of District Councils.

(3) Municipal Administration Ordinance circulars.

(4) Rural Works Programme (Urdu translation of the English manual).

(5) Bunyadi Kitab-II for Adult Literacy.

(6) Bunyadi Kitab III for Adult Literacy.

(7) Union Council Kay Liye Tariqiate Mansoobe aur unki takmeel.

(8) Ijtimaai Taraqqi.

Village Police

Village Police which was functioning as an experimental measure in the districts of Peshawar, Multan and Hyderabad, was disbanded by Government in February, 1964. The main reason for this decision was that the duties and functions of the Village Police and Chaukidars being identical, the continuance of the former would have meant the elimination of the latter. It was felt that dispensing with the services of Chaukidars would weaken the Lambardari system which is mainly responsible for the collection of land revenue and other government dues in the Province.

Muslim Family Laws Ordinance

In the wake of national development. Union Councils/Committees were entrusted with major responsibilities under this ordinance which they performed satisfactorily. During the year ending June, 1963 a total number of 12,106 cases was settled by arbitration courts under the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance.

Conciliation Courts Ordinance

The year under report is the third year of the ordinance since its enforcement in West Pakistan. The ordinance has been fully understood by the people, both in urban and rural areas. Satistics collected from various Divisions show that 19,548 cases were settled by Conciliation Courts in the Province during the above period.

Visitors

The success of Basic Democracies has aroused international interest and foreign delegates and visitors, research scholars and intelleectuals often visit the Basic Democracies institutions to understand the effectiveness of the system and its impact on the masses. During the year under report, the Government of South Rhodesia sent a team of tribal chiefs headed by the Secretary, Internal Affairs and other officials to study the Basic Democracies system and Rural Works Programme in this country. Similarly, the World Bank Representatives, delefates from Thailand, Japan, research scholars of Egypt and a few other countries took keen interest in the system. The delegates from underdeveloped countries were very much satisfied with the working and wanted to adopt the system in a modified form in their own country.

Co-operation

Co-operation has been recognized as the most effective instrument of accelerating economic development and the principal means of promoting social justice. It distributes the fruits of growing economic activities over a wider section of the population and helps to reduce the imbalance in the distribution of wealth which is bound to result in a free enterprise economy during the initial stages of its growth. In the developing economy of Pakistan Co-operation has played an important role. It has encouraged the people of limited means to form Co-operative Societies in a spirit of self-help and mutual aid 'so that they can contribute their highest potential to the economic and social life of the country.

The Co-operative Movement continued its pace of steady expansion and health growth during the year 1963-64. With the establishment of the West Pakistan Co-operative Development Board the Movement has gained momentum in general and the implementation of Co-operative development schemes in particular. The progress of these Schemes implemented during the year 1963-64 is briefly given below :—

Reconstruction of Rural Credit and Agricultural Marketing Scheme.

Total Cost Rs. 165.76 lakh

Objectives :—The scheme provides an organizational programme for the expansion of Co-operative Credit in rural areas of the Province. It also aims at linking Credit with the marketing and supply of essential agricultural requirements.

To achieve the objectives it is proposed to organize 700 large size Credit Co-operatives, 82 Agricultural Marketing Societies and 10,000 Small Size Credit Societies in the Second Plan Period. It is expected to cover 25 percent of the rural population in this Period. During the year 1963-64, 67 Large Size Credit Co-operatives were formed raising the total number of such societies to 650. 27 new Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Societies were registered and the total number of such societies rose to 38. 5,000 Small Size Credit Co-operative

Societies were organized at village level up to 30th June, 1964 and 600 weak societies were weeded out.

The following allocations were made under the above scheme up to 30th June, 1964 :—

Agricultural Marketing Co-operative. This will increase the loaning capacity of the Large Size Societies which will be able to cater for the total agricultural requirements of the their members.

	Amount (Figures in lakhs) Rs.	
(*a*) Loan for the construction of go-downs to Large Size Credit Co-operatives.	21.50	At the rate of Rs. 5,000 per society for 430 societies.
(*b*) Loan for the construction of go-downs to Agricultural Marketing Co-operatives.	14.25	At the rate of Rs. 25,000 per society for 37 societies.
(*c*) Subsidy towards pay and training cost of secretaries of Large Size and Small Size Credit Co-operatives.	15.56	At the rate of Rs. 600.00 p.a. for each Large Size Society and Rs... 240.00 p.a. for each Small Size Society.
(*d*) Share participation at apex level in the form of interest free loan to Large Size Credit Co-operatives and Agricultural Marketing Societies.	30.00	....

Government participation has helped the societies in having godowns of their own. These godowns are being utilized for storage of agricultural produce to be marketed by the members and also for seeds and fertilizers which are supplied at proper time.

The share participation has been provided towards the close of the year 1963-64. The amount has been made available to the societies matching their share capital subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per Large Size Credit Society and Rs. 25,000 per

Introduction of Mechanization in Co-operative Farming Chaks of Multan Zone Covering an area of 1,20,000 acres

Total cost Rs. 90.77 lakh

This scheme involves a new experiment in the field of Agricultural development. The main object of the scheme is to increase agriculture production by the use of agricultural machinery on co-operative basis for the benefits of small holders. It is proposed to bring 1,20,000 acres of land under mechanization through the Co-operative Societies of Multan

and Montgomery Districts. The number of tractors in the field has been raised from 60 to 100 during the year and the field of mechanization has been extended. The canal water supply has been supplemented by tube well irrigation.

Government participation is in the form of subsidy for tractor hour at Rs. 4 per operational hour. The budget allocation for the year 1963-64 was Rs. 14.40 lakh which has encouraged the societies to extend the tractor operation to larger areas. The Colony Co-operative Farming Union Ltd., Khanewal is a secondary society which attends to the implementation of he scheme. The societies have purchased tractors from their own resources and repair and servicing facilities are providing by the Union through Pak-German Co-operative Training and Research Institute Chak-5, Faiz, Multan.

Another project of similar nature has been under operation in G.M. Barrage area where about 30,000 acres of land have been allotted to Co-operative Farming Societies and the area has been brought under mechanized cultivation. There are 10 societies covering the area which have been operating 40 tractors during the year.

Sheep Shearing in Cholistan area (Bahawalpur Region) on Co-operative basis.

Total Cost Rs. 11.22 lakh

In Cholistan area of Bahawalpur Region the main occupation of the people is sheep rearing. They are unorganized and shearing of wool is done by preliminary methods with the results that the actual owners of sheep get much less and the benefit goes to the middle man.

Under the scheme 6 big Sheep Shearing Societies have been organized. The staff have been providing technical advice to the sheep breeders and have helped them in marketing their wool at much better prices. The construction of godowns has been taken up and arrangements made to purchase scientific shearing machines.

Expansion of Pak-German Co-operative Training and Research Institute Chak 5 Faiz, Multan.

Total Cost Rs. 13.13 lakh

This Farm has been set up at Chak-5, Faiz, Multan with the aid of German Experts. The training centre has been started at this farm where tractor drivers, tube-well operators and electricians are being trained to meet the demand for technicians in the field of Co-operative Mechanized Farming. One batch of technical trainees has already passed the examination in March, 1964. Another batch of griculture trainees has been attending the course.

Workshop has been started and is doing repair of agriculture machinery for Co-operative Farming and the Carpentary is producing furniture for the Farm as well as making sample doors and windows.

Co-operative Education Scheme.

Tota Cost Rs. 15.54 lakh

Under the above scheme buildings for Coperative Training Institutes are to be constructed at Bahawalpur, Hyderabad and Peshawar. During the year under review, one building at

Bahawalpur was purchased at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakh and it was expanded within the remaining budget allocation of Rs. 1.46 lakh. The buildings at the remaining centres will be constructed next year. The setting up of these institutes will facilitate the training of Co-operative staff.

Setting up of an Institute of Business Management, West Pakistan, Lahore.

Total Cost Rs. 18.29 lakh

This is an aided project with four sections of Consumer Co-operatives, Rural Supply Co-operatives, Banking and Credit Co-operatives and Agricultural Marketing Co-operatives. The object of the Institute is to undertake research into management problems of Co-operative organizations and to disseminate sound concept and knowledge of managment and management techniques. It will draft and supervise the implementation of management schemes for individual co-operative organizations and produce management manuals, books and guides for co-operative societies. It is serving as an expert consultation agency for the consumer stores and supply societies, banking and credit co-operative and agricultural and marketing institutions.

Rural Snpply Co-operative Corporation (R.S.C.C.)

The Rural Supply Co-operative Corporation continued to handle the business of chemical fertilizers. The West Pakistan Government decided in January, 1964 to introduce private traders in this business. The Corporation, under the new policy, is the agent of the West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation for the co-operative sector only. The amount of incidentals allowed to the Corporation has also been reduced substantantially. These changes have necessitated re-organization of the Rural Supply Co-operative Corporation which is still in process.

The Corporation had the opening balance of stocks on 1st July, 1963 of 147459.69 tons. It received supplies of 98896.51 tons during the year and sold away 149041.56 tons leaving a balance of 97314.64 tons on 31st May, 1964. During the year under report the sale of fertilizers was 149041.56 tons amounting to Rs. 3,70,52,192.75.

The Share capital of the Corporation increased from Rs. 3,71,000 on 1st July, 1963 to Rs. 4,49,000. Appreciating the importance of fertilizers for agriculturists, the State Bank of Pakistan has advanced a loan of Rs. 2 crore to the Corporation to meet its financial liabilities.

The Rural Supply Co-operative Corporation is a secondary organization of 2500 service co-operatives organized at the Union Council level. It is a well-knit society with four regional offices at Peshawar, Lahore, Multan and Hyderabad There is a District Manager for almost every district and similarly a Supervisor for almost every tehsil.

Co-operative Societies

During the year, 403 new societies

were registered but due to the weeding out of defunct and weak societies there was no appreciable increase in the total number of societies on provincial basis. The table below gives the Region-wise position of societies, Membership, paid up share capital and working capital :—

Region		No. of societies	Membership	Paid up share capital	Working Capital
				(Figures in lakhs) Rs.	Rs.
Lahore	..	12,402	5,85,738	356.78	2,585.74
Peshwar	..	2,814	96,184	50.53	378.42
Multan	..	11,178	5,58,005	253.17	2,849.99
Hyderabad	..	1,283	1,11,109	164.05	1,445.12
Quetta	..	387	13,310	42.35	162.24
Karachi (excluding Sind Regional Co-operative Bank)	..	491	89,450	121.39	1,945.63
Total :—	..	28,555	14,53,796	988.27	9,367.14

Co-operative Financing

In rural areas of the province, Co-operative Credit is the only form of institutional credit which makes finances available to the average cultivator at reasonable rate of interest. The primary credit co-operatives carry the credit facilities to the very doors of the cultivators and provide an organization wherein they can pool their resources and utilize them for their economic development, particularly for raising agricultural production.

The number of Agricultural Credit Societies rose from 12607 to 13336, membership from 4.87 lakh to 5.28 lakh and share capital from Rs. 130.80 capital from Rs. 148.15 lakh. There was an increase in the reserves which rose from Rs. 141.91 lakh to Rs. 150-47 lakh and other funds from Rs. 35.00 lakh to Rs. 75.47 lakh. The working capital of the societies increased from Rs. 979.17 lakh to Rs. 11,27.45 lakh. The increase in funds enabled the Societies to make more finances available to their members. The total amount of loans advanced during the year was Rs. 669.05 lakh against Rs. 646.11 lakh during the previous year. The Co-operative Societies generally advance short term and medium term loans to their members for productive purposes. In order to provide finances and other support to the primary co-operatives, Regional Co-operative Banks, central co-operative banks, banking unions, industrial unions and marketing federations have been organized. These institutions help the primary co-operatives to raise the

funds needed for their smooth working. The Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Lahore is the apex financing institution which co-ordinates the finances of the Movement and makes funds available where necessary. This spex institution can also raise loan from the State Bank of Pakistan, if necessary, to feed the Central Co-operative Banks and Credit Co-operatives functioning all over the Province. The two statements below show the progress of the co-operative credit agencies in the Province :—

STATEMENT No. I

Type of societies	No.	Membership	Owned Capital: Paid-up share capital	Owned Capital: Reserves	Owned Capital: Other Funds
		(In lakhs)	(Figures in lakhs of rupees)		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Bank ..	1	..	37.44	32.92	55.65
Central Credit ..	76	0.32	105.34	100.31	180.99
Agricultural Credit ..	13336	5.27	148.15	150.47	75.47
Non-Agricultural credit	1296	1.55	134.21	59.25	34.76

STATEMENT No. II

Type of Societies	Outside: Loans	Outside: Deposits	Working Capital
	(Figures in lakhs of rupees)		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Bank ..	516.00	284.83	926.84
Central Credit ..	692.49	2,263.13	3,342.26
Agricultural Credit ..	645.67	107.69	1,127.45
Non-Agricultural credit ..	155.11	7,631.90	2,015.23

Type of Societies		Advances to	
		Banks and societies	Individuals
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
		Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Bank	..	1,231.07	11.02
Central Credit	..	2,491.78	2,229.72
Agricultural Credit	..	..	669.05
Non-Agricultural Credit	..	..	309.48

The Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank Limited, Lahore.

The Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Lahore is the apex financing institution of the Co-operative Movement in West Pakistan. Its membership comprises 50 Central Credit Soieties. The Provincial Bank extends financial assistance to Central Credit Societies which in turn finance the Co-operative Societies affiliated to them.

Financial Position

The sub-joined table will indicate that the financial position of the Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank appreciably improved during the period under review as compared to the previous year :—

(*a*) Owned Capital		1961-62	1962-63
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
		Rs.	Rs.
Paid up share capital	..	32.52	37.44
Statutary Reserves	..	28.66	32.92
Other funds	..	36.51	55.65
Total :—	..	97.69	126.01
(*b*) *Outside Capital*			
Deposits	..	245.75	284.83
Loans	..	366.00	516.00
Total :—	..	611.75	800.83
(c) *Working Capital*	..	709.44	926.84
(d) *Profits*	..	8.45	9.87

Comparative study of these figures reveals that there has been an overall improvement in the working of this institution. Owned capital increased from Rs. 97.69 lakh to Rs. 126.01 lakh, while the outside capital increased from 611.75 lakh to Rs. 800.83 lakh. There was corresponding increase in its working capital which rose from Rs. 709.44 lakh to Rs. 926.54 lakh. Fresh advances made during the year by the Provincial Bank to Central Financial Institutions also rose from Rs. 714.13 lakh in 1961-62 to Rs. 1,231.07 lakh in 1962-63.

Co-operative Education and Training

The success of Co-operative Societies depends, to a very great extent, on trained personnel and informed membership. There exist in the Province 29,000 societies with a membership of about 14 lakh. If these societies have to exist as real live organizations, the basic need is the proper education of their members and the training of their executives and staff.

There are five Regional Co-operative Training Institutes one each at Lahore, Hyderabad, Peshawar, Bahawalpur and Quetta and the West Pakistan Co-operative Training College, Lyallpur. At these institutions training is imparted to the staff of the Co-operative Department, Secretaries of Co-operative Societies and staff of Co-operative Institutions. During the year, 52 classes were held in which 877 persons were trained. The trainees included 648 secretaries and officer holder of primary co-operatives, 35 Inspectors 61 Sub-inspectors, 52 Account clerks and 39 Community Development. Workers. Apart from the above, 14 special training courses for in-service staff were held and the number of participants was 467. These courses helped the staff in refreshing their knowledge by mutual discussions and getting up-to-date information about the latest co-operative techniques.

West Pakistan Education Co-operative Trust Limited.

The West Pakistan Educational Co-operative Trust Limited was set up in April, 1963. Its area of operation is the entire province and its object is to undertake the establishment and management of educational institutions, literary centres, sports clubs etc., so as to give a fillip to the cause of education in general and popularise it among the youth. All Co-operative societies and organizations as well as persons are eligible for its membership. The trust undertakes to give financial assistance to deserving dependents of the employees of its member institutions for the prosecution of higher studies. This Co-operative Trust has taken over the management of the National Technical Institute of Pakistan which was running Institutes for technical studies at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Karachi and has raised the status of all the four Institutes to that of Technical Colleges. The Trust has appointed highly qualified staff for teaching the engineering courses prescribed by the Pakistan Institute of Engineers.

Co-operative Agricultural Marketing

The Marketing of surplus agriculture produce is an important activity handled by Co-operatives. During the year, 82 Agricultural Marketing Co-operatives functioning at mandi level continued their business. These societies handled all kinds of agriculture produce including fruit, sugarcane, cotton, oil seeds and food grain etc. In addition, there are large Size Credit Societies, Service Co-operatives, Supplies Societies, Multipurpose Societies and other societies functioning at village level which also help in the marketing of agricultural produce of their members.

During the year, these societies handled produce worth Rs. 85.61 lakh, for sale on commission basis, and produce worth Rs. 72.02 lakh on their own account. The societies advanced Rs. 145.86 lakh to their members on the security of agriculture produce stored with them and the entire amount was recovered by the close of the year. The societies thus helped their members in getting better prices for agricultural produce and arranging sales at the time when the rates were more favourable.

Industrial Co-operatives

Co-operative effort can be of great benefit to workers and artisans in the establishment of small scale industries. At present, there are 1644 Industrial Co-operatives working in the Province with a membership of 1,12,481 and working capital of Rs. 150 lakh. These industrial co-operatives comprise weavers, furniture makers, sport-goods makers, shoe makers and other allied small industries. The artisans and skilled labourers are men of limited means and need raw materials, finances, technical guidance and arrangements to market their finished goods. To provide a marketing organization a beginning has been made by setting up a Co-operative Handicraft Society Limited at Lahore. This society has got a membership of 26 and a share capital of Rs. 28,000. The working capital amounts to Rs. 1.75 lakh and is helping in marketing the industrial products of its members. The industrial co-operatives purchased raw material worth Rs. 68.26 lakh for supplying to their members, produced goods worth Rs. 145.82 lakh and finished goods sold amounted to Rs. 104.67 lakh, during the year.

The West Pakistan Co-operative Union Limited, Lahore.

The West Pakistan Co-operative Union is a federal organization of Central Co-operative Banks, Banking Unions, Co-operative Commission Shops and other Secondary Co-operative Institutions functioning in West Pakistan, with a membership of 16 individuals and 92 societies. The object of the Unions is to publicise and propagate co-operative principles and impart co-operative education and training in order to promote, assist and guide the Co-operative Movement and to work for the common good of Co-operators and Co-operatives. To achieve this object the Union has taken the following measures :—

(*i*) The Union arranges talks and speeches as well as exhibition of documentaries and slides through its Audio-Visual Publicity Unit among school and

college students. It also holds debates on coperative Subjects among the students and awards prizes. Interviews and panel discussions through Radio Pakistan are arranged in addition.

(*ii*) The Union invites competitive prize articles and drama scripts on subjects touching Co-operation in order to bring the youth within the Co-operative fold.

(*iii*) The Union publishes an Urdu fortnightly and an English quarterly and undertakes the publication of original books, translation of books, booklets, pamphlets, leaflets and charts etc., which are sold at nominal prices or distributed free of cost.

(*iv*) The Union is running a reading room and a public library which contains books in all aspects of Co-operative Movement besides national and foreign Co-operative magazines and periodicals etc.

Co-operative Sugar Mills

With the establishment of the West Pakistan Co-operative Development Board the scheme of setting up Sugar Mills on co-operative basis has received special encouragement and the profress of different sugar Mills set up so far is detailed below.

Rahwali Co-operative Sugar Mill

On 1st July, 1962 the Provincial Government transferred the Rahwali Sugar Mill to the West Pakistan Co-operative Development Board. At the time of taking over, the Mills had a daily crushing capacity of 450 tons of sugarcane. It has been doing normal business during the year with a net profit of Rs. 13.44 lakh for the year 1962-63. The estimated figures for 1963-64 are approximately Rs. 14 lakh. It is proposed to increase its daily crushing capacity of 700 tons.

At the time of transfer, the Central Government directed that the Mill should be run for the benefit of the small sugar cane growers of the area. Keeping this in view, primary societies were registered in every village of the Zone. However, majority of these are only in preliminary stage. Registration of a secondary society which will eventually administer the Mill, has also been planned.

The West Pakistan Co-operative Development Board has made Rahwali Zone area a project area for its community development scheme. The workers are spread throughout the Zone with a view to assisting primary societies in improving their working. This, in due course, should set the stage for handing over the Mill to the local co-operative Society.

Peshawar Co-operative Sugar Mills

A Co-operative Society of the local sugar cane growers has been registered. One hundred acres of land along the Peshawar-Charsadda road at village Khazana, has been acquired. Arrangements for the import of machinery have been made.

Bannu Co-operative Sugar Mills

It is a joint venture of the West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation and the West Pakistan Co-operative Development Board. The execution of the project is in the hands of W.P.I.D.C.

Law Department

(1) Legislation

During the year under review, Law Department received and disposed of 609 Notifications, 42 Rules, 23 Acts, 25 Orders, 71 Deeds, 124 Ordinances and 18 Regulations. In addition, Legislative Branch dealt with 1905 Miscellaneous cases bringing the total number of disposed cases to 2817. Out of 124 draft Ordinances and 18 Regulations, vetted by the Legislative side of the Law Department, 14 Ordinances and one Regulation were published during the year 1963-64. List of Acts, Ordinances and Regulations published during the year is given below :—

West Pakistan Acts 1963-64

Serial No.	Name of Act.	Date of publication
IX	.. The West Pakistan, Finance Act, 1963	1st July, 1963.
X	.. The Cast Distabilities Removal (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1963.	
XI	.. The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1963 ..	12th July, 1963.
XIV	.. The Railways (Transport of Goods) (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1963 ..	19th July, 1963.
XVI	.. The West Pakistan Provincial Assembly (Allowances of Members) Act, 1963	24th July, 1963
XVII	.. The Punjab Agricultural Income-tax (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1963 ..	24th July, 1963

I	..	The West Pakistan Prohibition of Walver Act, 1964 ..	6th February 1964.
III	..	The West Pakistan University of Peshawar (Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	10th March 1964.
V	..	The West Pakistan Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Act, 1964	16th March 1964.
VI	..	The North-West Frontier Province Tenancy (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	17th March 1964.
VIII	..	The West Pakistan General Clauses (Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	17th March, 1964.
XI	..	The West Pakistan Firewood and Carcoal (Restriction) Act, 1964 ..	24th March 1964.
XII	..	The West Pakistan (Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Peshawar), (Amendment) Act, 1964	24th March 1964.
XIII	..	The West Pakistan (Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad) (Amendment) Act, 1964	24th)March 1964.
XIV	..	The West Pakistan (Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Lahore) (Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	24th March 1964.
XVI	..	The West Pakistan Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	24th March 1964.
XVIII	..	The West Pakistan Board of Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	4th April 1964.
XXII	..	The West Pakistan Provincial Assembly (Allowances of Members) (Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	11th April 1964.
XXIII	..	The Railways (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	11th April 164.
XXIV	..	The Canal and Drainage (Extension) Act, 1964 ..	11th April 1964.
XXV	..	The Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	11th April, 1964.

Serial No.	Name of Act	Date of publication
XXVI ..	The Police (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	11th April 1964
XXXIV ..	The West Pakistan Finance Act, 1964 ..	29th June 1964.

West Pakistan Ordinances 1963-64

XXI ..	The West Pakistan Finance (Amendment) Ordnance, 1963 ..	27th August 1963.
XXVII ..	The Press and Publications (West Pakistan) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1963 ..	3rd September 1963.
XXVIII ..	The West Pakistan Immovable Property Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1963 ..	6th September 1963.
XXIX ..	The West Pakistan Essential Articles (Control) (Amendment) Ordnance, 1963 ..	7th September 1963.
XXXI ..	The West Pakistan Use of Loudspeakers (Prohibition) Ordinance, 1963 ..	22nd October 1963.
XXXII ..	The West Pakistan Acquisition of Property (WAPDA Office) (Second) Ordinance, 1963 ..	8th November 1963.
XXXVIII	The West Pakistan Milk Boards Ordinance, 1963 ..	20th November 1963.
XLI ..	The Punjab Government Services (War) (Amendment Rules) (West Pakistan Repeal) Ordinance, 1963 ..	24th November, 1963.
XLII ..	The Whipping (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1963 ..	24th November, 1963.
XLV ..	The Sugar Factories Control (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1963 ..	25th November 1963.
III/64 ..	The West Pakistan Ghulam Muhammad Barrage Settlement Tax Ordinance, 1964 ..	18th May 1964.

Serial No.	Name of Act	Date of publication
IV	.. The Town Improvement (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1964	.. 18th May 1964.
V	.. The Punjab Soil Reclamation (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1964	.. 19th May 1964.
VIII	.. The West Pakistan Timber Market (Lahore) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964	.. 25th May 1964
West Pakistan Regulation 1963		
IV	.. The West Pakistan Anti-Corrupotion Establishment (Extention on Tribal Areas of Quetta, Dera Ismail Khan Peshawar Division) Regulation, 1963	.. 31st October 1963.

2. Integration of Laws

The Integration Wing of the Law Department deals with the integration, codification and adaptation of laws.

2. On the Integration side, during the year 1963-64, 15 Ordinances, 20 Acts and 1 Regulation, detailed in Annexures A, B and C respectively, were brought on the Statute Book and further 2 laws shown in Appendix D and a large number of Statutory rules and notifications were given legal shape.

3. During the same period, the West Pakistan Adaptation of Laws Order, 1964, was brought on the Statute Book. This Order, which was promulgated under Article 225 of the Constitution, has made in the existing Provincial Laws the modification required to bring the said laws into conformity with the provisions of the Constitution.

4. On the Codification side, during the period under review, Volume III of the West Pakistan Code, containing the West Pakistan enactments passed or promulgated during the years 1961 and 1962 and the annual volume of West Pakistan enactments passed or promulgated during the year 1963 were compiled and brought out. In addition to these volumes, Volumes I, II, III and IV of the Punjab Code have been brought up-to-date and sent for reprinting while Volumes I, II and III of the N.W.F.P., Code and the Bahawalpur, Baluchistan and Khairpur Law Codes have been brought upto-date for reprinting. During

the same period, the West Pakistan Rangers Ordinance, 1959, and the rules made thereunder were brought upto-date and reprinted.

5. The Codification Section has also, during the period under review, checked and brought upto-date the Agriculture Department and the Food Department Manuals.

6. The Integration Wing is also associated with the framing of the Service Recruitment Rules. The Deputy Secretary (Integration) represents the Law Department on the Service Rules Committee. The Service/Recruitment Rules examined by this Committee are finally put in legal form by the Regulation Section of the Integration Wing. During the period under review, the Regulation Section drafted 37 sets of service/Recruitment Rules (detailed in Annexure 'E') and vetted a number of notifications amending the existing Service/Recruitment Rules.

TABLE (A)

ORDINANCE

Serial No.	Short title	Date of publication in the Gazette
XXX	The West Pakistan Press and Publications Ordinance, 1963	10th October 1963.
XXXIII	The West Pakistan Nursing Services (Amendment) Ordinance, 1963	11th November 1963.
XXXIV	The Municipal Administration (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1963	16th November 1963.
XXXV	The Basic Democracies Order (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1963	16th November 1963.
XXXVI	The West Pakistan Suppression of Prostitution (Amendment) Ordinance, 1963	16th November 1963.
XXXVII	The Frontier Crimes Regulation (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1963	16th November 1963.
XXXIX	The West Pakistan Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1963	21st November 1963.

Serial No.	Short title	Date of publication in the Gazette
XL ..	The Election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Local Councils and Vice-Chairmen of Municipal Committees (Validating) Ordinance, 1963	24th November 1963
XLIII ..	The Frontier Crimes Regulation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1963 ..	24th November 1963.
XLIV ..	The West Pakistan Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1963 ..	24th November, 1963.
I ..	The West Pakistan Criminal Law (Amendment) Amendment Ordinance, 1964 ..	13th April 1964.
II ..	The Karachi Control of Disorderly Persons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 ..	25th April 1964
VI ..	The West Pakistan Horse-Race Betting Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 ..	25th May 1964.
VII ..	The West Pakistan Laws (Extension to Karachi) Ordinance, 1964 ..	25th May 1964.
IX ..	The West Pakistan Criminal Law (Amendment) (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 ..	29th June 1964.

TABLE /B)

ACTS

Serial No.	Short title	Date of publication in the Gazette
XII ..	The Municipal Administration (West Pakistan Amendment(Act, 1963 ..	13th July 1963.
XIII ..	The Conciliation Courts (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1963 ..	15th July 1963.
XV ..	The West Pakistan Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1963 ..	19th July 1963
II ..	The Stamp (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	7th March 1964.
IV ..	The West Pakistan Primary Education (Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	14th March 1964.

Serial No.	Short title	Date of publication in the Gazette
VII	.. The Forest (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	17th March 1964.
IXX	.. The N.W.F.P., Hazara Forest (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	17th March 1964.
X	.. The West Pakistan National Calamities (Prevention and Relief) Amendment Act, 1964 ..	19th March 1964.
XV	.. The West Pakistan Tobacco Vend (Extension to Karachi) (Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	24th March 1964.
XVII	.. The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	1st April 1964.
XIX	.. The West Pakistan Redumption and Restitution of Mortgaged Lands Act, 1964 ..	4th April 1964.
XX	.. The West Pakistan Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	7th April 1964
XXI	.. The West Pakistan Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	19th April 1964.
XXVII	.. The Kalri Lake Development (Repeal) Act, 1964 ..	11th April 1964.
XXVIII	.. The West Pakistan Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	15th April 1964.
XXIX	.. The West Pakistan Memorial Cess (West Pakistan) Act, 1964 ..	27th April 1964.
XXX	.. The Code of Civil Procedure West Pakistan (Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	27th April 1964.
XXXI	.. The Motor Vehicles (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	27th April 1964.
XXXII	.. The Penal Code (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1964 ..	27th April 1964.
XXXIII	.. The Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan Privileges Act, 1964 ..	4th May 1964.

TABLE (C)

(REGULATION)

File No.	Date on which vetted	S. N.	Short title
Integ : 11-1/64	..	1	Conciliation Courts Ordinance (Extension to the Tribal Areas of Quetta Division(Regulation.

TABLE (D)

(Draft laws)

File No.	Date on which vetted	S. N.	Short title
Integ : 10-20/64	3-4-1964	1	Draft Bill to amend sections 2 and 4 of the West Pakistan Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1958.
Integ : 10-32/64	13-5-1964	2	Draft Bill to amend section 2 of the West Pakistan Suppression of Prostitution Ordinance, 1964.

TABLE (E)

Services/Recruitment Rules

Serial No.	File No.		Short title	Date of despatch
1	2		3	7
1	Integ : 3-37/61	..	The West Pakistan Bureau of Education (Directorate) Ministerial Establishment Recruitment Rules, 1963.	11-7-1963
2	Integ : 3-141/60	..	The West Pakistan Electric Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors and Recruitment Rules, 1963.	24-7-1963
3	Integ : 3-20/62	..	The West Pakistan Irrigation Department (Ministerial Service Circle Rules, 1963.	24-7-1963
4	Integ : 3-26/63	..	The West Pakistan Education Department (Bureau of Examinations) Ministerial Establishment Recruitment Rules, 1963.	24-7-1963

Serial No.	File No.	Short title	Date of despatch
1	2	3	4
5	Integ : 3-49/63	.. The West Pakistan Irrigation and Power Department (Electric Inspectorates) Ministerial Establishment Recruitment Rules, 1963.	26-7-1963
6	Integ : 3-105/62	.. The West Pakistan Agriculture Service (Soil Conservation Wing) (Class II) Rules, 1963.	27-7-1963
7	Integ : 4-10/62	.. The West Pakistan Co-operative Development Board Staff (Recruitment and Conditions of (Service) Regulations, 1963.	27-9-1963
8	Integ : 4-10/63	.. The West Pakistan Co-operative Development Board Leave Regulations, 1963.	27-9-1963
9	Integ : 2-74/59	.. The West Pakistan Irrigation Department Zilladar Service Rules, 1963.	1-8-1963
10	Integ : 2-18/59	.. The West Pakistan Excise and Taxation Department Ministerial Service (Divisional) Rules, 1963.	8-8-1963
11	Integ : 3-129/60	.. The West Pakistan Education Department Ministerial Service Rules, 1963.	8-8-1963
12	Inte : 3-154/60	.. The West Pakistan Local Councils and Municipal Committees Service Rules, 1960.	24-9-1963
13	Integ : 3-42/61	.. The West Pakistan Basic Democracies Department (Gazetted Posts(Recruitment Rules, 1963.	26-9-1963
14	Interg : 3-143/60	..The West Pakistan Electric Inspectorates (Subordinate Posts) Recruitment Rules, 1963.	23-10-1963

Serial No.	File No.	Short title	Date of despatch
1	2	3	4
15	Integ : 3-118/62 ..	The West Pakistan Health Department (Assistant Medical Officers) Service Rules, 1963.	26-10-1963
16	Integ : 3-33/63 ..	The West Pakistan Revenue Department District Ministerial Services Rules, 1962.	18-11-1963
17	Integ : 3-32-63 ..	The West Pakistan Revenue Department (Commissioner's Office) Ministerial Services Rules, 1963.	19-11-1963
18	Integ : 3-53/63 ..	The West Pakistan Social Welfare Department (Gazetted Posts) Recruitment Rules, 1963 ..	19-11-1963
19	Integ : 3-95/60 ..	The West Pakistan Labour Welfare Department (Gazetted Posts) Recruitment Rules, 1963 ..	19-11-1963
20	Integ : 3-52/63 ..	The West Pakistan Nursing Service (Non-Gazetted) Rules, 1963 ..	25-11-1963
21	Integ : 3-57/63 ..	The West Pakistan Social Welfare Department Ministerial Establishment (Headquarters) Recruitment Rules, 1963 ..	25-11-1963
22	Integ : 3-128/60 ..	The West Pakistan Education Department (Posts in the Special Institutions) Recruitment Rules, 1963 ..	25-11-1963
23	Integ : 3-58/63 ..	The West Pakistan Sugar-Cane Inspectors Recruitment Rules ..	2-12-1963
24	Integ : 3-59/63 ..	The West Pakistan Sugar-Cane Control Organization Ministerial Establishment (Headquarters) Recruitment Rules ..	2-12-1963
25	Integ : 3-63/63 ..	The West Pakistan Health Department Ministerial Establishment (Regional) Recruitment Rules ..	6-12-1963
26	Integ : 3-56/63 ..	The West Pakistan Social Welfare Department (Subordinate Posts) Recruitment Rules ..	7-12-1963

Serial No.	File No.	Short title	Date of despatch
1	2	3	4
27	Integ : 3-65-63	.. The West Pakistan Sugar-Cane Control Organization (Gazetted Posts) Recruitment Rules ..	7-12-1963
28	Integ : 3-67/63	.. The West Pakistan Health Department Maternal and Child Welfare Establishment Recruitment Rules ..	7-12-1963
29	Integ : 3-68/63	.. The West Pakistan Heath Department (Rural Health Inspectors) Recruitment Rules ..	7-12-1963
30	Integ : 3-72/63	.. The West Pakistan Health Department Midwifery Establishment Recruitment Rules ..	7-12-1963
31	Integ : 4-10/63	.. The West Pakistan Co-operative Development Board (Allowances to Non-Official Members) Regulations, 1964 ..	7-1-1964
32	Integ : 4-10/63	.. The West Pakistan Co-operative Development Board Meeting Regulations, 1964 ..	7-1-1964
33	Inte : 3-81/63	.. The West Pakistan Education Department Miscellaneous Subordinate Posts Recruitment Rules, 1964 ..	12-3-1964
34	Integ : 86/63	.. The West Pakistan Industries Department Ministerial Services (Headquarters) Rules, 1964 ..	12-3-1964
35	Integ : 3-4/60	.. The West Pakistan Animals Husbandry Service (Class I) Extension and Research Rules, 1964	8-5-1964
36	Integ : 3-94/63	.. The West Pakistan Industries Department Vocational Schools and Institures (For Women) Subordinate Posts Recruitment Rules, 1964 ..	24-6-1964
37	Integ : 3-98/63	.. The West Pakistan Industries Department Subordinate Service (Regional) Rules, 1964 ..	26-6-1964

POLICE

Crime

During the year 1963-64, the general law and order situation remained fairly satisfactory in the Province as the total number of reported cases of all descriptions fell to 162714 as against 171312 in the preceding year. Although the decrease occurred in almost all important categories of crime except offences against person, it was conspicuous in the cases of robbery, burglary and theft. There was an appreciable increase of 1658 cases under various Local and Special Laws which is indicative of increased mobility and vigilance on the part of police.

Preventive Action

Preventive action was taken against 5519 persons under the various sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Habitual Offenders Act. In addition, 72917 persons were bound down under Sections 107/151, Criminal Procedure Code. An overall improvement was recorded in the preventive field and great emphasis was laid on the judicious exercise of preventive powers enjoyed by the police under the law.

Action against Anti-Social Elements.

Severe and sustained action was initiated against smugglers, proclaimed offenders and other anti-social elements, especially in the rural localities of Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions, where some gangs of dacoits had caused considerable damage to life and property. A number of gangs of smugglers and robbers were smashed and peace restored everywhere. During the year, as many as 2370 Proclaimed Offenders were arrested.

•

Traffic

Rapid industrialization and urbanization as well as impressive development in the socio-economic field have posed new problems of law and order for the police but none so exacting and embarrassing as that of traffic. In order to inculcate a deeper road sense in the masses, special Traffic Weeks were observed throughout West Pakistan with the assistance of various educational institutions and

Basic Democrats. The results have been encouraging.

Scientific Investigation Courses

Scientific Investigation Courses were held throughout the year to bring upto date the knowledge of new methods of Scientific Investigation of Station House Officers and their Assistants. The course is designed to promote among Upper Subordinates awareness of the potentialities of scientific aid in detecting crimes. During the year under review, as many as 380 Police Officers attended the course.

Police Welfare

The Police Welfare Organization did useful service in operating :

(*a*) The Police Welfare Fund,
(*b*) The Police Regimental Fund,
(*c*) The Police Benevolent Fund,

throughout the Province during the year. Comparatively more money was spent on police welfare such as grant of scholarships, interest free loans to police personnel, aid to widows and orphans, medical aid and other similar items.

Women Police

The woman police consisting of 3 Sub Inspectresses, 3 Assistant Sub Inspectresses, 10 Head Constables and 103 Foot Constables assisted the police force with credit on various occasions. There is, however, need for increase in the women police force in view of the special social conditions in the Province.

Transport / Tele-Communications

The Transport and Tele-communications services of the police rendered valuable service throughout the province and for almost all departments of the Government.

Sentinel

The West Pakistan Police Quarterly, "The Sentinel" entered its 10th year of publication. It has a wider readership, both within the country and abroad, primarily due to its better get-up, richness in police and scientific literature and the introduction of some interesting features like Judicial Rulings, Know your Law, Scientific Aids to Detection, etc. All ranks are displaying great interest in the magazine which is rendering valuable service in bringing the police and the public closer together and providing a forum for expression to all ranks. The magazine is also serving as a useful link between various police forces of the world.

POLICE WELFARE ORGANIZATION

The Police Welfare Organization continued to render effective help and assistance to the Police personnel. All possible amenities were afforded to Police officers and men, specially the low paid subordinates posted at distant places in West Pakistan. Applications received from widow and orphans were, as a rule, attended to immediately on their receipt and every possible help was given in genuine and deserving cases. The

activities of this Organization are briefly stated as under :—

(*i*) Monetary Aid to Widows etc

A sum of Rs. 8475/- was paid to the widows and orphans of various Policemen.

(*ii*) Education

(*a*) Scholarships

134 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 2620/- p.m. were granted to the college going children of Police personnel during the year as against 13 scholarships of Rs. 2160/- p.m. awarded in the preceding year. Some of the scholarships were continued during 1963-64 and in addition, 75 more scholarships were granted.

(*b*) Cost of Books etc

Besides scholarships a sum of Rs. 600/- was spent on the cost of books purchased by low paid subordinates for their children. Thus a total amount of Rs. 12115 was spent under this head during the year.

(*iii*) Health

A sum of Rs. 986 was paid on account of reimbursement of medical charges and the cost of medicines to low paid subordinates which could not ordinarily be claimed from Government. A sum of Rs. 2718 was given as monetary aid to the Police T.B. Patients, bringing the total amount to Rs. 3704.

(*iv*) Transportation of Dead Bodies

An expenditure of Rs. 2,134 was incurred on the transportation of dead bodies of Police personnel who died while on duty.

(*v*) Loan-Refundable by easy Monthly Instalments

Given to Police Officers, men and members of the clerical cadre.

A total sum of Rs. 32,250/- was sanctioned as loan to various Police officers and men and the members of the clerical staff for the following purposes :—

(*i*) Prolonged illness of family members.

(*ii*) Education of children.

(*iii*) Repair of houses and

(*iv*) Marriage etc.

Other Temporary Loans

About Rs. 1,21,400 were advanced temporarily to the various districts/-units during the year under report.

(*vi*) Building and Tube Wells

A plot on the Abbot Road, Lahore where the "Police Welfare Petrol Pump" is installed has been purchased for Rs. 38,500/- from the Rehabilitation and Settlement Department. A sum of Rs. 6483/- has been spent on the sinking of a tube well in the Police Welfare Farm, Harike Road, Lahore.

West Pakistan Police Regimental Fund

Canteens and Stores continue to run with the help of Regimental Funds in Police Lines where commodities of daily use viz wheat, ghee, dal, etc., are sold to Police personnel at cheap rates.

Police Benevolent Fund

The Benevolent Fund is administered on Group basis by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Quetta-Kalat Divisions (Group A), Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad Range, Hyderabad (Group B), Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Peshawar Range, Peshawar (Group D) and Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Welfare and Qaumi Razakars Organization, West Pakistan, Lahore (Group C). The Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Welfare and Qaumi Razakars Organization function as Chairmen of their respective Managing Committees of this fund.

Group A

Monetary aid of Rs. 200 in lump sum, and maintenance allowances to the extent of Rs. 272 p.m. were sanctioned for the dependents of deceased Police personnel during the year.

Group B

Thirty five applications of the dependents of deceased Police personnel were considered by the Committee, out of which 28 were found suitable and granted monetary aid to the tune of Rs. 4495.

Group C

The under-mentioned allowances were sanctioned in deserving cases :—

(*i*)	Widow 126 (Maintenance Allowance).	Rs. 3430/-
(*ii*)	Orphans 173 (Scholarships).	Rs. 1730/-
(*iii*)	Disabled 2 persons. (Subsistance allowance).	Rs. 85/-

Besides the above cases, increase in the Maintenance allowance of 72 widows ranging between Rs. 5/- & Rs. 50/- p.m. and the amount of scholarships from Rs. 3/- to Rs. 10/- p.m. awarded to 85 children of deceased Police personnel, were also sanctioned as follows :—

(*i*)	Widows.	Rs. 725.00 p.m.
(*ii*)	Orphans.	Rs. 480.00 p.m.

A total sum of Rs. 2109417 was disbursed to widows and their children during the year under review.

Group D

70 fresh and 11 old cases were sanctioned by the Group D Benevolent Fund Committee. The annual income and expenditure of this fund is given below :—

(*i*)	Total income ..	119338.56
(*ii*)	Total expenditure ..	101801.03
	Saving ..	17537.53

Karachi Range

The following two charitable funds are in existence in Karachi Division :—

(*i*) Welfare Fund

(*ii*) Amenities Fund

Police Academy

One of the most effective forms of assistance to the Police is the Police Academy which has been established at Lahore. The children of Policemen are admitted for studies upto 10th standard. The children of deceased Police officers and men are also admitted in this Academy for free education. As a result, the Academy is immensely liked by the Policemen and is a real source of contentment. The previous system under which this institution was running, has since been stopped and the whole expenditure is now met from the Welfare Fund.

West Pakistan Rangers

Anti-Smuggling Measures

Constant vigilance was exercised by the West Pakistan Rangers to check smuggling throughout the year under report. Anti-smuggling measures in the shape of extensive patrolling, laying of ambushes on the border and conducting of raids on smugglers' dens were carried out, which kept the smugglers' activities under control. A number of armed encounters with smugglers also took place. As a result, 17 notorious smugglers were killed, 4 wounded, 439 captured and property worth Rs. 10,16,104.32 was recovered.

Unlawful Entry

During the year, 845 illegal entrants were apprehended who belonged to the following categories :—

(*a*) Inadvertant crossing by border dwellers while grazing their cattle etc.

(*b*) Pak nationals pushed into Pakistan by the Indian Police after their arrest/release from jails in India for illegal entry.

(*c*) People wishing to migrate or visiting either country to see their relatives.

(*d*) Crossing of border by insane persons.

All illegal entrants except inadvertant crossers were handed over to the respective Police Stations. Doubtful/-suspected cases were recommended for further interrogation before their disposal. Great care was taken to ensure that agents/spies did not cross the border unchecked.

2616 stray cattle were captured during the year out of which 2378 were returned to the rightful owners and the remaining handed over to the local persons (as caretakers) pending disposal of their cases in the normal course in accordance with the Ground Rules. Straying of cattle was mostly due to the fact that the cattle were left unattended by the owners while grazing on the border.

Development Programme

A development programme has been launched which consists of the

construction of buildings for Rangers Units as shown below :—

(*a*) Construction of HQ Sutlej Rangers at Lahore.

(*b*) Construction of HQ Desert Rangers at Bahawalpur.

(*c*) Construction of HQ Indus Rangers at Hyderabad.

The construction programme is phased out over a number of years. A sum of Rs. 80 lakh has been provided in the Second Five Year Plan of which an amount of Rs. 20,00,000.00 has been included in the Annual Development Programme 1964-65 for the implementation of these projects.

The Scheme for the construction of HQ Desert Rangers at Bahawalpur is likely to be completed before the current financial year is put. A mosque is also under construction in the Unit lines for which funds have been raised through voluntary donations.

The Scheme for the construction of HQ Indus Rangers at Hyderabad was started early in 1963-64 and is progressing satisfactorily. It is likely to be completed by 1967-68.

The Scheme for the construction of HQ Sutlej Rangers at Lahore is the major scheme costing more than one crore of rupees. The construction work has started and is in its initial stages at present.

Civil Defence

The importance of Civil Defence Organization in our country is very great as modern wars cannot be won and the fighting forces cannot succeed without the full and well directed support of the civil population. It is the civil population of a country which holds the key to victory by maintaining regular supplies and production of war material and by strengthening the morale of the fighting forces during war and any other emergency. The protection of the civil population which is ensured by Civil Defence is therefore all the more necessary. The main functions of this Department are as follows :—

(*a*) Planning of Civil Defence measures.

(*b*) Co-ordination of Civil Defence activities with other Dpart-ments.

(*c*) Laying down of uniform scales and standards for Civil Defence Services and their equipment.

(*d*) Rendering technical advice on Civil Defence.

(*e*) Organisation and maintenance of training facilities.

(*f*) Training members of the Services and general public in civil defence.

Services

The organisation offers the following voluntary services to mitigate the effects of enemy air attack on the Civil Population and to combat natural and other calamities and diseases during peace time. These services have been organised in almost all important towns of the Province.

1. Warden Service

This service is meant to guide and control the general public, report any damage immediately to the Deputy Commissioner and Civil Defence Controller and organise immediate self-help measures.

2. Rescue Service

The service tackles all the pro-blems of rescuing people entrapped in wreckage during air raids, for which three types of trained Rescue Parties have been organised and equipped in the towns.

3. Auxiliary Fire Service

The service has been organised for supplementing the existing municipal

fire brigades with the help of stirrup pump parties.

4. Casualty Service

This service is responsible to render first aid to casualties on the spot and to carry them to the hospital for necessary medical treatment. First Aid Parties of Civil Defence Volunteers have been organised, trained and equipped in all important towns.

5. Communication Service

This service is meant for the quick transmission of messages from one place to another during an emergency. Immediate and effective control over damage reports during emergency has been organised.

Training

The main task of the Civil Defence during peace time is to impart training in modern techniques of Civil Defence to the general public, members of all Civil Defence Services and Government/Semi Government employees. For this purpose three Training Institutions are functioning—one in Karachi and two in Lahore. Training Centres have also been set up in all the important towns to train the members of local Civil Defence Services and the Civil population. A good number of training courses on different aspects of Civil Defence were held during the year under report. Training courses were also conducted to train college students as junior leaders.

Demonstrations and Exercises

A good number of demonstrations and exercises were staged in all towns to rehearse war plans and give practical experience to members of all the Civil Defence Services. Black-out and Take Cover Exercises were also held to acquaint the general public with the safety measures to be adopted during emergencies.

Peacetime Activities

The Civil Defence Organization has also to play an equally effective role in peace time in rescue and relief operations during natural calamities such as floods, fires etc., and gains a lot of practical experience.

Floods

During flood season, this department is responsible for the mobilisation of Mobile Flood Rescue Units to render help to the marooned people. This year, fortunately there was no serious flood situation requiring such a mobilisations.

Several Watermanship courses were held to train skilled persons in flood rescue operations. These courses included practical courses in swimming, rowing, first aid and elementary navigation.

Emergency Service Station

To render help and assistance to the local population during house collapses, fires, flood and other accidents, a Civil Defence Emergency Service Station has been set up at Lahore, which is working round the clock. During the year under report it provided assistance in 9 cases to 42 persons who were eiher rescued, given first aid or transported to hospitals for treatment.

The ambulance service is also available round the clock on payment basis at the rate of 50 paisa per mile for the benefit of local public for transporting their patients comfortably and safely to and from the hospitals.

Another Emergency Service Station has been set up on the same lines at Multan in collaboration with the Municipal Committee.

Anti-Corruption Establishment

A full fledged department has been created by Government for the eradication of corruption and very experienced detectives and seasoned officers have been posted to run its administration. The present Government has taken a number of measures to combat this social evil. The Anti-Corruption Establishment has made steady progress and launched an all out campaign to achieve its objective.

The Anti-Corruption Establishment in West Pakistan comprises three Regions, Northern, Central and Southern, each under the immediate charge of a Superintendent of Police. The Director, Anti-Corruption Establishment, West Pakistan, is the Head of the attached department with his Headquarters at Lahore. There is also a skeleton investigating staff under his immediate charge to make investigations into such cases/enquiries as can brook no delay.

Set up and Functions

The following units are functioning in West Pakistan under the present set up :—

(1) Directorate of Anti-Corruption with headquarters at Lahore. Staff consisting of one D.S.P., one P.D.S.P., 2 PIs, eight Inspectors, 2 A.S.Is., 2 Head Constables and 21 Constables are attached to the Directorate.

(2) Northern Region comprising Rawalpindi, D. I. Khan, Peshawar Division and Sargodha and Mianwali Districts of Sargodha Division with headquarters at Rawalpindi.

(3) Central Region comprising Lahore, Multan, Bahawalpur Divisions and Lyallpur and Jhang Districts of Sargodha Division with headquarters at Lahore.

(4) Southern Region comprising Karachi, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Quetta and Kalat Divisions with headquarters at Hyderabad.

Officers serving in the Anti-Corruption Establishment are mostly drawn on deputation from the Police Department.

The following Anti-Corruption measures were adopted by the Government :—

(1) Anti-Corruption laws did not extend to the former States of Khairpur and Bahawalpur. In order to bring uniformity in the Province, the anti-corruption laws were extended to these areas.

(2) Prosecution in the Anti-Corruption cases was inordinately delayed because of the necessity of going through a lengthy and complicated process of obtaining sanctions for the prosecution of the accused officers in courts. All such causes of delays have been eliminated.

(3) Instructions were issued to all Head of Departments to take personal interest in the eradication of corruption in their departments. The Heads of Departments were informed that the senior officers will be responsible for the eradication of corruption from amongst the services under their control and that it would be for the Head of office concerned to explain in every case of corruption detected otherwise than through him as to why it had not been possible for him to bring it to light. In order to watch the progress made by the Heads of Departments in the Anti-Corruption drive, it has been decided that they should send annual statements to Government showing the action taken by them independently of the Anti-Corruption Establishment.

(4) An important amendment was made in the Prevention of Corruption Act making the possession of property disproportionate to one's known sources of income as a criminal offence. This amendment proved very useful in tackling corrupt officers who had amassed wealth through corrupt and illegal means.

(5) Screening Committees were set up at various levels for scrutinising the records of all Government servants with a view to eliminating corrupt and inefficient officers. The results achieved were quite satisfactory.

(6) The strength of the Anti-Corruption Establishment was increased to cope with anti-social activities.

(7) The Anti-Corruption staff in the former province of the Punjab had been decentralized and located in all districts of the Province instead of concentration at Lahore. This was done with a view to making the staff responsible for the collection of intelligence and detection of corruption cases in the districts concerned.

(8) Special Judges were appointed by Government at Peshawar, Lahore, Multan and Hyderabad to deal with anti-Corruption cases exclusively.

(9) Special Judges-cum-Enquiry Officers were appointed at Lahore and Hyderabad to hold formal departmental enquiries against Gazetted Officers charged with corruption and bribery and to try criminal cases as well.

(10) A lot of difficulty was experienced by the Investigating Agency in dealing with the P.W.D. cases of technical nature. Government have sanctioned posts of two Executive Engineers and one S.D.O. to advise the Investigating Officers on technical matters relating to B&R and Irrigation and Power Departments. A Technical Officer has also been sanctioned for the Anti-Corruption Establishment to advise the Establishment on technical matters relating to the Settlement and Rehabilitation Department.

(11) This Establishment is maintaining Index Cards of corrupt officials against whom enquiries have been conducted by the Establishment.

(12) Government have promulgated the West Pakistan Anti-Corruption Establishment Ordinance, 1961, according to which the officers and members of the Anti-Corruption Establishment have the powers to arrest persons involved in offences relating to Anti-Corruption Laws, and posses all the powers and privileges which Police Officers have or are subject to in connection with the investigation of offences under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(13) The Provincial Anti-Corruption Council consisting of a Member, Board of Revenue, a Secretary of the Administrative Department concerned and the Director, Anti-Corruption as members with Chief Secretary to Government of West Pakistan as Chairman, has been set up by Government to deal with the Anti-Corruption cases against Class-I Provincial Government employees and the Pakistan and Central Services Officers below the rank of Commissioners working under the Provincial Government and officers of the Statutory Bodies of equivalent status. Similarly Provincial / Divisional District Anti-Corrutpion Committees have also been set up by Government to deal with cases/enquiries against class II Gazetted Officers and non-gazetted officials of the Provincial Government and officers of Statutory Bodies of equivalent Status.

The functions of the Provincial Anti-Corruption Council/Anti-Corrutpion Committees are as follows :—

(*i*) to review periodically the incidence of corruption in services and suggest means of rooting it out;

(*ii*) to review, at suitable intervals, the working of Anti-Corruption laws and rules and to suggest improvements in them ;

(*iii*) to suggest improvement in departmental procedure which may be found to encourage corruption ;

(*iv*) to co-ordinate work of all agencies both Central and Provincial engaged on Anti-Corruption work ;

(*v*) to recommend the names of Enquiry Officers/constitution of Tribunals and to review their activities.

(*vi*) to permit the institution of enquiries against gazetted officers.

(*vii*) to decide whether a case/-enquiry should go to court or for departmental action ;

(*viii*) to decide whether a case be dealt with by an Enquiry Officer or a Tribunal ;

(*ix*) to decide in which department the appointment of Anti-Corruption Officers is necessary ; and

(*x*) to consider, at its meetings, reports of the Anti-Corruption Establishment regarding the progress of Anti-Corruption work and to pass orders on them as may be necessary.

The progress of cases/enquiries against Class-I Officers pending disposal with the Anti-Corruption Establishment are reviewed by the Provincial Anti-Corruption Council quarterly and suitable instructions given to the Investigating Agencies for the expeditious disposal of such cases/enquiries. Again cases/enquiries against P.C.S. Officers, Deputy Superintendents of Police and Section Officers pending disposal with this Establishment are reviewed monthly by the Addl. Chief Secretary. The progress of cases/-enquiries against Class-II Officers and non-gazetted officials is reviewed in a similar manner by the Provincial/-Divisional/District Anti-Corruption Committees after every quarter.

Procedure.

The Anti-Corruption Establishment institutes enquiries and makes investigation into the conduct of public servants charged with bribery and corruption on complaints received from (*a*) Government (*b*) Government Departments concerned and (*c*) reliable sources direct.

No enquiry is taken up against a Gazetted officer by the Anti-Corruption Establishment without the approval of Provincial Anti-Corruption Council/Anti-Corruption Committee concerned. The permission of the Chief Secretary is obtained for the registration of cases against gazetted officers. This does not, however, apply to the traps and persons caught red-handed under the supervision of Magistrates following the receipt of specific or tangible information. Again, permission of the Council/-Committee is not necessary for the institution of enquiries against non-

gazetted officers. The Director and the Regional Officers of the Anti-Corruption Establishment are competent to take up these enquiries on their own initiative.

The final reports of cases/enquiries are put up to the Provincial Anti-Corruption Council/Anti-Corruption Committee concerned seeking permission for the prosecution of the accused officers/officials in courts or to take departmental action against them as the case may be. Formal sanction to the prosecution of the accused officers/-officials in courts is accorded by the appropriate Government as required by section 5 of section 6 of the Pakistan Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1958. The cases are put in the courts of Special Judges of the Anti-Corruption Establishment.

Formal departmental enquiries under the West Pakistan Government Servants (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules, 1960 against gazetted officers are made by the Special Judges-cum-Enquiry Officers of the Anti-Corruption Establishment. The cases against non-gazetted officers are referred to to the departments concerned for departmental action.

Action.

During the year 1963-64 the Anti-Corruption Establishment investigated 2963 cases/enquiries including 412 against gazetted officers. Of these, 276 cases including 12 against gazetted officers referred to traps laid by the Anti-Corruption Establishment operating under the supervision of Magistrates.

650 cases/enquiries including 106 against gazetted officers were disposed of by the Anti-Corruption Establishment during the year 1963-64. Of these, 60 cases against gazetted officers and 420 against non-gazetted officials were recommended for departmental action. 4 gazetted officers and 33 non-gazetted officers were found guilty and punished as a result of departmental action. The officers punished included one C.S.P. Officer, one P.C.S. Officer, one D.S.P. and one Tehsildar. The punishments awarded included removal from service, termination of services, reversion to lower ranks, stoppage of increments, censures, warnings, compulsory retirements, communication of displeasures of Government, reduction in pension etc.

Five cases against gazetted officers and 71 cases against non-gazetted officers were sent up for trial in court during the year 1963-64. 64 cases including two against gazetted officers ended in conviction. The accused officers were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by courts. The punishment awarded by the Courts went up to 7 years R.I. and fines up to Rs. 1,36,000-. The gazetted officers convicted included one Executive Engineer and one Assistant Director, Basic Democracies.

The gazetted officers against whom enquiries were made by the Anti-Corruption Establishment during the year 1963-64, included 2 C.S.P. Officers, 25 P.C.S. Officers, 2 Chief Engineers, one Addl. Chief Engineer, 3 Deputy Chief Engineers, 14 Superintending Engineers, 67 Executive Engineers,

88 Sub-Divisional Officers, 7 Superintendent of Police, 9 Deputy Superintendents of Police, one Director, Health Services, 5 Medical Superintedents/District Health Officers, 9 other officers of the Health Department, are Director of Agriculture, 2 Deputy Directors of Industries, one Superintendent of Prisons, 2 Deputy Collectors, 25 Tehsildars, 2 Section Officers, etc.

The offences detected included bribery, misappro-priation of public funds and Government material, abuse of official position, possession of property and wealth disproportionate to known sources of income, drawing of T.A. falsely, favouritism, nepotism etc., etc.

GAME

Nature has provided this province with various game birds and animals which are cared for with great zeal. These species, besides giving sport and adorning our landscape, contribute a lot towards increasing the output of agriculture, which is being threatened by pests and insects. Most of the game species eat up these deadly enemies of the produce of the soil.

The Game Repartment is therefore making all possible efforts to ensure that valuable game species are not shot out of existence, but are preserved and multiplied and made variegated. A sufficient quantity and quality of game in West Pakistan is bound to prove an added attraction to the tourists, thus earning more foreign exchange for Pakistan. The object of preventing extinction is achieved by total closure of areas to shooting and letting loose of wild life in deficit areas. On the other hand, the object of preservation and development of game is achieved by creating reserves and sanctuaries. In the reserves shooting is very sparingly allowed under special permits while sanctuaries afford undisturbed environment for game pecies to live and breed. There are 21 Game Reserves in the various districts of the province covering an area of 673966 acres and 13 game sancturies with an area of 631795 acres.

Partridge, both black and grey, is the most important indigenous game bird of the Province. It inhabits sarkanda bushes and shrubs besides cultivated fields. As such, it is widely spread on the plains of West Pakistan which is mainly agricultural. Chikor inhabits the hilly tracts in Sargodha and Rawalpindi Divisions and also in the Quetta Zone. The big game in West Pakistan which is allowed to be shot under special permits, consists of Urial, Ibex, Markhor and hog deer. Urial is found in Jhelum, Campbellpur and Karachi Districts, Hyderabad, Khairpur and Kalat Divisions and Quetta District. The Ibex is distributed over Hyderabad Division and Lasbella District. Markhor is found in Quetta and Sibi Districts. The hog dear is found in riverian tracts in Hyderabad and Karachi Divisions, Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts.

Game affairs are being managed under the West Pakistan Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1959, and the Rules made thereunder. Offences under these laws and rules are registered and reported to courts. During the period under review, 6197 cases were reported and 2787 convictions took place. This prosecution brought a sum of Rs. 25,442.00 in the shape of fines.

The income of the Game Department in derived from issue of various game licences and permits. The Department is not only self-supporting but also effecting a very considerable saving each year.

Reclamation and Probation Organization

The Reclamation and Probation Organization continued to function during the year on more progressive lines with a double-edged machinery to attack the evil of crime from new angles—the one include the working of Parole system under the Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act, 1926, and the other Probation methods as embodied in the Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1960. The system of Parole provides useful methods for the treatment of raw and chance offenders by keeping the convicted persons in the environments helpful for their reformation and rehabilitation in future life. A newly introduced Probation method continued to be applied in Lahore and Rawalpindi Division. In Probation system the very concept and approach to the problem of crime and treatment of offenders is changed and an offender, instead of being sent to Jail is placed in the custody of a Probation Officer by the Court for a certain period during which a vigilant and careful eye, coupled with necessary advice and guidance to effect a change in his traits and a rend is kept in view by the Probation Officer in charge.

These two systems viz Parole and Probation continued to function under the administrative control of the respective Commissioners of Divisions as the Reclamation and Probation work was decentralized at Divisional level at the time of Reorganization of the Reclamation and Probation Department under the Provincial Reorganization Scheme.

During the year, 335 prisoners were released on parole under the Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act, 1926, while 513 offenders were placed on probation under the Probation of Offenders Ordinanace, 1960.

By keeping the above number of offenders out of the Jails the main object of their reformation and rehabilitation is achieved on the one hand and huge savings in the Jails expenditure which would have been incurred if these convicted persons were kept in Jails, is saved on the other.

Since the Probation method which was applied in the first instance in Lahore and Rawalpindi Division as a pilot project proved to be very useful and successful in all respects, Government have since decided to extend the system to Peshawar Division during the next year. It is expected that this system will extend to all over the Province gradually and will prove a land-mark in the history of this country.

Besides the above two systems of Parole and Probation, there is a Remand Home at Karachi functioning under the Department. In this Remand Home Juvenile delinquents are kept and are imparted educational or vocational training. The Remand Home, Karachi, was established as far back as in 1937, by Karachi Child Welfare Society. The Government of Pakistan took over its control from the said Society in the year 1960. The control of this Remand Home was later transferred to the Government of west Pakistan. A remand Home is, in fact, a part and parcel of the machinery provided for implementing the Children Act with the help of Juvenile Courts and Certified Schools.

The Remand Home, Karachi, is at present functioning under the Sind Children Act and as there is no regular approved or Certified School in the province at present this Remand Home is being used both as a Certified School and a Remand Home for the detention of juvenile delinquents before and after their trial. Two drafts Children Legislation viz., Youthful Offenders Act and the Children Act are at present under the active consideration of the Government of West Pakistan and it is expected that these laws will be enforced in the Province not before long after which Approved or Certified Schools and Schools for Children in need of care and protection shall come into existence in regular form. Government have also since agreed for the establishment of three more Remand Homes, at Lahore, Peshawar and Hyderabad during the next year to cater for the needs of the former Punjab, N.W.F.P. and Sind Areas.

There is also Governmet Reformatory Farms, Burewala, comprising of over 3000 acres of land where convicted persons from agricultural class are kept on parole and are employed in agricultural work. At this Farm each parolee is allotted a tenancy of 12½ acres of land for cultivation. 60% of the produce goes to the parolee tenants and 40% to Government—the landlord. During their stay at the Farm the parolees can also keep their families with them in order to provide normal family life for them which is very helpful in their reformation and rehabilitation. They are also treated by humane as well as scientific methods of parole system in order to change their traits and trends with a view to preparing them to adopt a peaceful and law-abiding life in the future. Some of the top level delegates of the Foreign Organizations like the U.N.O. visited this Farm and remarked that this is a significant development in the system of treatment of offenders in the open in the world.

Excise and Taxation

The excise policy of the Government is to derive maximum revenue from the minimum consumption of intoxicants and narcotics such as liquor, opium and bhang. In pursuance of this policy, the use of liquor throughout the northern areas of the Province including the former Bahawalpur and Khairpur States is prohibited except on permits for specified quantities. Similarly, there are restrictions on the limits of sale and possession of bhang, opium, charas and opium smoking is altogether banned in West Pakistan.

With a view to controlling its production, the cultivation of poppy is restricted to compact areas of the Peshawar Division. In the year 1963, an area measuring 3,667 acres, 2 kanals and 16 marlas was under poppy cultivation. 13,520 seers of opium was produced by licensed cultivators during the year and the entire quantity was purchased by Government. The supply of opium is, however, being gradually reduced every year with a view to stopping its use for purposes other than scientific and medicinal by 1978.

Opium used to be imported from India in the past. It is now being produced in a factory which is run by Government. It meets the demands of East Pakistan and Azad Kashmir besides the demand of the pharmaceutical industry. Moreover, the feasibility of extracting morphine and codeine from opium and poppy heads is being explored in order to dispense with the import of these drugs.

Bhang (cannbis) grows wild in the sub-montaneous tracts. In village Bubak, district Dadu, it is, however, cultivated under Government control. It is sold through licensed vendors.

There is a brewery at Rawalpindi and distilleries are functioning at Takht Bhai, Mardan, Rawalpindi, Kotri and Quetta. The distilleries manufacture rectified and methylated spirits which are required for industrial and defence purposes. Sugar mills have been exporting molasses in the past but it is gratifying that some of the distilleries started export of commercial spirits during the year. With a view to boosting exports and encouraging local industries to enable them to

compete with foreign products, the Tarrif Commission was requested to examine the cases of several industries for the supply of duty-free spirits. Recommendations of the Commission have already been accepted in the case of Cat-gut Sodium Hydrosulphate, Santonine and other industries.

To check smugglng of opium and charas through the montaneous and inacce.sible tracts of the northern frontier, anti-smuggling measures have been introduced on a large scale. A number of Government departments like the West Pakistan Rangers, Frontier Corps, Frontier Constabulary, West Pakistan Police and the Excise and Taxation Department have co-operated in fighting the menace. Government have taken the following measures to meet the challenge posed by smugglers:

(*i*) Punishment prescribed by law for smuggling on narcotics, is being enhanced: and

(*ii*) Check-posts have been established at some places. Women constables have been posted to check smuggling by women. Dogs are also used for the detection of smugglers. Anti-smuggling Co-ordination Conferences are convened at the district, divisional and provincial levels and the decisions of the conferences are implemented as far as possible.

The following big captures were made during the period under review:—

1. Capture of a Jeep No. HD-6674 containing 2 maunds and 4 seers of charas at Sukkur.
2. Recovery of 2 maunds of charas at Shahdadpur.
3. Recovery of 2 maunds of charas at Hyderabad.
4. Recovery of 3 maunds of charas at Landhi.
5. Capture of a car No. J.D. 1817 containing 9 maunds and 6 seers of charas at Mianwali.

TAXATION

1. Property Tax.

This tax is imposed in accordance with the provisions of the West Pakistan Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1958 and the rules framed thereunder. Subject to such exemptions and rebates as are admissible under the law, the tax is leviable on all buildings and lands situated within the limits of the urban areas which are notified by Government from time to time. As a general policy, the tax is imposed in those urban areas which are likely to yield an annual revenue of ten thousand rupees or more. The tax is charged at the fixed rate of 10% of the annual value of buildings and lands. Government have decided that the assessment of annual values of properties by the Excise and Taxation Department shall be adopted by local bodies for the purposes of houses tax levied by them.

Total income from this tax during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,18,25,014/- as compared with Rs. 1,52,14,000/- during the preceding year, there being an increase of Rs. 66,11,014/-. Income from Karachi alone amounted to Rs. 81,24,487/80.

II. Entertainment Duty.

The duty is leviable on all such entertainments admission to which is on payment. It is collected at the rate of 50 per cent of the admission charges. Government are competent to grant exemption in the case of any entertainment or class of entertainment. Exceptions in individual cases can also be granted by the Directors of Excise and Taxation within their respective jurisdictions, subject to the conditions that the whole of the net proceeds of the entertainment are devoted to philanthropic, charitable, educational, athletics, sports, national or scientific purposes.

The total income of the Province from this duty amounted to Rs. 3,06,39,842/89. This includes a sum of Rs. 11,11,15,233/75, being the income from Karachi. Income during the preceding year was Rs. 2,55,06,150/-, showing an increase of Rs. 51,33,692/98

Government have under consideration a proposal to recover entertainments duty at fixed rates from cinemas on the basis of their seating capacity and the number of daily shows held. Categorization of cinemas on these lines is under progress. In the case of petty shows and casual entertainments, the duty is proposed to be recovered in the form of licences to be issued on payment of fixed fees and for a specified period.

III. Motor Registration and Taxation.

The registration of motor vehicles is regulated by the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and the tax on motor vehicles is regulated by the provisions of the West Pakistan Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1958 and the rules framed there-under. Previously the tax on motor vehicles in Karachi district was levied and collected under the Sind Motor Tax Act and rates were different from those charged in the rest of the province under the West Pakistan Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1958. In order to have a uniform policy of taxation throughout the province including Karachi, the West Pakistan Act was extended to Karachi in supersession of the Sind Act.

The tax is payable in four equal quarterly instalments or in one lumpsum instalment, as may be convenient to the tax payer. Similarly, it rests with the convenience of the tax payer either to deposit the tax in cash or pay it in the form of court fee stamps. In order to provide further facility to the public, Government have under consideration a proposal Bank to open branches of the National Bank within the premises of the offices of the Registering Authorities of such districts whose total annual yield of revenue from all taxes and excise duties etc. amounts to approximately fifty thousand rupees.

In special cases, Government allowed the payment of motor vehicles tax at lesser rates in the case of commercial vehicles in view of hilly or kacha

routes, bad weather conditions or low traffic density.

The total revenue from this source amounted to Rs. 3,27,702/59 against Rs. 2,54,21,360/- accruing during the preceding year. There was an increase of Rs. 72,83,342/59, which includes an income of Rs. 25,59,002/35 from Karachi.

IV. Horse Race Betting Tax.

The tax at Karachi was recovered under the Sind Betting Tax Act and in the rest of the province under the West Pakistan Horse Race Betting Tax Act, 1958. The rate of betting and totalizator tax at Karachi (including surcharge) and at other places in West Pakistan (where no surcharge was levied) was 12½ per cent, with the only exception that betting tax at Karachi was levied on gross winnings and in the rest of the province on the net winnings.

The West Pakistan Act has since been extended to Karachi. Also, the rates of setting and totalizator taxes have been reduced to 5 per cent throughout West Pakistan with a further change that betting tax shall henceforth be levied on all bets instead of on gross or net winnings. The collection of betting and totalizator taxes at Karachi and Lahore has been entrusted to the respective Race Clubs subject to the conditions that in case the total revenue falls short of the last 2 years' average, the short-fall shall be made good by the Race Clubs from their own funds and in case the income exceeds the last 2 years' average, the Race Clubs shall be paid 50 per cent of the increase as collection charges. These changes in the policy will, however, take effect during the financial year 1964-65.

The total recoveries of the tax during the year came to Rs. 29,73,267/94 out of which Rs. 22,30,434/26 were contributed by Karachi. Income from the rest of the Province amounted only to Rs. 7,42,833/68. Income during the preceding year was Rs. 24,69,200/- at Karachi and Rs. 6,78,094/- at Lahore- the income at other places being negligible.

V. Tobacco Vend Fee.

This fee is charged on the retail sale or keeping for retail sale of manufactured tobacco by a person other than the grower. The collection of the fee is regulated by the provisions of West Pakistan Tobacco Vend Act, 1958 and rules framed thereunder. This Act was not previously applicable to Karachi. It was extended to Karachi towards the close of the financial year 1963-64 and as such there was no income from Karachi.

The fee is recoverable in the form of licence obtainable on payment from the Stamp Vendors. The dealers are divided into four different categories on the basis of the extent of their business which in turn is determined on the number of Assistants which a dealer may have. Different license fee is prescribed for each category.

The total income of tax during the year was Rs. 5,61,963/80. as against Rs. 5,50,000/- in the preceding year, showing a slight increase of Rs. 11,963/80.

VI. Taxes under the West Pakistan Finance Act, 1963.

The following taxes under the West Pakistan Finance Act, 1963 were levied and collected by the Excise and Taxation Department :—

(*i*) Tax on Cinemas under section 6;

(*ii*) Tax on Callings, Professions etc. under section 7;

(*iii*) Tax on Trades, Import & Export Licences under section 8;

(*iv*) Surcharge on Betting Tax at Karachi under section 13;

(*v*) Primary Education Surcharge under section 15;

(*vi*) Capital Gains Tax under section 16.

Total collections from these taxes amounted to Rs. 28,74,960/55.

STATISTICS

TABLE 1

Area and Population by Divisions and Districts of West Pakistan 1951 and 1961

Division/District		Area (Square Miles)	Population in '000'	
			1951	1961
West Pakistan	..	**310,403**	**33,780**	**42,880**
Peshawar Division	..	**28,153**	**4,962**	**6,372**
Hazara (*a*)	..	6,292	1,283	1,385
Mardan	..	1,211	629	814
Peshawar (*a*)	..	1,646	937	1,213
Kohat (*a*)	..	3,473	435	628
Malakand Agency	..	12,344	1,193	1,537
Mohmand Agency	..	887	105	294
Khyber Agency	..	995	217	301
Kurram Agency	..	1,305	163	201
Dera Ismail Khan Division	..	**11,130**	**937**	**1,206**
Dera Ismail Khan (*a*)	..	4,723	339	383
Banu (*a*)	..	2,034	334	428
North Waziristan Agency	..	1,817	128	159
South Waziristan Agency	..	2,556	136	235
Rawalpindi Division	..	**11,206**	**3,440**	**3,979**
Campbellpur	..	4,148	723	767
Rawalpindi	..	2,022	876	1,137
Jhelum	..	2,772	682	749
Gujrat	..	2,264	1,159	1,326
Sargodha Division	..	**17,095**	**4,743**	**5,977**
Sargodha	..	4,775	1,163	1,468
Mianwali	..	5,403	550	747
Lyallpur	..	3,516	2,153	2,684
Jhang	..	3,401	877	1,079
Lahore Division	..	**8,907**	**5,339**	**6,449**
Lahore	..	2,216	1,895	2,480
Gujranwala	..	2,312	1,047	1,292
Sheikhupura	..	2,312	923	1,081
Sialkot	..	2,067	1,474	1,596
Multan Division	..	**24,826**	**5,306**	**6,603**
Dera Ghazi Khan	..	9,359	631	777
Muzaffargarh	..	5,613	751	990
Multan	..	5,630	2,108	2,702
Montgomery	..	4,224	1,816	2,134

TABLE 1

Area and Population by Divisions and Districts of West Pakistan : 1951 and 1961

Division/District		Area (Square Miles)	Population in '000' 1951	Population in '000' 1961
Bahawalpur Division	..	**17,508**	**1,811**	**2,574**
Bahawalpur	..	9,587	528	735
Bahawalnagar	..	3,428	630	823
Rahimyar Khan (*b*)	..	4,493	652	1,016
Khairpur Division	..	**20,293**	**2,485**	**3,134**
Jacobabad (*b*)	..	2,982	426	529
Sukkur (*b*)	..	5,531	721	837
Larkana	..	2,866	502	604
Nawabshah	..	2,896	491	692
Khairpur (*b*)	..	6,018	345	472
Hyderabad Division	..	**36,821**	**2,527**	**3,291**
Hyderabad	..	4,969	893	1,286
Dadu	..	7,342	417	485
Tharparker	..	13,435	695	728
Sanghar	..	4,142	322	430
Thatta (*b*)	..	6,933	290	362
Quetta Division	..	**53,115**	**532**	**630**
Quetta-Pishin	..	5,314	213	267
Sibi (*b*)	..	10,446	120	123
Loralai	..	7,364	97	111
Zhob	..	10,475	65	88
Chagai	..	19,516	37	41
Kalat Division	..	**72,944**	**485**	**531**
Kalat	..	30,931	291(*c*)	341
Mekran	..	30,931	139	147
Kharan	..	18,553	55	42
Karachi Division	..	**8,405**	**1,214**	**2,135**
Karachi (*b*)	..	1,357	1,138	2,044
Lasbela	..	7,048	76	91

(*a*) Including Special Areas under the respective Deputy Commissioners.

(*b*) Necessary Adjustments which have taken place in areas of Administrative districts have been accounted for in the 1951 figures.

(*c*) Adjusted figures including population of Bolan transferred from Sibi Tehsil to Kalat District.

Note : (*i*) This table excludes Population of Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagarh and Manavadar and Pakistanis enclaves in India.

(*ii*) Population of Tribal Areas included in the Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan Divisions, was partly enumerated and partly estimated.

(*iii*) In 1951 Census, Estimated Population of 13,000 of Gwadur has not been included.

(*iv*) This Table excludes Non-Pakistanis.

(*v*) Total may not tally due to rounding off of separate items.

Source :—West Pakistan Bureau of Statistitics "Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan-1963" Table 4.

TABLE 2

West Pakistan and its Principal Cities 1901 to 1961

(Population in '1000')

Name of City	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
West Pakistan	**16,576**	**19,382**	**21,107**	**23,542**	**28,282**	**33,780**	**42,880**
Karachi (*a*)	136	187	244	301	436	1,126	1,913
Lahore (*a*)	203	229	282	430	672	849	1,296
Hyderabad (*a*)	69	76	82	102	135	242	435
Lyallpur	9	20	28	43	70	179	425
Multan (*a*)	87	99	85	119	143	190	358
Rawalpindi (*a*)	88	86	101	119	185	237	340
Peshawar (*a*)	95	98	104	122	173	152	219
Gujranwala	29	29	38	59	85	114 (*b*)	196
Sialkot (*a*)	58	65	71	101	139	156 (*b*)	164
Sargodha	(*c*)	9	18	27	36	78	129
Quetta (*a*)	25	34	49	60	64	84	107
Sukkur	31	35	41	65	66	77	103
Bahawalpur (*a*)	19	18	18	21	40	42	84
Montgomery	7	8	15	26	38	50	75

(*a*) Including respective Cantonment Areas
(*b*) Excluding Refugee Camps.
(*c*) Not available.

Source :—West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics "Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan 1961" Table No. 9.

TABLE 3

Principal Educational Statistics of West Pakistan : 1955-56 to 1962-63

Year	Number of Institutions	Enrolment (In '000')	Number of Teachers (In '000')	Expenditure (In Lakh Rupees) (*a*)
		Primary Schools		
1955 56 ..	15,753	1,368.5	38.5	450.3
1956-57 ..	16,383	1,418.4	40.1	496.7
1957-58 ..	17,928	1,431.6	42.2	534.2
1958-59 ..	17,514	1,484.2	43.8	583.2
1959-60 ..	17,899	1,541.6	45.0	62 .9
1960-61 ..	20,909	1,706.0	50.0	744.2
1961-62 ..	24,930	1,907.1	54.8	773.7
1962-63 ..	28,338	2,086.2	63.6	836.9
		Middle Schools		
1955-56 ..	1,735	357.0	12.4	159.4
1956-57 ..	1,781	366.0	12.5	175.5
1957-58 ..	1,867	373.1	13.1	189.0
1958-59 ..	1,953	376.5	13.3	207.5
1959-60 ..	1,964	378.4	13.1	219.8
1960-61 ..	1,798	395.1	14.4	221.8
1961-62 ..	2,011	411.6	16.7	303.0
1962-63 ..	2,237	472.1	18.7	352.1
		High Schools		
1955-56 ..	832	432.8	15.1	297.4
1956-57 ..	888	458.7	16.5	336.5
1957-58 ..	950	473.1	16.7	352.1
1958-59 ..	1,014	489.1	16.9	372.9
1959-60 ..	1,066	525.9	18.3	395.8
1960-61 ..	1,172	565.5	20.0	465.8
1961-62 ..	1,300	570.7	21.5	441.5
1962-63 ..	1,349	629.1	23.0	668.7
		Colleges (*b*)		
1955-56 ..	78	41.6	(*c*)	(*c*)
1956-57 ..	85	45.9	(*c*)	(*c*)
1957-58 ..	92	50.8	(*c*)	(*c*)
1958-59 ..	107	61.9	(*c*)	(*c*)
1959-60 ..	125	72.7	(*c*)	(*c*)
1960-61 ..	134	70.4	3.5	246.6
1961-62 ..	146	71.3	3.9	298.3
1962-63 ..	159	93.7	4.4	341.2

(*a*) Covers Expenditure on Teachers' Salaries, Contingencies, Direction and Inspection, Buildings and Miscellaneous.

(*b*) Including Higher Secondary Schools, Arts and Science Colleges but exclude professional colleges.

(*c*) Not available.

Note :—This Table excludes the enrolment of Post Graduate classes of colleges.

Source :—(*i*) Upto 1961-62, West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, "Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan—1962", Table 29.

(*ii*) For 1962-63, West Pakistan Bureau of Education, Lahore.

TABLE 4

Cost of Living Indices for Industrial Workers by Expenditure Groups at selected Centres : 1949-50 to 1963-64

(Base :—April 1948 to March, 1949=100)

Period (July-June)		General	Food	Fuel and Lighting	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscel-laneous
			Karachi			
1949-50	..	97	97	98	112	91
1950-51 ,,	..	96	95	102	113	90
1951-52 ,,	..	100	101	105	114	91
1952-53 ,,	..	107	108	113	112	103
1953-54 ,,	..	111	110	121	112	116
1954-55 ,,	..	107	107	119	112	107
1955-56 ,,	..	107	107	132	113	99
1956-57 ,,	..	113	118	146	113	100
1957-58 ,,	..	123	131	146	113	108
1958-59 ,,	..	118	124	131	113	107
1959-60 ,,	..	125	133	137	115	113
1960-61 ,,	..	127	136	143	114	112
1961-62 ,,	..	130	141	144	114	113
1962-63 ,,	..	128	138	146	114	112
1963-64 ,,	..	132	144	149	114	113
			Lahore			
1949-50 (July-June)	..	90	87	102	85	93
1950-51 ,,	..	82	75	99	77	99
1951-52 ,,	..	93	88	98	77	118
1952-53 ,,	..	99	98	101	80	119
1953-54 ,,	..	101	91	104	105	136
1954-55 ,,	..	96	88	106	87	127
1955-56 ,,	..	94	87	109	79	122
1956-57 ,,	..	102	98	110	84	125
1957-58 ,,	..	111	108	113	93	137
1958-59 ,,	..	103	100	104	88	132
1959-60 ,,	..	111	112	107	90	128
1960-61 ,,	..	118	119	108	98	145
1961-62 ,,	..	124	123	106	105	167
1962-63 ,,	..	120	118	106	104	159
1963-64 ,,	..	128	128	104	102	167

TABLE 4

Cost of Living Indices for Industrial Workers by Expenditure Groups at selected Centres : 1949-50 to 1963-64

(Base :—April 1948 to March, 1949=100)

Period (July-June)			General	Food	Fuel and Lighting	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscel-laneous
				Sialkot			
1949-50		..	85	83	99	80	91
1951-51	,,	..	78	71	99	89	89
1951-52	,,	..	83	82	92	82	84
1952-53	,,	..	92	95	95	83	81
1953-54	,,	..	92	90	101	104	85
1954-55	,,	..	85	82	99	95	86
1955-56	,,	..	84	81	101	90	84
1956-57	,,	..	94	94	104	90	90
1957-58	,,	..	102	101	110	93	109
1958-59	,,	..	99	96	114	98	109
1959-60	,,	..	108	106	118	114	110
1960-61	,,	..	117	118	119	116	111
1961-62	,,	..	117	117	119	131	114
1962-63	,,	..	115	114	117	129	111
1963-64	,,	..	123	125	119	128	112

Source : Upto 1962-63, West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics "Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan—1963" Table 60.

(*ii*) For 1963-64, Central Statistical Office, Karachi "Statistical Bulletin, September, 1964" Table 92.

TABLE 5

Second Five Year Plan and Annual Development Programmes Allocations

Public Sector

(In crore rupees)

Serial No.	Economic Sector	Develop-ment Plan Alloca-tions (Revised)	Develop-ment Pro-gramme 1964-65 Budget Estimates (Gross)	Develop-ment Pro-gramme 1963-64 Revised Estimates (Gross)	Develop-ment Pro-gramme 1962-63 Revised Estimates (Gross)	Develop-ment Pro-gramme 1961-62 Revised Estimates (Gross)	Develop-ment Pro-gramme 1960-61 Revised Estimates (Gross)
1	2	3	4	5	6 (*a*)	7 (*a*)	8 (*a*)
	Total ..	**720.0**	**210.5** (b)	**148.6**	**135.7**	**113.6**	**88.3**
1	Water and Power ..	227.0	72.8	55.3	54.7	51.6	36.7
2	Agriculture ..	116.0	32.0	19.6	15.1	9.8	7.8
3	Housing and Settlement	91.0	19.6	13.6	9.9	7.5	10.6
4	Industries ..	65.0	11.0	7.0	9.0	6.4	9.2
5	Transport and Communications ..	150.0 (*c*)	51.9 (*c*)	36.4 (*c*)	33.8	29.0	17.7
6	Education and Training	50.0	15.2	12.5	9.9	5.8	3.7
7	Health ..	16.0	7.3	4.3	3.1	3.4	2.5
8	Social Welfare ..	5.0	0.7 (*d*)	0.3 (*d*)	0.2	0.1	0.1

(*a*) Corrected upto 14th September, 1963.

(*b*) This is exclusive of Establishment Charges which are as follows :—

(1) Debitable to capital account 329.31 lakh.
(2) Debitable to Revenue Account 109.03 lakh.

(*c*) Including works programme.

(*d*) Including Manpower and Employment.

Note :—(*i*) This table does not include the Establishment and other charges on account of Development in Annual Development Programmes.

(*ii*) Adjustment for the activities transferred from the Central Government to the Provincial Government under the new Constitution have been made in this table.

Source :—(*i*) For Col. 3 : Planning and Development Department, Government of West Pakistan.

(*ii*) For Cols. 4 & 5 : Finance Department, Government of West Pakistan, "Annual Budget Statement of the Government of West Pakistan, for the year 1964-65", Statement VI at pages 26 to 29.

(*iii*) For Cols. 6, 7 & 8 : West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, "Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan, 1963", Table 73.

TABLE 6

Area Sown under Principal Crops in West Pakistan : 1947-48 to 1962-63

(In thousand acres.)

Year	Wheat	Gram	Rice	Barley	Bajra	Maize
1947-48 ..	9,761	2,182	1,929	410	1,998	910
1948-49 ..	10,581	2,810	2,073	571	2,321	940
1949-50 ..	10,321	2,407	2,303	483	2,361	981
1950-51 ..	10,832	2,757	2,388	436	2,408	935
1951-52 ..	10,152	2,111	2,179	436	2,020	969
1952-53 ..	9,385	2,034	2,243	482	2,201	970
1953-54 ..	10,386	2,573	2,513	517	2,583	1,063
1954-55 ..	10,597	3,051	2,366	455	2,188	1,059
1955-56 ..	11,165	3,249	2,399	458	2,201	1,057
1956-57 ..	11,331	3,182	2,401	452	2,289	1,065
1957-58 ..	11,458	3,016	2,652	480	1,844	1,064
1958-59 ..	11,996	3,013	2,846	488	2,091	1,114
1959-60 ..	12,010	2,755	2,900	507	2,063	1,102
1960-61 ..	11,536	2,732	2,923	466	1,845	1,187
1961-62 ..	12,055	2,716	3,001	463	2,057	1,170
1962-63 ..	12,519	3,065	3,212	424	2,103	1,200

TABLE 6

Area Sown Under Principal Crops in West Pakistan : 1947-48 to 1962-63—*concld.*

(In thousand acres.)

Year		Jowar	Sugar-cane	Rape and Mustard	Cotton	Tobacco
1947-48	..	1,012	465	1,058	3,052	33
1948-49	..	1,148	482	1,118	2,600	41
1949-50	..	1,394	542	908	2,743	40
1950-51	..	1,289	470	1,140	3,017	52
1951-52	..	1,101	474	1,370	3,320	61
1952-53	..	1,317	629	1,053	3,424	46
1953-54	..	1,526	722	1,078	2,867	64
1954-55	..	1,130	754	1,275	3,135	102
1955-56	..	1,316	710	1,469	3,490	84
1956-57	..	1,368	786	1,366	3,558	85
1957-58	..	974	999	1,348	3,592	89
1958-59	..	1,097	1,063	1,431	3,470	69
1959-60	..	1,123	1,039	1,390	3,312	91
1960-61	..	1,146	1,015	1,237	3,200	97
1961-62	..	1,260	1,174	1,163	3,453	112
1962-63	..	1,265	1,314	1,540	3,350	116

Source :—West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Lahore.

TABLE 7

Production of Principal Crops in West Pakistan : 1947-48 to 1962-63

Year		In thousand tons					
		Wheat	Gram	Rice (Cleaned)	Barley	Bajra	Maize
1947-48	..	3,298.7	467.0	686.4	123.0	297.3	353.6
1948-49	..	3,985.3	744.9	739.8	186.5	389.9	573.7
1949-50	..	3,881.1	603.2	791.3	148.7	369.5	402.2
1950-51	..	3,956.6	744.1	852.3	132.7	386.2	382.5
1951-52	..	3,009.9	423.9	714.6	103.3	265.9	378.1
1952-53		2,505.5	316.5	818.8	92.7	270.4	347.2
1953-54	..	3,641.0	560.6	908.5	129.1	469.3	403.9
1954-55	..	3,194.9	585.3	822.2	122.5	353.7	431.3
1955-56	..	3,334.2	690.2	821.6	126.4	339.5	450.3
1956-57	..	3,521.7	682.3	829.3	117.3	376.8	457.2
1957-58	..	3,557.8	623.6	852.4	127.7	278.3	444.5
1958-59	..	3,883.4	542.5	977.4	158.7	346.6	484.7
1959-60	..	3,711.8	580.2	891.7	162.6	334.8	463.4
1960-61	..	3,772.6	600.2	1,012-6	118.7	302.8	431.8
1961-62	..	3,889.5	563.3	1,109.1	109.0	364.4	479.5
1962-63	..	4,123.1	679.1	1,062.4	104.5	407.3	492.9

TABLE 7

Production of Principal Crops in West Pakistan : 1947-48 to 1962-63—*concld.*

Year	In thousand tons			In thousand Bales (a)	In million lbs.
	Jowar	Sugarcane (Gur)	Rape and Mustard	Cotton (Lint)	Tobacco
1947-48 ..	209.5	572.0	174.1	1,104.1	30.3
1948-49 ..	239.9	682.2	192.4	953.7	39.0
1949-50 ..	277.4	770.1	146.4	1,224.7	54.1
1950-51 ..	256.9	546.5	201.4	1,405.5	68.5
1951-52 ..	210.7	535.7	201.6	1,396.8	77.5
1952-53 ..	262.3	721.7	127.7	1,784.4	57.0
1953-54 ..	303.1	894.6	156.2	1,424.6	82.6
1954-55 ..	230.4	877.8	214.6	1,582.5	161.6
1955-56 ..	235.2	806.8	220.5	1,677.7	106.7
1956-57 ..	270.0	871.8	219.5	1,710.6	100.6
1957-58 ..	191.1	1,110.4	224.1	1,708.4	120.9
1958-59 ..	221.3	1,202.9	219.7	1,654.2	187.6
1959-60 ..	227.6	1,105.1	252.3	1,597.4	125.1
1960-61 ..	216.6	1,145.7	210.5	1,691.0	131.9
1961-62 ..	243.8	1,413.0	211.0	1,821.9	152.1
1962-63 ..	256.5	1,769.9	319.8	1,957.9	72.3

(*a*) One Bale contains 392 lbs.

Source :—West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Lahore.

TABLE 8

Industrial Production of Selected Items of West Pakistan 1949 to 1963

Year	Sugar '000' Tons	Vegetable Products '000' Tons	Cigarettes	Cotton Cloth Million Yards	Cement '000' Tons.
1949 ..	12.7	2.5	24	45	377
1950 ..	16.3	4.2	149	55	389
1951 ..	22.1	6.0	272	70	470
1952 ..	30.9	8.0	317	108	493
1953 ..	46.0	10.8	400	192	538
1954 ..	47.1	11.1	437	282	622
1955 ..	47.6	14.5	443	389	627
1956 ..	60.4	16.7	491	438	720
1957 ..	81.7	18.0	588	476	1,021
1958 ..	126.4	20.4	660	511	1,016
1959 ..	108.3	25.8	780	555	942
1940	82.3	32.1	868	564	1,050
1961 ..	66.3	41.3	1,008	630	1,127
1962 ..	119.8	58.5	1,050	662	1,283
1963 ..	201.7	73.9	1,186	681	1,397

Source :—(*i*) Upto 1962, West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, "Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan—1963", Table 114.

(*ii*) For 1963, Central Statistical Office, Karachi, "Statistical Bulletin, September, 1964.

(1) Table 49, for Sugar, Vegetable Productors and Cigarettes.

(2) Table 40, for Cotton Cloth.

(3) Table 55, for Cement.

TABLE 9

Balance of Foreign Trade of West Pakistan 1947-48 to 1962-63

(In thousand rupees.)

Year	Imports	Exports	Balance
1947-48 (15th August to 30th June)	318,773	456,214	(+) 137,441
1948-49 (July-June)	1,176,775	528,506	(—) 648,269
1949-50 ,, ..	912,222	565,174	(—) 347,048
1950-51 ,, ..	1,167,052	1,342,473	(+) 175,421
1951-52 ,, ..	1,473,886	921,925	(—) 551,961
1952-53 ,, ..	1,017,267	867,385	(—) 149,882
1953-54 ,, ..	824,286	640,967	(—) 183,319
1954-55 ,, ..	783,048	491,388	(—) 291,660
1955-56 ,, ..	964,458	742,414	(—) 222,044
1956-57 ,, ..	1,516,034	698,217	(—) 817,817
1957-58 ,, ..	1,314,342	433,592	(—) 880,750
1958-59 ,, ..	1,024,608	444,376	(—) 580,232
1959-60 ,, ..	1,805,715	763,140	(—) 1,042,575
1960-61 ,, ..	2,173,249	540,192	(—) 1,633,057
1961-62 ,, ..	2,236,256	542,869	(—) 1,693,387
1962-63 ,, ..	2,800,079	784,510	(—) 2,015,569

Source :—Central Statistical Office, Karachi, "Statistical Bulletin, September, 1964" Table 1.

Note :—(*i*) Data on Sea-borne trade with Indian Republic are included since April, 1948 because of the Standstill Agreement upto March, 1948 and Land-Borne Since 1st July, 1949.

(*ii*) Data on exports to Afghanistan are included since July, 1949 whereas data on imports from Afghanistan are included from March, 1951.

(*iii*) Data on Land borne trade with Iran are included since July, 1949.